

**Wednesday, April 6, 1983**  
**Chaitra 16, 1905 (Saka)**

## Eleventh Session (Seventh Lok Sabha)



Price: Rs. 4.00

# CONTENTS

*No. 27, Wednesday, April 6, 1983/Chaitra 16, 1905 (SAKA)*

## Oral Answers to Questions :

\*Starred Questions Nos. 514 to 516 and 518 to 521 ... 1-28

## Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 522 to 527 and 529 to 534 ... 28-39

Unstarred Questions Nos. 5839 to 5849, 5851 to 5869, ... 40-288  
5871 to 5885, 5888 to 5972,  
5974 to 5976, 5978 to 6016,  
6018 to 6033, and 6035 to  
6071

Paper laid on the Table ... 288-294

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions  
Fifty-sixth Report

Committee on Public Undertakings ... 295  
Fifty-seventh Report ... 295-296

Committee on Petitions ... 296-298  
Twelfth Report

## Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Need for abolition of capitation fee for admission to  
educational institutions

Shri Harikesh Bahadur ... 298-299

Shri P.K. Thungon ... 299-301

**Demands for Grants, 1983-84**

---

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



## Ministry of Energy

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Shri Raghunath Singh Verma | ... 302          |
| Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas     | ... 313-321      |
| Shri Somnath Chatterjee    | ... 321-338, 360 |
| rof. Narain Chand Parashar | ... 349-357      |
| Shrimati Kishori Sinha     | ... 357-364      |
| Shri K. Mayathevar         | ... 364-370      |
| Shri K. T. Kosalram        | ... 370-371      |
| Shri Moti lal Singh        | ... 371-374      |
| Shri Surya Narayan Singh   | ... 374-378      |
| Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao  | ... 378-383      |
| Shri K. Lakkappa           | ... 383-391      |
| Shri T. S. Negi            | ... 391-395      |
| Shri D.P. Yadav            | ... 395-400      |
| Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma   | ... 400-405      |
| Shri A. K. Roy             | ... 405-414, 446 |
| Shri C. Chinnaswamy        | ... 414-423      |
| Shri P. Shiv Shankar       | ... 423-446      |

## Matters under rule 337—

- (i) Need for improving power generation  
in North Bihar :

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Shrimati Madhuri Sing | ... 338-340 |
|-----------------------|-------------|

- (ii) Need to ask the textile dyeing and printing units  
in Jodhpur, etc. to set up plant for treatment of  
polluted water discharge by them into open  
drains :

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Shri Chintamani Panigrahi | ... 340 |
|---------------------------|---------|

- (iii) Need for construction of railway line between  
Talcher and Sambalpur :

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi | ... 341 |
|----------------------|---------|

- (iv) Problem of drinking water in Mirzapur and  
Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Shri Uma Kant Mishra | ... 342 |
|----------------------|---------|

(iii)

- (v) Refinancial assistance for slum clearance in Patna  
Shri Ramavatar Shastri ... 342
- (vi) Illegal import of coconut oil at Cochin Port  
Shri E. K. Imbichibawa ... 343
- (vii) Compensation to farmers in Haryana for crops  
destroyed by hailstorm  
Shri Maniram Bagri ... 345-346
- (viii) Drinking water famine in colonies located along  
Yamuna river  
Shri Bhim Singh ... 346
- (ix) Need for saving sick crocodiles of the Jawahar  
Sagar Wild Life Sanctuary in Kota (Rajasthan)  
Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit ... 346-347
- (x) Early implementation of Veeranam Drinking  
Water Scheme for solving drinking water pro-  
blem in Tamil Nadu :  
Shri K. Mayathevar ... 347-348

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 6, 1983/Chaitra 16,  
1905 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Selection of Experts for the Technology Forecasting Division

\*514. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA  
BORTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY  
be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for selecting six  
top experts for the newly constituted  
Technology Forecasting Division by the  
Ministry;

(b) the details of the job entrusted to the  
said Division; and

(c) the industries for which the said  
Division is principally going to function for  
the time being ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI  
VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) In  
order to enable cross-fertilisation of inter-  
disciplinary capabilities of the technical  
officers in the DGTD and to be in a posi-  
tion to anticipate emerging technologies and  
take advance action to assess their  
usefulness in Indian conditions, a Techno-  
logy Forecasting Division has been created  
in the DGTD from within the existing  
organisational resources. Five officers-3  
belonging to the engineering discipline and  
2 to the chemicals discipline, of sufficient  
experience, have been placed in this  
Division. The Division under the overall  
charge of a Deputy Director General who  
is assisted by an Industrial Adviser in

coordinating and directing the work of the  
Division.

(c) To begin with, the Division will  
prepare position papers in regard to  
selected areas of industrial activity which  
are of critical importance to the national  
economy and technological self-reliance.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-  
BORTY : I agree that there is a necessity  
to have some sort of a forecasting division.  
There is no quarrel about it. But the  
question is that you have created it to  
increase the competitive strength of the  
Indian industries so that they can compete  
with foreign firms and make use of the  
latest technology. But the question is how  
do you propose to have this transfer of  
technology ? There can be three modes-  
through the subsidiaries of multinational  
companies or through collaboration, that is,  
minority participation and then by pure  
technical collaboration or it can be out-  
right purchase. Now, which is the process  
you want to adopt, so far as the transfer of  
technology is concerned? And, I would  
also request you to note that the Reserve  
Bank of India has conducted three Studies,  
and its report came out in 1978, where the  
R.B.I. said, "Actually, transfer of techno-  
logy through collaboration is no transfer at  
all". Even Subimal Dutt Committee also  
has said that there has been no real transfer  
of technology and whatever transfer there  
has been, it has been not in the priority  
area, but in the non-essential consumer  
products. So, if that is so, how do you  
propose to get this transfer of technology to  
increase your competitive strength ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI  
NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : The question  
that the hon. Member has raised is very  
important in the present context. We have  
tried to insert all our relevant ideas in the  
latest Technology Policy Statement which  
was spelled out by the Prime Minister at  
the Tirupati Session of the Indian Science  
Congress held in January 1983.

As far as the pertinent question of the hon. Member is concerned, I will just read out the basic policy which runs through all our foreign collaborations or technology import proposals or technology transfer policy. It is given out substantively in our policy statement. It applies equally to all proposals, be these multi-nationals and even other non-multi-national companies and to all other proposals which are of a similar nature involving technology. I quote :

“Where the import of technology is contemplated, the level to which technology has been developed, or is in current use, within the country, shall be first evaluated. Lists of technologies that have been adequately developed to the extent that import is unnecessary will be prepared and periodically updated; in such areas no import of technology would normally be permitted; and the onus will be on the seeker of foreign technology, be it industry or a user Ministry, to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the approval authority that import is necessary.

Technology assessment system will be reviewed. A technology assessment mechanism consisting of competent groups will render advice in all cases of technology import relating to highly sophisticated technology, large investments and national security.

The basic principles governing the acquisition of technology will be :—

- (a) Import of technology, and foreign investment in this regard, will continue to be permitted only on a selective basis where: need has been established; technology does not exist within the country; the time taken to generate the technology indigenously would delay the achievement of development targets.
- (b) Government may, from time to time, identify and notify such areas of high national priority, in respect of which procedures would be simplified further to ensure timely acquisition of the required technology.”

And (c) is relevant, because this question relates to transfer of technology.

“(c) There shall be a firm commitment for absorption, and adaptation and subsequent development of imported know-how through adequate investment in Research and Development to which importers of technology will be expected to contribute.”

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Bold declaration ! But, what you declare, you do not follow. How do you explain your permitting Hindustan Lever to produce soaps, toilet articles, detergents and Vanaspati ? Do you mean to say that this is now technology? Why do you allow a battery company to extend its activities to marine products, tobacco, etc where indigenous technology is available ? So, how are you following this policy ? And, I have to convince the Minister, that in spite of their bold declaration, it is not followed.

(Interruptions)

As a matter of fact, you have been empowering the multinational corporations in the name of sophisticated technology to invade the non-essential consumer products. In this aspect, I would like to know whether the Government will screen the areas in which foreign collaboration had completed their task of transfer of technology and make such industries completely Indian both in terms of management and control ? Also in the light of the experience, is the Government going to review this policy of foreign collaboration ? During the time of Janata Government, they declared outright purchase of technology and Coca Cola and IBM were asked to go out of this country. The question is, where the transfer of technology has been completed, are you going to indianise them in terms of management and control ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He wants to know whether you are going to follow the Janata example ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : This does not follow from the substantive question asked by him. I disagree with him completely. We have firmly adhered to whatever policies we have declared. As far as foreign collaboration is concerned, again the Technology Policy Statement makes it clear that a National Register on Foreign

Collaboration will be developed to provide analytical inputs at various stages of technology acquisition. In the acquisition of technology, consideration will be given to the choice and sources of technology, alternative means of acquiring it, its role in meeting a major felt need, selection and relevance of the products, costs and related conditions. We need not encourage import of technology relating to substantive items, which has already been imported on repetition basis.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I asked him : where the transfer of technology is completed, are you going to indianise those firms in terms of management and control ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : This is not a question regarding transfer of technology.

#### Setting up of new Paper Mills in the Country

\*515. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of newsprint and other paper in the country at present;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up new paper mills in the country ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) funds allocated for the purpose, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) & (d), A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) The demand for newsprint is being met by domestic production supplemented by imports. The demand for other paper is fully met by indigenous production, except for certain varieties of speciality papers.

(b) to (d) Recently, Hindustan Paper Corporation commissioned a Unit in the

State of Kerala with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum for the production of newsprint, and a Unit for production of 33,000 tonnes of writing and printing paper in the State of Nagaland. The Corporation is implementing two integrated pulp and paper projects at Nowgong and Cachar Districts in the State of Assam with a capacity of 1 lakh tonnes per annum each at a capital cost of about Rs. 230 crores for each project.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि अखबारी कागज की मांग देशीय उत्पादन के साथ-साथ आयातों द्वारा पूरी की जाती है। आज से काफी समय पहले 1981 में इसी सदन में 18.3.1981 को सरकार ने अपने जवाब में बताया था कि इस समय पेपर की शार्टेज नहीं है। 1980 में भी यही कहा गया कि शार्टेज नहीं है। आज इन्होंने बताया है कि हम इंपोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं। 1981 में दूसरे सदन में जानकारी दी गई थी कि 1977 में इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी पेपर की 11.37 लाख टन थी और प्रोडक्शन 9.38 लाख टन हुआ। 1978 में 12.65 लाख टन के अगेंस्ट 10.6 लाख टन प्रोडक्शन हुआ। 1979 में 13.18 लाख टन इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी थी और 10.40 लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ। 1980 में 15.38 लाख टन के अगेंस्ट 11.12 लाख टन का उत्पादन हुआ।

इसका मतलब है कि उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है। यह स्थिति उस समय है जबकि देश में केवल 25 प्रतिशत लोग साक्षर हैं। 75 प्रतिशत लोगों को साक्षर बनाने के लिए आपको पेपर उत्पादन भी द्रुतगति से बढ़ाना होगा।

एक बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत और है जिसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह रजिस्टर रखना चाहूंगा। इस रजिस्टर में जो कागज लगाया गया है यह एक्सरसाइज बुक्स के लिए दिया गया है। कागज जो बच्चों की कापियों और किताबों के लिए दिया जाता है उसका

मिस्यूज होता है। बच्चों की एक्सरसाइज बुक्स का उपयोग रजिस्टर बनाने के लिए किया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस रजिस्टर को सभा के पटल पर रख दूंगा\*। इसमें कुछ लिखा हुआ नहीं है, बिल्कुल प्लेन है। मैं सरकार से कह रहा था कि आपकी यह स्केयरसिटी है, जो आप इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, यह आपकी बनावटी चीज है। आपका ही क्लिएशन है। वर्तमान समय में तो बिल्कुल आप का ही क्लिएशन है। सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि आपने 15 करोड़ पोस्टर्स छपाने के लिए आर्डर दिया है और मिड-टर्म पोल की तैयारी हो रही है।...

(व्यवधान)

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :** होवा है।

**श्री रामबिलास पासवान :** होवा हमारे लिए क्या होगा। मिड-टर्म पोल से आप लोग साफ होंगे हम लोग साफ नहीं होंगे।... (व्यवधान) मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास जो इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है और कमी है, उस को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आपने पेपर का शार्टेंज क्लिएट किया हुआ है, तो आपने किस-किस पेपर मिल से कितना-कितना कागज पोस्टर छापने के लिए लिया है?

**श्री वीरभद्र सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, कागज दो प्रकार का होता है—एक न्यूजप्रिन्ट और दूसरा आडिनरी प्रिंटिंग और राइटिंग पेपर व कार्ड-बोर्ड। जहाँ तक न्यूजप्रिन्ट का प्रश्न है, हमारे देश में न्यूजप्रिन्ट की कमी है। कुछ अर्धे पहले तक देश में सिर्फ एक ही न्यूज प्रिन्ट का कारखाना नेपा-पेपर-मिल्स था। उसके बाद 1982-83 के अन्दर दो और कारखाने मंसूर पेपर मिल्स और केरल न्यूजप्रिन्ट प्रोजेक्ट तैयार हुए। ये दोनों कारखाने उत्पादन में आए और हमारा न्यूज प्रिन्ट का उत्पादन बढ़ा है।

देश की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इस वक़्त भी काफी मात्रा में हमें बाहर से न्यूज प्रिन्ट इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** कितना।

**श्री वीरभद्र सिंह :** मैं आपको जवाब दे रहा हूँ। आपका सवाल इतना लम्बा था, इसलिए मेरा उत्तर भी थोड़ा लम्बा होगा। जहाँ तक हमारी न्यूजप्रिन्ट की आवश्यकता है, वह 1981-82 में 3.60 लाख टन थी, 1982-83 में भी 3.60 लाख टन थी, 1983-84 में हमारा अनुमान है कि 3.50 लाख टन होगी। इसके मुकाबले में हमारे देश के अन्दर जो उत्पादन हुआ है, वह 1981-82 में 64 हजार 306 टन था, 1982-83 में एक लाख 15 हजार टन और 1983-84 में एक लाख 78 हजार टन की संभावना है इसलिए हमें जो इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा है, वह 1980-81 में 3.6 हजार टन, 1981-82 में 3.16 हजार टन और बफर स्टॉक को ध्यान में रखते हुए अनुमान है कि 2 लाख 6 हजार टन न्यूजप्रिन्ट इम्पोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। यह मुख्यतः कनाडा, फिनलैंड, नार्वे, स्वीडन, यू. एस. ए., रोमानिया, यूगोस्लाविया बंगलादेश, न्यूजीलैंड और यू. एस. एस. आर. से मंगाया जाएगा।

**डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** इन्फ़ीरियर क्वालिटी का होगा।

**श्री वीरभद्र सिंह :** जहाँ तक पेपर और पेपर-बोर्ड के बारे में सवाल है, उसकी देश में कोई कमी नहीं है। हमारा जो उत्पादन हुआ है वह देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार है।

**श्री बी. डी. सिंह :** पिछले दो तीन सालों से पेपर के दाम क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं?

**श्री रामबिलास पासवान :** मैंने आपसे सवाल पूछा है कि क्या 15 करोड़ पोस्टर्स छापने के

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the paper was not treated as laid on the table.

लिए दिया गया है। यदि हां, तो किन-किन को दिया गया है? सीधी सी बात है। यदि हां, तो किसकी मर्जी से दिया गया है?

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** सवाल यह है कि 15 करोड़ पोस्टर छप रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से शार्टेज हुई है। अगर ये पोस्टर न छपते तो सवाल भी नहीं होता।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** 15 करोड़ पोस्टर छपने के लिए दिए हैं... (व्यवधान)

**श्री वीरभद्र सिंह :** मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो विरोधी दल के सदस्य हैं, वे मिड-टर्म पोल के फोबिया से ग्रसित हैं। ये जो 15 करोड़ पोस्टर छापने की बात कह रहे हैं, यह बिल्कुल निर्मूल और आधारहीन है।

**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** प्रधान मंत्री जी शायद कुछ कहना चाहती हैं।

**प्रधान (मन्त्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :** अगर आपको मालूम है कि कितने छपे हैं तो शायद आपने छपवाए होंगे।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष जी, इसका मतलब है कि सरकार जो कुछ करती है, हमें मालूम नहीं होता।

**श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी :** वाजपेयी जी क्या आपका यह कहना है कि आप पोस्टर छपवाते ही नहीं हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मिड-टर्म पोल के लिए हम कोई पोस्टर नहीं छपवा रहे हैं। अगर आप छपवा रहे हैं तो बता दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :** वाजपेयी जी चन्दा वसूल कर रहे हैं और बगैर थैली के कहीं नहीं जाते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** पेपर शार्टेज के संबंध में मैं माननीय श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी

जी से मिला था। अशोक पेपर मिल की प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन कैपेसिटी 13,500 टन है जबकि 1982 में 1,438 टन उत्पादन हुआ। अशोक पेपर मिल का यूनिट जोगी घोषा असम में है, वह बिल्कुल बंद पड़ा है। आपने एश्योरेस दी थी कि पेपर मिल को खुलवाया जायेगा और बिहार का विकास पेपर मिल के माध्यम से हो जायेगा। आपके यहां 1100 टन अखबारी कागज प्रति वर्ष बेकार हो जाता है। क्या सरकार ने उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था की है? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अशोक पेपर मिल दरभंगा और अशोक पेपर मिल जोगी-घोषा को खुलवाने के संबंध में आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? छोटे न्यूज-पेपर के उत्थान के लिए सरकार कौन-सा काम कर रही है?

**उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :** सम्माननीय सदस्य की बड़ी कृपा है कि वे कभी-कभी दर्शन दे देते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ये दर्शन के साथ वाद्य-वृन्द भी सुनाते रहते हैं।

**श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी :** आई. डी. बी. आई. बिहार सरकार और असम सरकार के परामर्श से इस बात का प्रयास कर रही है कि ये दोनों मिल दुबारा चलने लग जाएं। इस संबंध में दूसरी संस्थाओं से भी बातचीत हो रही है कि किस प्रकार इन मिलों को चलाया जाए।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** चलेगी या नहीं?

**श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी :** अगर माननीय सदस्य और इनके सहयोगियों का सहयोग मिलेगा तो शायद अवश्य चालू हो जायेगी।

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** In order to make this country self sufficient, we have got a lot of bagasse and benaboo. Why not utilize them and make the factories work to 100 per cent capacity? Now they are working only upto 75 per cent capacity.



What is the Minister going to do about it ? Further, literacy is increasing at a very rapid rate. So, the demand for paper will increase. What arrangements he is going to make so that we need not depend on imports. By what time will our country be self-sufficient in paper ?

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :** The question is regarding newsprint...

*(Interruptions)*

So far as newsprint is concerned, I have already stated that we hope that by the year 1983-84 there will be production of 1,78,000 tonnes of newsprint and we will still be short of our requirements. We have, therefore, already taken steps to license due capacities; two industrial licences have been issued and some other units are under consideration and we hope that when these new units come into production, the shortage which we are facing will be reduced and the position of newsprint will very much ease.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** What about the capacity utilisation ? Sir, he has not answered that important part of the question as to how he is going to make the factories work to full capacity...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Daulat Ram Saran.

**श्री दौलत राम सारण :** अध्यक्ष जी, जब देश में कागज की कमी है और बाहर से कागज मंगाने पर दुर्लभ मुद्रा खर्च की जा रही है तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार के ध्यान में है कि सरकार का प्रत्येक विभाग और पब्लिक सेक्टर की प्रत्येक कम्पनी अपने यहां कागज का दुरु-पयोग पब्लिसिटी में, डायरी या क्लेडर तथा दूसरे और छोटे-छोटे पेपर्स निकालने में खर्च कर रही है इसको रोक कर कुछ समय के लिए कागज को बचत करवायी जाय, जो व्यर्थ का खर्च किया जा रहा है, इसको बन्द किया जाय ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is a suggestion for action.

**श्री वीरभद्र सिंह :** माननीय सदस्य की जो भावनायें हैं मैं उससे सहमत हूँ क्योंकि कागज

दिन प्रति दिन स्केयर्स कमोडिटी होता जा रहा है और हमारे जो नैचुरल रिसोर्सेज हैं जिसके ऊपर कागज का बनना आधारित है उसकी कमी हो रही है और हमारे यहां ही नहीं, संसार भर में यह प्रश्न पैदा हो रहा है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि कागज की जितनी बचत होनी चाहिए, सरकारी विभाग, निजी क्षेत्र में या निजी जीवन में, वह बचत अवश्य की जानी चाहिये।

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Sir, the Hindustan Paper Corporation is implementing three projects in Assam and Nagaland.

*(Interruptions)*

Tripura is in the same region and the Government gave a Letter of Intent to Tripura six years back. So, for the last six years the Tripura Government has been approaching the Central Government to provide money. My question is, why the Tripura project has been left out this time, whether it is a fact that as there is a Left Front Government in power in Tripura the Central Government is not interested to provide money for the project ? And my second question is...

**MR. SPEAKER :** No second question. Only one question.

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** I will say, part. (b) is, when the Government will provide money for the next financial year, whether the project will be included or not.

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :** The hon. Member is very much correct when he says that the Hindustan Paper Corporation has recently opened a paper mill in Nagaland with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum and two paper mills at Nowgong and Cachar in Assam are under implementation.

So far as the paper mill in Tripura is concerned, I am not personally aware of it, I shall find out about it and let the hon. Member know. But I can say this much that as and when a proposal is received from the Tripura Government or any party for setting up of a paper mill in Tripura, it shall receive our consideration according to the rules.



उज्जैन स्थित इस्को स्टेन्टन पाइप एण्ड फाऊंड्री  
कम्पनी लि. का विस्तार कार्यक्रम

\*516. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या  
इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा  
करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन स्थित इस्को  
स्टेन्टन पाइप एण्ड फाऊंड्री कम्पनी लि. का  
विस्तार कार्यक्रम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा;  
और

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान उपरोक्त  
कम्पनी द्वारा किए गये (एक) कुल उत्पादन,  
और (दो) अर्जित लाभ का व्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES  
(SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) At present  
no expansion programme is on hand.

(b) 49529 tonnes. This company is  
expected to earn profit but the final figure  
will be known after closing of the accounts  
for 1982-83.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, जिस प्रकार से इस प्रश्न को नकार  
दिया गया है यह साल्वे साहब की ही खूबी हो  
सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या फैक्टरी  
का विस्तार करने की कोई योजना है ? यदि  
नहीं है तो भी मुझे कोई शिकावा-शिकायत नहीं  
है लेकिन किसी भी फैक्टरी को आगे बढ़ाने के  
लिए योजना बनानी आवश्यक होती है।

दूसरे माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि  
फैक्टरी में 49,529 टन उत्पादन हुआ है। मैं  
जानना चाहूँगा यह किस आधार पर उन्होंने  
बताया है और जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया  
था उससे कितना अधिक हुआ है ?

तीसरे माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि  
लाभ होगा। मैं जानना चाहूँगा किस आधार  
पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह संभावना प्रकट  
की है ?

श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे : पहले प्रश्न का  
उत्तर यह है कि विस्तार की कोई योजना नहीं  
है। दूसरा उत्तर यह है कि मैंने जो आंकड़े दिए  
हैं 49,529 टन वह जो उत्पादन हुआ है उसके  
आधार पर बताया है।

जहां तक मुनाफे की बात है, 1978 में  
51 लाख का मुनाफा हुआ, 1979 में 27 लाख  
का मुनाफा हुआ, 1980 में 14 लाख का  
मुनाफा हुआ, 1981 में 2 करोड़ 80 लाख का  
मुनाफा हुआ और अब 1983 में भी मुनाफा  
होगा ऐसा एस्टिमेट लगाया गया है।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मैं इस बात से  
सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि यह कारखाना मुनाफे पर चल  
रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना  
चाहूँगा क्या वे मजदूरों को उत्पादकता के  
आधार पर 20 परसेंट बोनस देने की बात को  
स्वीकार करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहाँ पैदा होता है !

Indo-Czechoslovakia Collaboration for  
manufacture of Trolley Buses

\*518. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will  
the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether a delegation from Czecho-  
slovakia recently visited India for  
collaboration for manufacturing trolley buses  
in India;

(b) if so, the names and status of the  
leader and other members of the visiting  
delegation and outcome of discussions held  
with Indian counter-parts;

(c) whether an India delegation also visited  
Czechoslovakia in this regard; if so, full  
details thereof; and

(d) whether any technology has been  
sought from U.K., U.S.A., France, West  
Germany etc; if so, the details thereof; and  
if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A four member delegation from SKODA of Czechoslovakia led by Mr. Stanek, Director, Technical Ostrov Works, visited India in August 1982 for technoeconomical discussions on the offer of collaboration made by the company to BHEL for manufacture of trolley buses in India. Particulars of the delegation are given in the Annexure.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Besides, SKODA of Czechoslovakia, offers have been received from parties in Hungary, Italy, France, Switzerland and the USSR against the tenders issued, by BHEL. These are under evaluation.

#### Statement

- (i) Mr Miroslav Stanek, Director (Technical Division) Ostrov Works (SKODA) Czechoslovakia,
- (ii) Mr Josef Hajek, Commercial Engineer SKODAEXPORT (Foreign Trade Corporation), PRAHA, Czechoslovakia,
- (iii) Mr Frantisek Mraz (Mraz) Chief Designer (Electrical Outfit of Trolley Buses) Ostrov Work (SKODA) Czechoslovakia,
- (iv) Mr Pavel Sverak Engineer, POLYTECHNA Praha, Czechoslovakia (for Technical Cooperation)

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : On perusal of the answer I feel that hon. Minister is keeping us in dark. He has not told us about the procedure adopted in such matters. Is the uniform policy to invite tenders being adopted by the Government or not ? We ways read in the paper that in such matters there is always something wrong. Was any global tender called for ?

It is also not clear why did this delegation came ? In reply to (d) you have mentioned that there were tenders from five other countries also. How is it that delegation came only from SKODA and not from anywhere else ? Is evaluation still under consideration ? I do not know whether you will be in a position to tell me at the

moment whether evaluation is still going on though about eight months have lapsed since the delegation came. Did the delegation come before the tender was submitted by SKODA or after that ? Position may kindly be made clear because lot of things are being heard to-day.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Tenders were invited by the BHEL for manufacture of trolley buses from various manufacturers. Offers were invited for transfer of technology also. Ultimately the system must be developed indigenous y. Tenders were invited...

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : When ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Five suppliers have made the offer ;

1. M/s, Skoda, Czechoslovakia
2. M/s. Mogurt, Hungary
3. M/s. Ansaldo, Italy
4. M/s. Renault, France
5. M/s. Traction CEM Oerlikon
6. M/s. ENERGOMACH EXPORT, USSR (received through M/s. Monica Enterprises.)

This particular offer was received later on.

These six offers were received and after a technical and commercial evaluation of the various offers, a short-list of three tenders was made. These are M/s. SKODA Czechoslovakia, M/s. Mogurt, Hungary and M/s. Ansaldo, Italy. After that, a detailed technical and commercial discussion had been held with the three manufacturers during August-September, 1982 with reference to the evaluation of the offers and clarifications on vareious aspects were also sought. It was during the process of this discussion that the four-member delegation from M/s. SKODA, Czechoslovakia visited India. It is not just one country which has mattered here. It was just that Czechoslovakia showed more interest and they sent a delegation also. It is not just correct that we do not want to discuss with the other countries. some offers are already there. Three countres have been short-listed. Now, a team

has to go from our side to visit these countries to finalise the offer and to see that what technology would suit best our conditions.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** How many M.Ps. will be in that team ?

**SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :** Can you lay on the Table of the House, a copy of the quotations received from the different companies ? What are those quotations ?

Secondly, have you compared your technology with that of advanced countries like Japan, U.S.S.R or United States or Germany ? How are the tenders being submitted to you by different companies in comparison to those countries' technology and other aspects ? How they relate comparatively ? Have you made any study of it ? Because I would submit that unless and until all this is done, it is not possible to come to a fair conclusion.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** Sir, usually the hon. House does not encourage laying of detailed quotations on the Table of the House. As far as other countries are concerned—U.S.A. and Japan, they never offered any tender. Therefore, there is no question of their quotations being discussed.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** SKODA is a good company.

#### Central Assistance For Residential Facility For S. T. Students

**\*519 : SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some state Governments have requested his Ministry to make a provision of additional special Central assistance for residential facility at primary level for the Scheduled Tribe students;

(b) if so, the States from where such requests have been made; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government on the requests of those States ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :** (a) and (b) The Government of Orissa requested for

additional special Central assistance for establishment of one residential school in each Gram Panchayat of tribal area.

(c) The availability of special Central assistance with the Ministry for distribution among the State Governments is limited. The Government of Orissa was, therefore, advised to implement the scheme by location of funds from different sources as well as by re-arrangement of plan priorities.

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Sir, 40% of the population in Orissa are tribals and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. And there is also the highest percentage of illiteracy in Orissa. I would like to know from the Minister, is it a fact that the drop-outs in tribal areas of Orissa are as high as over 80% at the primary level ? Is it also a fact that the scheme of providing residential facilities at the primary level is becoming more popular showing the trend of reduction in the drop outs in tribal areas ?

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** So far as the question of providing funds to SC and ST is concerned, I have already said that there is no more fund with us. But one thing I can assure the hon. Member here that the Government of India attaches highest importance to the education and we believe that through education, these tribal people can be advanced.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** It is only on paper.

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** I would like to inform the hon. House what we have done on our part of the Central Government. In the 6th five year plan of 1980-85, for ST, we have allocated Rs. 56.51 crores to Orissa alone under S.C.A. Scheme. We have 100% assistance scheme for giving post matric scholarships. For the last three years 1980-83. We have given Rs. 137.25 lakhs to the State Government of Orissa. Moreover, we have also another Central Assistance Scheme where we give aid to different State Governments for the construction of girl hostels. In this field also, we have given assistance to the State Government of Orissa from the Central funds and for

the last three years, upto 1982-83, to the tune of Rs. 23.5 lakhs.

About drop-outs and other things, of course, it is a fact that in Orissa, the drop-out is high, it is not 85 per cent but 90 per cent. It is a very high drop-out. We have given various incentives and one way is to give more assistance. We are trying to do that.

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** The State Government have decided to construct 100-seat low cost hostels in each Gram Panchayat area, in the tribal sub-plan area. In view of the fact that this is the only way by which we can ensure the reduction in drop-outs and, in view of the fact that it has become very difficult on the part of the State Government to meet the entire expenditure out of its own resources, may I request the hon. Minister to reconsider this scheme? I say this because it has become very popular and wherever it has been introduced, there is the trend of reduction in the drop-outs. It can be taken up as a pilot scheme. May I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to reconsider this scheme and again allot funds from the Central sector to the State Government?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Is she speaking on behalf of the State Government?

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** As the hon. Member said, the Orissa State Government have a scheme to construct about 1200 hostels at all the Gram Panchayat headquarters. They have a scheme like that. In the Annual Tribal Sub-plan document, it is indicated that the State Government have decided to construct about 1200 hostels in the Tribal Sub-plan areas in Orissa. They expect to complete all hostels in 1982-83 and continue the programme in 1983-84 with a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs which will enable about 180 hostels to be constructed. About 50 per cent of the target has been achieved so far.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Sir, I would like the hon. Prime Minister also to hear my submission to save the Harijan people of my constituency in Tamil Nadu. During the Congress rule in Tamil Nadu and

during the DMK rule in Tamil Nadu, upto 1976, all assistance was given by the Central Government for SC/ST people in Tamil Nadu. They were getting colony houses, free houses and free education during the Congress regime and also during the DMK regime.

Hostels were also constructed wherever we wanted for the SC/ST students. But from 1977 onwards upto this day, in Tamil Nadu, it is a real fact. I am not at all giving a false statement before the House—and a true and correct fact that under the ADMK rule, the colony housing scheme for SC/ST people has been totally abolished... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Is it relevant?

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Even for giving scholarships to SC/ST students, they have introduced a ceiling. For instance, the SC/ST people having an income of Rs. 5,000 per year will not get scholarships for their wards in Tamil Nadu. What I mean to say is that all the assistance given by the Centre for the SC/ST people is diverted to some other schemes. What action is the Central Government going to take against the ADMK Government in Tamil Nadu. All the Central assistance for SC/ST people has been diverted. Even in my constituency, I could not get single colony housing scheme. It is totally neglected. The SC/ST people are totally neglected. I seek the protection of the Prime Minister and the Central Government to protect the people in Tamil Nadu.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I allowed the question. You tried to create fuss.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :** We will take up the matter with the State Government.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** And find out and set it right.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** We actually wanted whether...

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has not given you that attorney.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** : What his question is...

**MR. SPEAKER** : You have not been appointed the attorney for him.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव** : अध्यक्ष जी, अनुसूचित जनजाति की तरफ़ी भारत सरकार की जवाब देही है और राज्य सरकारों की वित्तीय स्थिति से भारत सरकार अवगत है। इन बातोंको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह देखेगी कि जिन राज्यों, खास कर मध्यप्रदेश और बिहार में जहाँ अनुसूचित जातियों की बहुतायत है, वहाँ उनका विकास न होने से उनमें अनरेस्ट हो रहा है, उस अनरेस्ट को देखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार जनजाति के बहुतायत वाले गांवों में नहीं तो कम से कम प्रखण्ड स्तर पर एक-एक रेजीडेंशियल स्कूल खोलेगी जिससे कि जनजाति के तमाम बच्चों की शिक्षा हो सके और उन्हें जीवन में आगे बढ़ने और तरक्की करने का अवसर मिल सके ?

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR** : We have laid emphasis on improving the conditions of the tribal population in your country as early as possible. I have also informed the House earlier that during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, we are spending more than Rs. 4 to 5,000 crores in this sector and this amount is already allocated to this sector. What we need is proper implementation.

#### Directives to State for Deployment of Sufficient Police Force to Curb Crimes

\* 520. **SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA** :  
**SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA** :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to inadequate police force in the States and Union territories, the crimes are persistently increasing day by day in the country;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has directed the State Governments to put sufficient police force in the States keeping in view the population of the States and Union territories; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS** : (**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR**) : (a) to (c) There is no specific information or report with the Government to conclude that due to inadequate police force in the States and Union territories, the crimes are persistently increasing day by day in the country. "Police" and "Public Order" are the State subjects. As such no specific directions about the strength of Police force in the States are required to be issued to the State Governments. The law and order situation is, however, under constant review and appropriate action is taken wherever necessary.

**SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA** : As per statistics, there is only one policeman to protect thousand people. The Hon. Minister feels that this number is adequate to maintain law and order and has said that the law and order situation in the country is under constant review.

I would like to know whether Government is happy about the law and order situation in the country.

There is a general feeling that the present composition of the police force is outmoded. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister shares this view and, if so what action the Government is going to take to make the police force a vigorous, active and alert force in the country ?

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** : Particularly, more vigorous.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS** (**SHRI P.C. SETHI**) : Law and order does not necessarily depend upon the number of police force but on the efficiency of the police force. Therefore, all efforts are being made to increase the efficiency of the police force.

With regard to the Composition of the police force, we have already issued instructions that as far as the armed constabulary is concerned, it should represent the cross-sections of the society.

**SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :** During 1978-79, if I remember correctly, Government of India permitted the police to form their own associations.

I would like to know the experience of the Government whether the police have increased in efficiency and discipline after they were permitted to form associations? If not, will the Government reconsider withdrawing the permission granted to form associations and whether any State Government has requested the Government of India to withdraw the permission granted to the police to form associations?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** We have not received any such proposal. There are police associations. Although they have created some problems, at the same time, through negotiations, some of the problems of the policemen have also been settled. There is no question of issuing any directive to the State Governments for disbanding them.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :** I would like to ask a basic question. The entire problem would boil down to this. We have the rule of law in this country. Democracy stands on the rule of law, and if we want the police force to be an ideal police force, the law should be allowed to take its own course. But frequent complaints are there in our country that the higher-ups interfere. In that even the Prime Minister's name is utilised and the names of Ministers are also utilised. There are complaints that all those people who are connected with the higher echelons are being sheltered by some people and because of that there is demoralisation of the entire police force; law is not taking its natural course and because of that, the entire efficiency of the police about which you have talked is suffering terribly. Will the Government give this guarantee that, without fear or favour, the police will be allowed to work and no higher-ups would interfere in the day-to-day working of the police and the rule of law will prevail in this country? This guarantee should be there. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P.C. SETHI :** As far as this Hon. Member is concerned, that right

from the Prime Minister to the Home Minister's level, we are trying to give shelter and give protection to some people perhaps he has been very wrongly informed.

The charge is baseless. We do not interfere in the day-to-day working of the police force or the police officers and certainly they are free to carry out investigations and do their job without any fear or favour.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that even today some of the States do not have police stations as per the government scale? There is a rule or regulation that for so much of population and so much of area, we should have a police station. Is it a facet that some of the States have still not been able to establish police stations as per the scale of the Government? Part (b) of my question is this: what is the procedure in the Home Ministry to monitor the crimes? Do you depend only on the returns of the States? Is Police Department the only source or yard stick available with the Home Ministry to measure the crimes or have you any cross-checking facilities available in the Home Ministry to monitor the crimes all over the country? Part (c) is this: is it also a fact and whether you have any information or data, that the Opposition political parties are also partly responsible for increasing the crimes to make political gain out of it?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Let him specify the Opposition Parties and in which States. What about Tamil Nadu? Is it included in that? Which State does he talk about?

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Definitely not Tamil Nadu. They are very good people.

**SHRI P.C. SETHI :** During the past few years a number of new police posts have been opened, many *Thanas* have been opened. According to the capacity and the constraints of the State Government, wherever we need and the demand is there, they do open new posts wherever they are required. As far as maintenance of the crimes figures are concerned, as I have said in the very beginning, this is a State subject. Every State compiles and after one year those figures are sent here and



we compile them on an all-India basis. On the third part of the question asked by the Hon. Member, I have no information.

#### Licences for setting up of Tyre and Tube Plants

\*521. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of big industrial houses have applied for industrial licences to set up new automobile tyre and tube manufacturing plants following Government's decision to exempt new tyre and tube units from excise duty of 50 per cent on the capital investment made on plant and machinery in such units;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the present production capacity for tyres is surplus to the requirement of our country; and

(d) if so, the reasons for encouraging new units in the field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) After the issue of Notification dated 13.11.82 regarding revised excise duty relief for tyres, only one application of M/s. Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Limited, for setting up a new unit for the manufacture of one million automobile tyres and tubes in Andhra Pradesh/Orissa has been received.

(c) and (d) : The present licensed capacity for the manufacture of tyres in the country is adequate to meet the current demand for tyres. Creation of new capacity has to be viewed against the demand projections in a time frame as well as the time period needed for the capacities to materialize in commercial production.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The Government have conceded that our country has enough of tyres and tubes. The reasons advanced by the Government for opening the sphere of manufacturing tyres and tubes to big industrial houses is really vague....

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मोदी बहुत ही लूट कर रहे हैं । (व्यवधान)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is something like the four-headed Brahma....

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not Lord Muruga ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Muruga has also some size and murugi also has some size....

AN HON. MEMBER : The Hon. Member does not believe in God.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The reasons given are very vague. They are not specific.

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : चौबे जी, भगवान से आपका क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री नारायण चौबे : जैसा आपका दाढ़ी से है ।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The reply says :

"Creation of new capacity has to be viewed against the demand projections in a time frame as well as the time period needed for the capacities to materialize in commercial production."

The reply is totally vague. The production which is being now made in the sector other than big industrial houses is not commercial. What do you mean by commercial type of production? You are giving licence to one Keserum Industries. I am coming to that later. "...only one application for the manufacture of one million automobile tyres and tubes in Andhra Pradesh/Orissa has been received after 13.11.82." This is one which you have now received, but you may receive further applications also. So I want to know what are the reasons for opening the flood gates to the big houses in a sphere which has so long not been controlled by them? What is the reason for pleasing them? It is not at all specific. Have you any proposal to export? If so, what is the amount and which are the countries and at what price?

AN HON. MEMBER : A very big question.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : So far as the tyre production in the country is

concerned, the demand for tyres and tubes at the end of the Sixth Plan period, that is, 1984-85 is estimated to be 12.8 million numbers. This projection was made in 1979 on the basis of the growth of the automobile industry visualised at that time. The installed capacity required to meet the demand at the end of 1984-85 on the basis of 80% utilisation of capacity is 16 million numbers. The total capacity available in the country is 15.70 million numbers. This is on the basis of demand projections for the Sixth Plan period and there is likely to be a marginal gap of one million by the end of 1984-85. So it is not correct to say that our capacity is more than the requirements of the country.

Hon. Member talked about big business houses being given industrial licence for the manufacture of tyres.

I may say that the Government consider each and every application on the basis of techno-economic merits and on the basis of requirements. So far as the tyre industry is concerned, it is a heavy investment sector and is included in Appendix I and as such it is open for licensing to large houses, MRTP, FERA companies, etc.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I am sorry the Minister has fumbled also. The order is a very recent one, it is dated 13.11.82 and actually by a new order, the floodgates have been opened for big houses. Sir, my question is will he kindly name the House which controls Keshoram Cotton Mills ? What is the name of the House ?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : It is Birlas ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that today the multi-nationals are controlling the tyre and tube industry. They create artificial scarcity of tyres and tubes and then raise prices. So, to curtail their hold whether the Inchek company and the National Rubber Ltd. will be nationalised ? I have written several letters in this respect to the Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : We are taking necessary action in regard to Inchek and National Rubber Ltd. The suggestion of the Hon. Member will be taken into consideration.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Setting Up Of National Transport Commission

\*522. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal before the Government about the need for maximum coordination and inter-modal integration both at the investment planning as well as operational levels and of entrusting the work to agencies like National Transport Commission at the Centre; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the progress made on the recommendations of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. However, the National Transport Policy Committee (1980) suggested the setting up of a National Transport Commission in this context. This recommendation of the National Transport Policy Committee (1980) was not accepted by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

### Committee on Jail Reforms

\*523. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government constituted a Jail Reforms Committee to guide Government on the welfare of the prisoners; and

(b) if so, when, and the details regarding the members who are serving on this Committee ?



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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Jail Reforms was set up on July 25, 1980 to examine the question of all-round improvement in prison administration including welfare of prisoners. The members of the Committee were :

1. Shri Justice A. N. Mulla (Retired)

—Chairman.

2. Shri Yogendra Sharma, MP

—Member

3. Miss Saroj Khaparde MP

—Member

4. Dr. (Mrs) M. Sarada Menon, former Director, Mental Hospital Madras.

—Member

5. Shri C. S. Mallaiiah,  
I. G. (Prisons) Karnataka

—Member

6. Shri K. S. Rastogi,  
Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

—Member-Secretary

- \*7. Shri Prakash Mehrotra,  
Member of Parliament.

—Co-opted Member

2. The Committee has since submitted its report.

8. Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan, MP

—Co-opted Member

9. Shri D. J. Jadhav,

Retired Member, Maharashtra Public Service Commission and former I. G. Prisons and Director, Social Welfare, Maharashtra.

—Co-opted Member

- †10. Shri H. C. Saksena,

Retired I. G. Prisons, Uttar Pradesh.

—Co-opted Member

11. Dr. Hira Singh,

Director, National Institute of Social Defence & ex-officio Prison Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs.

—Co-opted Member

12. Shri K. L. N. Reddy,

Director, Regional Institute of Correctional Administration, Vellore.

—Co-opted Member

13. Dr. (Mrs.) Jyotsna H. Shah,

Retired Director, Social Defence, Government of Gujarat.

—Co-opted Member

14. Bibi Amtus Salam, Chairman,  
Kasturba Mandir Trust, New Delhi.

—Permanent Invitee

\* Resigned from the membership of the Committee on July 30, 1981 following his appointment as Governor of Assam and Meghalaya.

†Expired on January 4, 1983.

**Effect of Agitation in Assam on Industry**

\*524 SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assam agitation has caused big losses to the nation and has adversely affected industry;

(b) if so, the assessment of loss suffered by the industry on that account; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to help the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c)

The Assam agitation has adversely affected the economic and financial well-being of the State. It is difficult to quantify precisely the overall loss suffered by industry on this account alone. It is, however, estimated that in the case of petroleum 'fertilizers, etc., the loss would come to Rs. 1272 crores. Moreover, due to the disruption of rail movement, the Railways suffered a financial loss of Rs. 32 crores. Several projects have been delayed, thereby resulting in considerable cost escalation.

The State Government is making every effort, with the full support and assistance of the Central Government, for restoration of peace and normalcy in the State.

**Outstanding Dues Of A Number Of Undertakings From S. A. I. L.**

\* 525. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount due from the steel Authority of India Ltd. to a number of undertakings including State Corporations on account of High Sea Sale of imported material;

(b) the reasons for freezing this since April last; and

(c) whether cases have been filed in the courts for the recovery of these dues from S. A. I. L. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) During 1982-83

refund claims amounting to Rs. 8.24 crores were received by SAIL from parties to whom high sea sales were made. The payments made during April 1982 to February 1983, against claims, came to about Rs. 4 crores.

(b) There was no freezing of payments.

(c) For the claims mentioned in part (a) no cases have been filed in the courts against SAIL. However, in respect of sale of imported G.P. Sheets some parties have filed cases in the Court against the decision of the Pricing Committee headed by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CCI&E). This matter is subjudice.

**मैसर्स रेमिंगटन रैंड द्वारा विद्युत टाइपराइटर का निर्माण**

\*526 : श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात का क्या कारण है कि रेमिंगटन रैंड कंपनी ने अब विद्युत-चालित टाइपराइटर बनाने की पुरानी योजना त्याग दी है और उसने इस प्रकार के टाइपराइटरों के निर्माण हेतु फरीदाबाद के लिये लाइसेंस की मांग की है;

(ख) देश में विद्युत-चालित टाइपराइटरों के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस फर्म द्वारा पहले बनाये गये टाइपराइटर की किस्म तथा उसके बारे में आई शिकायतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेमिंगटन रैंड कंपनी की बजाय किसी अन्य कंपनी को विद्युत-चालित टाइपराइटर बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस देने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में पूरा विवरण क्या है;

**उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :**

(क) बेला मेला औद्योगिक बस्ती, जिला मैसूर कर्नाटक में विद्युत टाइपराइटर्स का उत्पादन करने के लिए मै. रेमिंगटन रैंड को एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया था। फर्म ने ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं दिया है कि उनका इरादा इस योजना को छोड़ने का है।

(ख) से (घ) सरकार ने विद्युत टाइपराइटर्स का उत्पादन करने के लिए मै. हिन्दुस्तान टेली प्रिंटर्स लि., मद्रास को एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा मै. पंजाब राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को एक आशय पत्र भी स्वीकृत किया है। इस क्षेत्र में औद्योगिकी को अद्यतन बनाने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए अन्य उत्पादकों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर भी गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा।

**अधिक क्षमता वाले सीमेंट संयंत्र**

\*527 श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री बी. बी. देसाई :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान “इकोनोमिक एण्ड साइन्टिफिक रिसर्च फाउंडेशन” के अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें अधिक उत्पादन क्षमता के सीमेंट संयंत्रों की सिफारिश की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने की योजना बना रही है; और

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

**उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :**

(क) से (घ) 14 मार्च, 1983 के “इको-

नोमिक टाइम्स” में “अध्ययन बड़े सीमेंट संयंत्रों के पक्ष में” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है। इसी प्रकार की रिपोर्ट कुछ और अखबारों में भी छपी है। जांच करने पर पता चला है कि इन अखबारों में छपी रिपोर्ट का आधार ‘इकोनोमिक आंक स्केल इन सीमेंट इण्डस्ट्रीज’ नामक प्रकाशन है जो इकोनोमिक एण्ड साइंटिफिक रिसर्च फाउण्डेशन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था। यह फाउण्डेशन फिक्की से सम्बद्ध है। जैसा कि प्रेस रिपोर्ट से स्पष्ट है यह प्रकाशन दस लाख और उससे अधिक की क्षमता वाले बड़े आकार के सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना के पक्ष में है। चूंकि यह रिपोर्ट एक गैर सरकारी संगठन द्वारा दी गई है अतः उसमें की गई सिफारिशों पर क्रियान्वयन योजना तैयार करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

यद्यपि सरकार को इस प्रकाशन का अध्ययन करने का अभी अवसर नहीं मिला है तथापि जहां कहीं भी चूना पत्थर के पर्याप्त भण्डार और अन्य अवस्थापना सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं वहां पहले से ही सरकार लगभग पिछले तीन वर्षों से बड़े सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है। साथ ही सरकार उन सुदूर क्षेत्रों में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना को भी बढ़ावा दे रही है जहां सीमेंट की कमी है और चूना पत्थर के भण्डार छितरे हुए हैं तथा बड़े संयंत्रों की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं कर सकते।

**Speeding Up Implementation of  
20-Point Programme**

\*529. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL  
KOCHACK :

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-  
GRAHI

Will the Minister of PLANNIG be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has asked the States to speed up the implementation o

the 20-Point Programme as the performance in respect of most of the items has not come up to the expected level;

(b) if so, whether he has pointed out the areas where the implementation has been dismal and urged the States to intensify the efforts for implementation;

(c) if so, whether amongst the steps, the Planning Commission has suggested identification and expeditions removal of bottlenecks, streamlining of the implementation machinery at all levels and close monitoring of the programme; and

(d) if so, the response received from the States and those which have fully utilised the resources for 20-Point Programme?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) While the progress of implementation of the 20-point programme is generally satisfactory and the overall targets are likely to be achieved in many of the points, the progress in the different schemes is not even and uniform in all the States. It is not correct that the performance in most of the items has not come up to the expected level. The Central Government has been asking the States to speed up the implementation of the programme.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The implementation of the programme is regularly evaluated in the Monthly progress Reports issued by the Planning Commission and suggestions are made about improving both performance and supervision of the Programme.

(d) The State Governments have responded positively to the suggestions made by the Planning Commission and steps have been taken by the States to improve the implementation and monitoring of the programme. Final information about utilisation of the financial allocations for the 20-point programme during 1982-83 will become available only a little later.

#### Antarctic Treaty

\* 530 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has qualified to sign the

Antarctic Treaty, if so, the decision taken to sign the same;

(b) whether any international consensus has been reached on exploitation of the Continent's resources; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to sort out matters raised about exploitation of the Antarctic by different countries and to settle them amicably?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** (a) Under the Antarctic Treaty 1959, any Member, State of the United Nations may become a party to the Treaty. However, in order to become a member of the Consultative Committee, substantial scientific work is necessary. India has contributed substantial scientific work on the continent, having sent two scientific expeditions to Antarctica. Accordingly, India should have that status, if our country decides to become a party to that Treaty.

(b) and (c) No international consensus on or action about the exploitation of Antarctica by different countries has yet been reached. Government is keeping itself informed of the various developments in this regard.

#### दिल्ली में पुलिस आयुक्त व्यवस्था

\*531. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में पुलिस आयुक्त व्यवस्था शुरू की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत जुर्म लगाने वाला प्राधिकारी ही जुर्म का निर्णय करने वाला प्राधिकारी होता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को यह कमी दूर करने के लिए कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकट-सुब्बय्या) : (क) दिल्ली में पुलिस आयुक्त व्यवस्था 1 जुलाई, 1978 से शुरू की गई है।

(ख) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत आपराधिक अपराधों के बारे में अभियोजन प्राधिकारी ही निर्णय करने वाला प्राधिकारी है। सभी आपराधिक मुकदमों पर न्यायिक अदालतों द्वारा विचारण किया जाता है और इस संबंध में पुलिस अधिकारियों को कोई शक्तियां नहीं दी गई हैं। परन्तु शांति बनाये रखने के लिए किसी व्यक्ति से मुचलका करने के लिए दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 107 के अधीन शक्तियां और दिल्ली पुलिस अधिनियम, 1978 की धारा 46, 47 और 48 के अधीन बदमाशों के निष्कासन की शक्ति सहायक पुलिस आयुक्त और उससे ऊपर के पुलिस अधिकारियों को दी गई है। दिल्ली के पुलिस आयुक्त को भी दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के अधीन जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की शक्तियां दी गई हैं।

(ग) संसद् सदस्य श्री भीखू राम जैन ने पुलिस आयुक्त व्यवस्था का मूल्यांकन करने के बारे में लिखा था।

(घ) मामला विचाराधीन है

#### Refugees From Assam In West Bengal

\*532. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

SHRI N. E. HORO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether he has asked West Bengal Government to give a daily detailed report of the arrivals of the Assam evacuees as the influx to North Bengal continues unabated;

(b) if so, whether West Bengal Government have stated that near about 20,000 refugees have so far infiltrated into West Bengal from Assam;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has rece-

ived details of the refugees who had crossed to North Bengal from Assam between 1971 and 1981;

(d) whether the State Government have asked the Central Government to provide a sufficient loan to help these refugees; and

(e) if so, the total amount provided by Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) The Government of West Bengal were requested to send periodic reports about the arrival of refugees from Assam as a result of recent disturbances. They have reported that 24,963 persons from Assam had arrived at Alipurdwar Railway junction in Jalpaiguri District till 28.3.1983 and that another 2,000 persons came to other places in the districts Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and West Dinajpur.

2. According to available information, 12,487 refugees came from Assam to West Bengal till 31st July 1980 as a result of disturbances in 1979-80. Information for the period prior to 1979-80 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

3. The Central Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to West Bengal Govt. as financial assistance in respect of refugees who had gone to West Bengal during 1979-80. The State Govt. have intimated that they have so far incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1.52 crores. Their request for further assistance is under consideration.

4. In regard to refugees who have gone to West Bengal recently, the Central Government have agreed to provide financial assistance in respect of expenditure incurred by State Govt. for running relief camps for a period of one month to begin with. Action is in progress to extend this period.

International Institute For Space Sciences & Electronics

\*533 SHRI R. P. GAIKWAD :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian scientist had submitted a suggestion to set up an International Institute for Space Sciences and Electronics to develop technical cooperation among developing countries;

(b) whether the proposal had received appreciation from the UNESCO and warm praise by International circles; and

(c) the measures proposed to encourage the idea of the Indian scientists for International Institute for Space Sciences and Electronics ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Institution is conceived as a coordinating mechanism for the activities related to the proposed Giant Equatorial Radio Telescope.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have supported the participation of Indian scientists in the International Workshop and subsequently in the preparation of detailed proposals for the consideration of U.N. Agencies. Indian scientists are also participating in the Feasibility study which is financially supported by Government.

#### Explosions During Non-Aligned Meet In Delhi

\*534. SHRI K. MALLANNA :  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SAHRMA :

Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether explosions took place during the Non-Aligned Summit in the Capital at Palika Bazar, Kashmiri Gate as well as Gole Post Office, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any person has since been apprehended in this connection; and

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

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

(b) and (c) No person has been apprehended so far.

#### Soviet Assistance For Development of Mines

5839. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has agreed to help both financially and technically for the development of mines in India;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) the details of the help rendered by the Soviet Union under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Loss in Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation

5840. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) when the Tannery and Foot-wear Corporation of India Limited was formed and the names of the units working under it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is running in losses;

(c) if so, the amount of losses incurred by the said corporation during the years 1979-80 1980-81, 1981-82 and likely to be incurred during the current year;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether any steps have been taken or being taken to solve the problem and improve the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) The Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Limited was formed in 1969 to take over and run the Cooper Allen and North West Tanneries of the British India Corporation Limited.

The losses suffered by the Corporation during 1979-80 to 1982-1983 are as under :

| YEAR                | Rs. (IN LAKHS) |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1979-80             | 360.03         |
| 1980-81             | 360.33         |
| 1981-82             | 440.43         |
| 1982-83 (estimated) | 548.60         |

The reasons for the continued losses incurred by the Corporation are :

- (i) old and obsolete machinery not giving required level of production;
- (ii) chronic power shortage in U.P.
- (iii) absence of work culture among the workers;
- (iv) inter-union rivalry.
- (v) administrative and overheads charges (including interest on Government loans) which could not be absorbed within the existing level of production.

The Corporation is in the process of implementing a corporate plan for modernisation of its existing facilities so as to reduce losses and improve productivity. Government are also pursuing with the management to ensure that;

- (a) the modernisation scheme is implemented with speed and expedition.
- (b) the existing levels of productivity are improved by suitable incentive measures.
- (c) the Corporation is being assisted in the matter of procurement and movement of coal to ensure steady availability of power.
- (d) the Corporation has stepped up arrangements to ensure uninterrupted supply of critical raw-materials.
- (e) better industrial relations are maintained through meaningful communication with the workers.
- (f) enforcement of financial discipline and austerity measures in terms of complete stoppage of over-time and reduction of overhead expenditure.

(g) concentration of resources on production of fast moving and higher value added items like Defence & institutional footwear, leather boards etc.

**गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना**

5841 श्री जंनुल बशर : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए उपाय सुझाने हेतु गठित पटेल समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में कौन-कौन से बड़े और छोटे उद्योग लगाने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उन उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करेगी?

**उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बीरभद्र सिंह) :** (क) और (ख) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर और देवरिया जिलों की विकास संबंधी कठिनाइयों पर संयुक्त अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर राज्य सरकार को 1964-65 में केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि बढ़ाकर 4 करोड़ रु. कर दी गई थी ।

गाजीपुर में बड़े क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत नन्द गंज में एक चीनी मिल स्थापित की गई है । संयुक्त क्षेत्र में गाजीपुर में यू. पी. प्लाट प्रोटेक्शन एप्लाइंसेज एकक की स्थापना की गई है । स्थापित किए गए लघु उद्योगों में फल परिरक्षण, तथा डिब्बाबंदी, चप्पल बनाना प्लास्टिक का सामान, खाद्य तेल, दाल मिलें, खांडसारी चीनी विद्युत करघा, साबुन, कृषि उपस्कर, अल्यूमिनियम के बर्तन छपाई खाना तथा कोल्ड स्टोरेज शामिल हैं ।

**Industrialisation of Goa, Daman and Diu**

5842. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of



severe unemployment and economic and industrial backwardness of Diu in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The entire territory of Goa, Daman & Diu has been identified as industrially backward. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in the territory are entitled to concessions and incentives like concessional finance, central investment subsidy (excluding the area within the municipal limits of territory's Capital), tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy and special facilities for import of raw materials.

Diu district with total population of 30,421 and 40 sq. kms. area has 29 industrial units with about 187 persons employed. 31 persons were provided employment through the employment exchange during the calendar year 1982 and there are 420 candidates on live register as on 31.12.1982. One ITI with six different trades and 131 number of seats has been started in September, 1981. One industrial estate has been proposed which is expected to attract about 25 industrial units and generate around 450 jobs. Central investment subsidy

amounting to Rs.5.10 lakhs has been disbursed to 14 units in Diu.

#### Allocation of Funds for Development of Backward Areas in Maharashtra

5843. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in consonance with the objective of planning to reduce the regional imbalances in economic development, specific allocations have been made for the development of the backward regions of Konkan, Marathwada and Vidarbha region of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what are the allocations made for these respective backward regions ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The State Government has reported that, in order to accelerate the pace of development of the under-developed regions of the State like Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan, specific programmes of development have been undertaken and are being implemented in a time-bound manner. The State Government has further indicated the following expenditure for 1981-82 and 1982-83 and budget provision for 1983-84 :

(Rs. lakhs)

| Region     | 1981-82<br>Anticipated<br>Expenditure | 1982-83<br>Anticipated<br>Expenditure | 1983-84<br>Budget<br>Provision |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Vidarbha   | 4901.13                               | 6777.26                               | 8538.17                        |
| Marathwada | 5253.35                               | *10122.03                             | 7075.31                        |
| Konkan     | 347.00                                | 689.79                                | 672.17                         |
| Total :    | 10501.48                              | 17589.08                              | 16285.65                       |

\*Includes the major item of expenditure of 3600.00 lacs on Parli Unit IV.

राजभाषा नियम 1976 के अन्तर्गत गृह मंत्रालय/विभाग संबंधी अधिसूचना

5844. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा नियम, 1976 की धारा

10(4) के अन्तर्गत उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग को अधिसूचित किया गया है;

(ख) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग के कौन-कौन से सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को अब तक उपरोक्त धारा के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित किया जा चुका है;



(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में सन्दर्भित कार्यालयों में से उक्त नियमों की धारा 8(4) के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने कार्यालयों को विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि अभी तक विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं किया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इन कार्यालयों को विनिर्दिष्ट करने के बारे में कब तक कार्यवाही पूरी कर ली जाएगी ?

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

(ख) गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन 147 संबद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के विवरण की सूची संलग्न है; [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी-6309/83]

(ग) तथा (घ) इन कार्यालयों में कोई ऐसा कार्यालय नहीं है जिसमें प्रवीणता प्राप्त कर्मचारी पर्याप्त संख्या में हों। अतः इनमें से किसी कार्यालय को राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के नियम 8(4) के अन्तर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट करना अभी व्यवहारिक नहीं है। जब तक सभी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान तथा आवश्यक स्तर की प्रवीणता प्राप्त न हो, इन कार्यालयों को राजभाषा नियम 1976 के नियम 8(4) के अन्तर्गत विनिर्दिष्ट करना व्यावहारिक न होगा।

#### Requirement of Synthetic and Natural Rubber

5845. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual quantum of SBR (Synthetic rubber) and natural rubber required by the indigenous tyre manufacturing units in the country;

(b) the annual production of SBR and natural rubber in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that synthetic

rubber is being imported to meet the demand if so, the quantity imported during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(d) the particulars of the importing agency and how it is being distributed amongst the users; and

(e) the measures being taken to increase the production in India and ban on the import of synthetic rubber ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) Consumption of SBR (Styrene Butadiene Rubber) and natural rubber by the tyre manufacturing units in the country during the last 3 years was as under :—

| Year    | SBR    | (In tonnes)<br>Natural Rubber |
|---------|--------|-------------------------------|
|         |        |                               |
| 1980-81 | 12,488 | 95,476                        |
| 1981-82 | 13,908 | 104,593                       |
| 1982-83 | 10,414 | 88,496                        |

(April '82-Jan. '83)

(b) production of SBR and natural rubber in the country during the last 3 years was as under :—

| Year    | SBR    | (In tonnes)<br>Natural Rubber |
|---------|--------|-------------------------------|
|         |        |                               |
| 1980-81 | 18,642 | 1,53,100                      |
| 1981-82 | 16,561 | 1,52,870                      |
| 1982-83 | 11,910 | 1,52,405                      |

(April '82-Jan. '83)

(c) Yes, Sir. Following quantities of all types of synthetic rubber including SBR were imported during 1980-81 and 1981-82 :—

|         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| 1980-81 | 15,806 tonnes |
| 1981-82 | 23,358 tonnes |

(d) As per Import policy for 1982-83, import of SBR and PBR is allowed against automatic licences to the actual users. The import of other types of synthetic rubber is under O.G.L.

(e) The policy of the Government is to increase production of synthetic rubber in the

country and minimise its imports. Consumption of all types of synthetic rubber including SBR is presently about 45,000 tonnes per annum against an average production of about 25,000 tonner per annum. In view of the shortfall in indigenous production, the question of banning the import of synthetic rubber would not arise at present.

### Rise of Regionalism in the Country

5846. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that regionalism is growing day by day in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government would like to give a serious thought in this regard and take active steps to curb such tendencies in the country ?

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

(b) Government are fully conscious of the need to preserve and strengthen the unity and integrity of the country and are taking all necessary steps to safeguard this basic tenet.

### Coal Based Fertilizer Developed By CFRI Dhanbad

5847. SHRI A.K. ROY (PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA) : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a new coal based fertilizer developed by the Central Fuel Research institute, Dhanbad by partial oxidation and ammoniation of low grade coal, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that the experiments in the fields in different parts of country have proved that fertiliser is better than conventional chemical fertilisers like urea;

(c) whether the C.F.R.I. proposes to go for a plant scale production; and

(d) if so, facts in details and steps taken or speedy promotion of this new product ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTROMICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir. A research project on development of multi-purpose nitrogenous organic fertilizer from coal is in progress at the CDRI, Dhanbad. There are two phases of R&D work. The first phase is to establish and prove the efficacy of the products and the second phase is to set up a pilot and demonstration plants for perfecting large scale application.

The pot tests and preliminary limited scale field trials have shown encouraging results. More trials are being carried out.

(c) Yes, Sir Depending upon the results of trials and economics, CFRI may go in for pilot plant studies.

(d) The following steps are proposed :—

“establishing material balance and generation of data for scale-up; pilot plant operations and extended field trials under varying climatic conditions for different crops; preparation of consolidated report on the pilot plant and field trial studies.

### रेमिंगटन रैंड द्वारा निर्मित टाइपराइटर

5848. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेमिंगटन रैंड आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, पंजीकृत कार्यालय, 3, काउंसिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700001 द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, कितने टाइपराइटरों का निर्माण किया गया और इन टाइपराइटरों का माडल क्या है तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहां टाइपराइटर निर्माण फर्म स्थित हैं;

(ख) एक टाइपराइटर की वास्तविक लागत कितनी है और उसे कीतनी किमत पर बेचा जाता है; और

(ग) इस फर्म के शुरू किए जाने के समय उसमें कितनी पूंजी निवेश की गई थी तथा उस

समय इसके कितने भागीदार थे और इस समय कितने भागीदार हैं तथा इसमें कितनी पूंजी निवेश की गई है?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) मैं, रेमिंगटन रैंड ग्रॉफ इंडिया लि. के दो एकक हैं जिनमें से एक मानक टाइपराइटर्स का निर्माण करने के लिये हावड़ा में स्थित है तथा दूसरा पोर्टबल टाइपराइटर्स का निर्माण करने वाला एकक फरीदाबाद में स्थित है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में इनका उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार रहा :—

| एकक      | 1980  | 1981  | 1982  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| हावड़ा   | 22868 | 5839  | 24810 |
| फरीदाबाद | 6282  | 11220 | 8616  |

(ख) कम्पनी के अनुसार टाइपराइटर्स का औसत विक्रय मूल्य और लागत नीचे दी गई हैं :—

- |                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1) औसत विक्रय मूल्य   | 3,455 रु. |
| (मानक टाइपराइटर्स)    |           |
| विक्री लागत           | 2,590 रु. |
| 2) औसत विक्रय मूल्य   |           |
| (पोर्टबल टाइपराइटर्स) | 1,400 रु. |
| विक्री लागत           | 1,150 रु. |

(ग) कम्पनी के अनुसार मार्च, 1952 और मार्च, 1982 में निगम में लगाई गई पूंजी और अंशधारिता का नमूना निम्न प्रकार था :—

1952 (रु.) 1982 (रु.)

- |                  |            |            |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| 1) लगाई गई पूंजी | 1.10 करोड़ | 4.40 करोड़ |
| 2) अंशधारिता     |            |            |

वर्ष 1952 में मैं, रेमिंगटन रैंड मैं, स्पेरी रैंड कारपोरेशन, अमरीका की पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली एक सहायक कम्पनी थी। इस समय इक्विटी अंशधारिता का नमूना निम्न प्रकार है :—

- |                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा | 7.2 प्रतिशत  |
| 2. वित्तीय संस्थान आदि      | 37.5 प्रतिशत |
| 3. अन्य 12,000 अंशधारी      | 55.3 प्रतिशत |

#### Setting Up Of Titanium Processing Plant in Orissa :

5849 SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Titanium processing plant in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the location and the name of the company which has been permitted to establish the plant ?

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) M/s. Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE) a public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy is setting up a Titanium processing plant in Orissa for production of synthetic rutile (92% Titanium Dioxide) from ilmenite. The plant is located at Chatrapur, in the Ganjam District.

#### Setting Up Of A Charge Chrome Factory At Talcher in Orissa

5851. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have granted permission to the Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Company to set up a charge chrome production Factory at Talcher in Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the progress so far in the establishment of that unit;

(c) what has been the production capacity and generation of employment possibilities of that unit; and

(d) the details regarding the time likely to be taken in its commercial production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited

had been given a Letter of Intent in 1981 for manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of charge chrome at Talcher (Distt. Dhenkanal) in Orissa, for 100% export. Subsequently, on the Company's application a revised Letter of Intent has been granted under the scheme for 100% export oriented units. The Company has intimated that it has formed a new Company under the name "Indian Charge Chrome Limited" for the implementation of this project. The Company is now taking steps for arranging finances for the project from the financial institutions. According to the information furnished by the Company, the project will be completed in about 3 year's time and will provide direct and indirect employment to nearly 6,000 persons.

#### Meeting Of Indo-Soviet Planning Group

5852. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet planning group held its meeting on 23 March, 1983;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the subjects discussed; and

(c) the line of action proposed for augmentation of mutual developmental activity ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, sir. The meeting of the Indo-Soviet Planning Group was held during 23-30 March, 1983. The subjects discussed were fuel-energy sector planning, development and efficient utilisation of rail transport, irrigation and optimal use of water resources and regional planning. It was agreed that with the purpose of further strengthening cooperation between the planning bodies of the two countries, meetings of experts may be held, besides regular sessions of the Group, to discuss specific problems of planning for economic and social development.

Five copies of the Agreed Minutes of the Seventh Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Planning Group, signed on 30.3.1983 after the conclusion of discussions, have been placed in the parliament Library.

#### Counting Of Military Service For Allotment Of Government Accommodation .

5853. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities provided to the ex-servicemen serving in civil services are applicable to all Central Government offices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in some other offices the military service is counted for the purpose of allotment of Government accommodation whereas in some offices their service is not counted;

(c) if so, the reasons for this anomaly; and

(d) whether Government will ensure that the military service is counted for allotment of Government accommodation in all the Central Government offices ?

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

(a) to (d) So far as general pool of accommodation is concerned, benefits of past service is allowed for the purpose of determination of priority dates for the allotment of accommodation from the general pool if they have been given any benefit of the past service for anyone of the purposes of confirmation, quasipermanency or pension. They will, however, not be allowed to count their past service in case they were given terminal benefits (like civil/military pension/gratuity) other than leave for their past service. As to the position in other types of Government accommodation, the information is being gathered.

हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन द्वारा आयोजित "प्रथमा परीक्षा" को केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं के लिए मान्यता प्रदान करना

5854. श्री डी.पी. यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में नियुक्ति और पदोन्नति के मामले में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग द्वारा आयोजित

“प्रथम परीक्षा” को मैट्रिक के समकक्ष किस अवधि के दौरान मान्यता प्रदान की गई थी;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त परीक्षा की, मैट्रिक के समकक्ष मान्यता के लिए एक विषय के रूप में अंग्रेजी में उत्तीर्ण होना जरूरी है;

(ग) क्या उन राज्यों में एक विषय के रूप में अंग्रेजी की परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करना असंगत नहीं लगता, जहां अंग्रेजी विषय लिए बिना मैट्रिक के प्रमाणपत्र दिए जाते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस असंगति को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय करने का विचार किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (घ) जिन मामलों में किसी पद के लिए केवल स्कूल लीविंग सार्टिफिकेट के समकक्ष हिन्दी का स्तर निर्धारित है, उन मामलों में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रथम परीक्षा को ऐसे स्तर के बराबर मान्यता दी गई है। इस प्रमाण-पत्र को किसी भी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए मैट्रिक्यूलेशन प्रमाण-पत्र के समकक्ष मान्यता नहीं दी गई है।

#### Production and requirement of Cement

5855. SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) total capacity of cement production in the country, capacity utilised in 1982-83, the gap between production and requirement and the strategy to meet the demands, with details;

(b) whether any public sector undertaking is in the field of cement production and if so, its capacity;

(c) whether it is fact that some States affected by flood and cyclone demand more quota of cement and the demand is not being met; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : (a) The installed capacity of cement at the beginning of 1982-83 was 29.25 million tonnes. During different months of the year, more installed capacity was added. At the end of 1982-83, the total installed capacity of cement was 35.79 million tonnes out of which 2.64 million tonnes were under trial runs. The total production expected to be achieved during the year 1982-83 would be of the order of 23 million tonnes. The gap estimated between projected demand and supply of the order of 8 million tonnes approximately during the year 1982-83. Every effort is being made by the Government to improve availability of cement in the country by better utilisation of existing capacity, sanctioning additional capacity and to some extent, by allowing imports.

(b) The total installed capacity of public sector (Central/State) units at the end of 1982-83 was around 6 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) During the year 1982, the State Governments of U.P., Orissa and Gujarat had requested for additional *ad-hoc* allocations of cement to meet the requirements of flood and cyclone relief works. Within the constraint of overall availability, the quantities allocated against these requests are as follows:—

| State   | Tonnes                                       |        |
|---------|--|--------|
|         | Additional ad-hoc allocation : requested for | made   |
| U.P.    | 60,000                                       | 20,000 |
| Orissa  | 1,50,000                                     | 50,000 |
| Gujarat | 1,07,000                                     | 60,000 |

#### Use of Bagasse for News Print Manufacture

5856. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present huge quantity of bagasse is being burnt which could be better utilised for manufacturing newsprint;

(b) whether Government have undertaken any study for use of bagasse for newsprint manufacture, and

(c) if so, the progress so far made and when the process will be made available for general utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Bagasse is being utilised mainly as a fuel by sugar mills. If a steady and reliable supply of alternative fuel is assured to sugar mills, substantial quantities of bagasse could be released for manufacture of paper and newsprint.

(b) and (c) The technology for utilisation of bagasse for the manufacture of paper/newsprint as known is being utilised by M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd., a State Government Undertaking for setting up a project for the manufacture of newsprint/paper from bagasse.

#### Facilities for setting up of Industries in Bihar

5857. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the extra facilities being given specifically for mini, cottage and other small scale industries in backward areas and to weaker sections;

(b) how many such units have received such assistance and facilities from the D.I.C. of Darbhanga and Madhubani in Bihar, block-wise and in rest of Bihar, district-wise;

(c) how many registered units in these two districts have not been able to start their ventures upto now and what steps are being taken to ensure their start; and

(d) how many productive units have been

started with the assistance of D.I.C., district-wise in Bihar Madhubani during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) The facilities being given to tiny, cottage and other small scale industries in backward areas relate to concessional finance from Financial Institutions, 15% Central Subsidy on Fixed Capital Investment (for selected backward districts and 20% in North Eastern Region), deduction in income tax, transport subsidy for remote and hilly backward areas, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis on liberalised terms and preferential terms for consultancy charges. For weaker sections bank loans are available at less rates of interest and preference is given in the matter of disbursal DIC Seed/Margin money loan and other promotional measures, such as, training, grant of subsidy for purchase of tool kits, plant and equipment and construction of work-sheds.

(b) to (d) These facilities/incentives have been made available to eligible units in those sectors in all the districts of Bihar including Darbhanga and Madhubani. The number of new units in the Small Scale and Artisan Sectors, both registered and unregistered, which have been assisted to come up under the District Industries Centres of Bihar including Madhubani and Darbhanga during the three years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 as furnished by the State Government/DICs is given in the enclosed statement. Block-wise information is not being collected by the Central Government.

#### Statement

*Statement Showing Number of New Units Established, Small Scale and Artisan Based both Registered and Unregistered during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 & 1981-82-DIC-wise in Bihar State*

| S. NO. DIC                   | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82      |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| <b>BIHAR</b>                 |         |         |              |
| 1. Aurangabad                | 539     | 567     | Not Reported |
| 2. Bhagalpur                 | 1748    | 527     | 554          |
| 3. Bhojpur                   | 213     | 952     | 756          |
| 4. Champaran (East Motihari) | 446     | 481     | 483          |

| S. No. | DIC              | 1979-80       | 1980-81 | 1981-82      |
|--------|------------------|---------------|---------|--------------|
| 5.     | West champaran   | 937           | 1208    | 408          |
| 6.     | Darbhangha       | 588           | 2126    | 174          |
| 7.     | Gaya             | 2582          | 1399    | 1297         |
| 8.     | Katihar          | 901           | 989     | 722          |
| 9.     | Muzaffarpur      | 4582          | 6875    | 1549         |
| 10.    | Madhubani        | 2135          | 847     | 1588         |
| 11.    | Nalanda          | 82            | 20      | 29           |
| 12.    | Nawadah          | 143           | 316     | 440          |
| 13.    | Palamau          | 631           | 635     | 570          |
| 14.    | Patna            | 1188          | 556     | Not Reported |
| 15.    | Purnea           | 224           | 538     | Not Reported |
| 16.    | Ranchi           | 1013          | 454     | 501          |
| 17.    | Samastipur       | 1129          | 897     | 815          |
| 18.    | Santhal Perganas | 258           | 332     | 374          |
| 19.    | Rohtas           | 378           | 340     | 157          |
| 20.    | Saran            | 382           | 566     | 823          |
| 21.    | Siwan            | 166           | 524     | 570          |
| 22.    | Gopalganj        | 1327          | 243     | Not Reported |
| 23.    | Vaishali         | 1119          | 1675    | 1655         |
| 24.    | Sitamarhi        | 1655          | 2164    | 88           |
| 25.    | Monghyr          | 614           | 962     | 780          |
| 26.    | Begu Sarai       | 608           | 441     | 510          |
| 27.    | Saharsa          | 712           | 689     | 1001         |
| 28.    | Hazaribagh       | 986           | 600     | 605          |
| 29.    | Giridih          | 729           | 569     | 170          |
| 30.    | Dhanbad          | 1917          | 945     | 194          |
| 31.    | Sinhabhum        | 2168          | 1234    | 1134         |
| 32.    | Madhe pura       | Not Available |         |              |
| 33.    | Khagaia          |               |         |              |

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली और  
कलकत्ता में असमानता

5858. श्री रामसिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री  
खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली और कलकत्ता  
में असमानता के बारे में 19 अप्रैल, 1982 के  
अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 10076 के उत्तर के  
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के  
कर्मचारियों को चार उप संवर्गों में और खादी

ग्रामोद्योग, कलकत्ता के कर्मचारियों को तीन  
उन-संवर्गों में रखकर श्रेणी-वार वरीयता सूची  
में की गई असमानता को कब तक दूर किए  
जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग का विचार अपने  
सभी भवनों के कर्मचारियों के लिए एक समान  
नियम और उपनियम बनाकर असमानता दूर  
करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का है ?



उद्योग संत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) और (ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, कलकत्ता की तुलना में अधिक कर्मचारी हैं, अतः खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में लेखा तथा स्थापना के लिए अलग उप संवर्गों सहित 4 उपसंवर्ग हैं। किन्तु खादी ग्रामोद्योग, कलकत्ता में पदोन्नति की संभावनाओं को देखते हुए लेखा और स्थापना को एक उपसंवर्ग में मिला दिया गया है। ये भवन खादी और ग्रामोद्योग अयोग के व्यापार केन्द्र हैं तथा विद्यमान व्यवस्था कार्य की परिस्थितियों, कार्य का दबाव एवं आय पर आधारित हैं।

**गेडे आयरन एण्ड कम्पनी को पुनःखोलना**

5859. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार में हजारों बाग जैसे पिछड़े जिले में हीरोडीह को डरमा में गेडे आयरन एण्ड कम्पनी, जो राज्य में एक मात्र स्पन पाइप फैक्टरी है, को खोलने के लिए इस समय क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या इस फैक्टरी को नीलामी से बचा लिया गया है क्योंकि यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और उपयोगी फैक्टरी है, और जनता तथा सरकार के हित में इसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस फैक्टरी को कब खोला जाएगा और यह किसके तथा किस प्रकार के सहयोग से चलाई जाएगी ?

**उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :**

(क) बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम एकक को पुनः आरम्भ करने की विभिन्न संभावनाओं का पता लगा रहा है।

(ख) जी, हां। उच्चतम न्यायालय के आदेशों के अधीन कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में

परिसमापन कार्यवाही के अन्तर्गत 1,10,00,000 रु. का भुगतान करने की शर्त के साथ कारखाने को बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को सौंप दिया गया था।

(ग) यह उन शर्तों पर निर्भर करेगा जिन्हें बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम उन एककों के साथ, जिनसे समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापन जारी हो जाने के बाद प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने की आशा है, अन्तिम रूप से तय कर सकेगा।

**Work Undertaken By The C.M.C. For U.N.D.P.**

5860. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the value and nature of the work undertaken by the Computer Maintenance Corporation for U.N.D.P. together with details and itemwise break-up of the value of work;

(b) has the Corporation succeeded in developing computerised text processing, composition and printing in Indian Languages; and

(c) whether any equipment has been developed and successfully tried by it if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The following projects have been undertaken by Computer maintenance Corporation :

1. project Interact-International Education and Research for Application in Computer Technology. The objective of the project is to develop and transfer know-how (to participating developing countries) in system integration and engineering of small computer based systems dedicated to applications essential to build up and support development oriented activities of high priority such as power Systems Management, Railway Wagon Movement Management, Meteorology, etc. CMC is the executing agency for this UN Project on behalf of the Government of India.



The value of the Project is 2.75 million US dollars made up of :

| A. Contribution United Nations<br>Financing System for Science<br>and Technology for Development<br>(UNFSST) for the Technology<br>Development and Training<br>Programme (TDTP)                    | US Dollars in Million |
|--|-----------------------|
| (a) Project personnel  | 0.360                 |
| (b) Training   | 0.185                 |
| (c) Equipment  | 0.925                 |
| (d) Miscellaneous  | 0.120                 |
| Sub-Total  | US \$ 1.590 m         |
| B Contribution by Government of<br>India out of UNDP IPF under the<br>Technical Cooperation among<br>Developing Countries (TCDC)<br>Programme for training personnel<br>from developing countries. |                       |
| (a) Project personnel  | 0.213                 |
| (b) Training   | 0.380                 |
| (c) Miscellaneous  | 0.007                 |
| Sub-Total  | US \$ 0.600 m         |
| C Goernment of India's contribution<br>in kind in Indian rupees equivalent to  | US \$ 0.560 m         |
| Grand Total  | US \$ 2.750 m         |

2. Turnkey project for site preparation at the National Computer Centre, kathmandu, Nepal, for installation of a computer system and other data equipment. The value of the project is US \$ 404, 695 including contingency provision of US \$ 20,000.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The work in the area of text processing has been completed. The prototype has been developed and demonstrated.

CMC has successfully developed phonetic-based keyboard and special controllers for CRT display and matrix printer for Devanagiri and Telugu scripts. Display and printing of high quality Devanagiri and Telugu letters

have been achieved without any compromise on conventional letter forms. Computer-aided text-processing in Devanagiri and Telugu also have been demonstrated for word-processing applications.

CMC has applied a unified approach for a wide range of applications viz. phonetic based coding and key boarding scheme, directly applicable to Indian scripts of the Brahmi family. Direct transliteration between Devanagiri and Telugu has been demonstrated on this basis. CMC is using the standards proposed by Committees set up by the Department of Electronics and the Ministry of Communications.

### Foreign Tribals In Arunachal Pradesh

5861. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that foreign tribes, namely Lisus of Burma and Yobins and China have swelled in numbers and hoarded fortunes, in Vijaynagar (Arunachal Pradesh);

(b) if so what is the population of these tribes according to latest figures available with Government ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that former jawans who after retirement had been settled in this unhospitable border area to effectively prevent the infiltration from Burma and China, have been feeling insecure and unhappy with their swelling numbers and fortunes ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A tribe called Lisus (alias Yobins) has migrated to Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh from Burma more than 25 years back. They are settled in Arunachal Pradesh. There has not been any abnormal increase in their population. Their population according 1971 census was 929. Identity cards have been issued to all the Lisus and any new influx can be checked.

(c) and (d) The ex-Assam Rifles personnel are settled in 9 separate villages. There is no report about ex-Assam Rifles personnel settled in the area feeling insecure because of Lisus. Necessary vigil is being maintained.

### पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का अवैध प्रवेश

5862. श्री बिरदाराम फूलवारिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक अवैध रूप से भारत आ रहे हैं और भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों के भारत में अवैध रूप से आने के बाद भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त करने के विषय में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों के अवैध प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए सीमा पर प्राधिकारी उचित सतर्कता बरतते हैं। समाहर्ता को, जो नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 5(1)(क) के तहत पंजीकरण प्राधिकारी है, आवेदन पत्रों की सावधानीपूर्वक संवीक्षा करनी होती है और किसी भी आवेदक को भारतीय नागरिक के रूप में पंजीकृत करने से पूर्व प्रवेश/निवास आदि के विवरणों की अपनी संतुष्टि के अनुसार जांच करनी होती है।

### Flesh Trade Racket At Various Places

5863. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the existence of flesh trade rackets at various places where innocent girls are brought and sold to brothelkeepers; and

(b) the steps proposed to check this evil and rescue the poor girls from dens of prostitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for implementation of the provisions of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Girls Act, 1956 as amended in 1978. The Act already envisages a comprehensive scheme for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls by penalising the traffickers, controlling the activities of prostitutes and rehabilitating those rescued from the vice. Their attention is drawn to such offences for necessary action in accordance with the law as and when they are received.

### Minimum Income For An Average Family

5864. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to work out the minimum income that an average family should have to meet the minimum requirements of life, such as food, clothing, housing etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people in the country who are not covered by the said minimum income; and

(d) the difference between the people living below poverty line and those not having the aforesaid minimum income ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) Government of India have not conducted any survey so far to work out the minimum income needed by an average family to meet its minimum requirements of food, clothing and housing.

However, norms for per capita minimum requirement of food in terms of daily energy-intake (measured by calories) have been worked out by a 'Task Force on projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' set up by the Planning Commission. These norms are : 2400 calories for rural areas and 2100 calories for urban areas.

The minimum total expenditure level at which the normative levels of calorie consumption are attained is taken as the poverty line. This is worked out with the help of data from consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the NSSO in different rounds. Since the poverty line corresponds to the 'total' expenditure, it takes account of the consumption of items other than food (like clothing, housing, etc.) also. The poverty lines that have been worked out in terms of monthly per capita consumption expenditure, are Rs. 65 (Rural) Rs. 75 (Urban) at 1977-78 price s.

The statewide poverty estimates are based on the periodic surveys on consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey. The latest survey available is for 1977-78. The number of people below the poverty line in 1977-78, was estimated to be 304.6 million (252.8 million rural in area and

5.18 million in urban areas. The next survey is scheduled for 1983.

### Supply Of Truck Engines By Telco

5865. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

whether Government are aware of the inordinate delay made by Telco Company (Jamshedpur) in supplying truck engines to the consumers;

(b) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay made by Telco in this matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ask the Telco to supply the truck engines in a shorter time ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Spare engines for Telco truck chassis are being manufactured by M/s. Telco and are available for replacement through their dealership net-work. The company has reported that there is no delay in the supply of these engines to consumers for replacement purposes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

सीमेंट अनुसंधानसंस्थान द्वारा सीमेंट की बचत करने वाली कंक्रीट का विकास

5866. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :

कुमारी पुष्पा देवी सिंह :

श्री गुफरान आजम :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह चस है कि सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान ने कई वर्षों के अनुसंधान के बाद एक कंक्रीट का विकास किया है जिसके निर्माण कार्य प्रयोग करने से मकानों, उद्योगों और सड़कों आदि की निर्माण संबंधी कठिनाइयां दूर हो सकेंगी तथा मकानों के निर्माण में इसका 20 प्रतिशत सीमेंट तथा अन्य सामग्री के साथ प्रयोग हो सकेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस कंक्रीट के प्रयोग और उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान ने एक उपयुक्त तैयार कंक्रीट प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास किया है जिसके द्वारा कंक्रीट को सामान्य वाहनों में ले जाया जा सकता है। इस प्रौद्योगिकी में 'आधी सूखी' कंक्रीट को केन्द्रीय बैचिंग तथा मिश्रण संयंत्र से सामान्य गाड़ियों में ले जाकर निर्माण स्थल पर उसमें फिर से पानी मिला देने की परिकल्पना की गई है। गहन प्रयोगशाला परीक्षणों और क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगों से पता चला है कि इस प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने से सीमेंट की किस्म पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़े बिना उस समय के मौसम में 1½ से 2 घंटे के बीच में ले जाया जा सकता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 15 प्रतिशत या उससे अधिक सीमेंट की बचत होगी।

सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान ने राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन, भारतीय सीमेंट निगम, एसोसिएट सीमेंट कम्पनी तथा हिन्दुस्तान कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी के साथ मिलकर हाल ही में इस विषय पर चर्चा की थी और उन सबकी इस प्रौद्योगिकी को स्वीकार करने तथा इसे शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सहमति थी। तदनुसार, सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान इस प्रौद्योगिकी को इसमें रुचि रखने वाली पार्टियों को हस्तांतरित करने के लिए योजना बना रही है।

#### Production Of Cables In The Country

5867. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made arrangements to meet the acute shortage of power cables in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government have

taken to increase the production of cables in the country; and

(c) whether Government have favoured the use of cables manufactured by the state owned factories *vis-a-vis* the imported ones ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) There is no shortage of power the cables in the country. The existing units are having capacity utilisation of less than 50%. There is only one state owned unit which is licensed for the manufacture of power cables. This unit has been manufacturing mostly telecommunication cables and their production of power cables is nil.

Assent To West Bengal Mazdoor, Labourers, Godownmen, And Other Workers (Regularisation, Appointment And Welfare) Act 1981.

5868. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Mazdoor, Labourers, Godownmen and other Workers (Regularisation, Appointment and Welfare) Act of 1981 is still awaiting President's assent;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) when it is likely to be given President's assent ?

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

(b) and (c) Clarifications on some provisions of the Bill have been sought from the Government of West Bengal. Their reply is awaited.

#### Production Of Steel Suffered Due To Shortage Of Power Supply From DVC.

5869. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of steel has suffered due to shortage of power supply from DVC in Bokaro, Burnpur and Durgapur in February, 1982; and

(b) if so, what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Loss of production of saleable steel at Bokaro, Burnpur and Durgapur during February, 1982 on account of inadequate supply of power from DVC have been as follows :—

| Plant           | (in tonnes)   |
|-----------------|---|
|                 | Loss of saleable steel production in February '82 due to inadequate supply of power |
| Bokaro          | 8935  |
| IISCO (Burnpur) | 390   |
| Durgapur        | 4360  |
| Total           | 13685   |

रंगीन टी. वी. का मूल्य

5871. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रंगीन टेलीविजन सेटों का वर्तमान मूल्य सुनिश्चित किया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या टेलीविजन विक्रेता इन सेटों के विभिन्न उपकरणों सहित आयातित टेलीविजन सेटों पर भारी लाभ कमा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस अत्यधिक लाभ कमाने को रोकने के लिये कोई कदम उठा रही है और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) दूरदर्शन के जिन विनिर्माताओं को एशियाड के लिए तदर्थ तथा सामयिक योजना के अंतर्गत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक व्यापार प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम द्वारा आयातित रंगीन दूरदर्शन किटें आवंटित की गई थीं, उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया था कि इस प्रकार संयोजित

रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेटों को विक्रेतागण दिल्ली में नीचे दर्शायी गई कीमतों (जिसमें सभी कर शामिल हैं) पर बेचेंगे :—

(i) ट्रेट टयूनर (समस्वरित्र) वाले रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेट : 7,500 रुपये,

(ii) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टयूनर (समस्वरित्र) वाले रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेट : 8000 रुपये, दूसरे शहरों में विक्री कर, चुंगी आदि जैसे स्थानीय करों की मात्रा के आधार पर इन कीमतों में घट-बढ़ हो सकती है।

यद्यपि, इन कीमतों में विक्रेता के लाभ की व्यवस्था की गई है तथापि, इसे भारी लाभ कदापि नहीं कहा जा सकता। यदि किसी विशिष्ट मामले में यह पाया गया कि इस करार का उल्लंघन किया गया है तो सरकार उचित कार्रवाई करेगी।

आदिवासी और हरिजनों के विकास के लिए स्वच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान

5872. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन पंजीकृत स्वच्छिक संगठनों की संख्या कितनी है जो आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिये कार्य कर रही है और सरकार से अनुदान प्राप्त कर रही है;

(ख) उन संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं, उनके मुख्यालय किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आल इंडिया आदिवासी डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल (अखिल भारतीय आदिवासी विकास परिषद्) को, जिसका मुख्यालय 15, केनिंग लेन, नई दिल्ली में है, वर्ष 1982-83 के अनुदान की राशि का अब तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन संस्थानों को जिनको अनुदान के भुगतान में विलम्ब हो गया है, अनुदान देने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) जिन स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के लिए सहायता अनुदान की योजना के अंतर्गत गृह मंत्रालय से आदिवासी और हरिजनों के विकास के लिए 1982-83 के दौरान अनुदान स्वीकृत किए गए थे, उन की एक सूची संलग्न है। इन संगठनों के मुख्यालय उनके नामों के सामने दिए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान, अखिल भारतीय आदिवासी विकास परिषद्, नई दिल्ली को अपना अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन आयोजित करने के लिए 40,000 रु. की राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी। फरवरी, 1983 में संगठन से कुछ अन्य प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे किन्तु चूंकि वे अपूर्ण थे अतः इन प्रस्तावों के संबंध में संगठन को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया जा सका। अतः अनुदान देने में सरकार की तरफ से कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है।

#### विवरण

1. हरिजन सेवक संघ, किजवे केम्प, दिल्ली
2. इंडियन रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी, 1, रेड क्रॉस रोड, नई दिल्ली।
3. सर्वेन्ट्स आफ इंडिया सोसायटी, पूना।
4. हिन्दू स्वीपर सेवक समाज, एच-1980 कालीबारी मार्ग, नई दिल्ली।
5. भारतीय डिप्रेसेड क्लासेस लीक, 6, डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, नई दिल्ली।
6. रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, रांची।
7. रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, पुरी।
8. श्री रामकृष्ण अद्वैत आश्रम, पो. ओ. कलाडी, इरनाकुलम, जिला केरल।
9. रामकृष्ण मिशन सेवाश्रम, कल्लार, सिलवर, असम।
10. ठक्कर बापा आश्रम, पो. ओ. नीमाखण्डी जिला पंजाब, उड़ीसा।

11. रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, पो. ओ. नरेन्द्र पुर, 24-परगना, पश्चिम बंगाल।
12. अखिल भारतीय दयानन्द सेवाश्रम संघ, महर्षि दयानन्द भवन, रामलीला मैदान, नई दिल्ली।
13. रामकृष्ण मिशन विद्यापीठ, पी. ओ. विवेकानन्दनगर, जिला पुरुलिया, प. बंगाल।
14. सोसल वर्क एंड रिसर्च सेंटर, तिलोनिया मदनगंज, अजमेर, राजस्थान।
15. श्री रामकृष्ण आश्रम, पो. ओ. निमपीठ आश्रम, 24-परगना, सुन्दरबन, प. बंगाल।
16. भारतीय हरिजन गिरिजन समाज उन्नति मंडल, भिवन्डी, जिला थाने, महाराष्ट्र।
17. अखिल भारतीय अनुसूचित जाति परिषद्, 136, साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली।
18. रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, शिलांग, मेघालय।
19. रामकृष्ण मिशन आश्रम, चेरापूँजी, मेघालय।
20. भारतीय आदिमजाति सेवक संघ, ठक्कर बापा स्मारक सदन, अम्बेडकर रोड, नई दिल्ली।
21. नागालैंड गांधी आश्रम, काकोकचुंग, नागालैंड।
22. नीलगिरि आदिवासी वेलफेयर एसोसिएशन, दि क्लीनिक नीलगिरि, तमिलनाडु।
23. चारमोरा सोडल सतना हिल्स एंड पैन्स कल्चर इन्स्टीच्यूसन, नार्थ लखीमपुर, असम।
24. निखिल भारत बानाबासी पंचायत, हैड आफिस भणाराय, जिला मिदनापुर, प. बंगाल।

25. रामकृष्ण मिशन स्कूल अलांग, संग जिला, अरुणाचल प्रदेश ।
26. प्रांतीय समाज कल्याण आश्रम, नाथ लखीमपुर, आश्रम पो. ओ. किमिन, अरुणाचल प्रदेश ।
27. अखिल भारतीय आदिवासी विकास परिषद, नई दिल्ली ।
28. आर. के. मिशन आश्रम, गोहाटी, असम ।
29. डी ए वी कालेज ट्रस्ट एंड मैनेजिंग सोसायटी, नई दिल्ली ।
30. बनस्थली विद्यापीठ बनस्थली, राजस्थान ।
31. आर के मिशन, नरोत्तम नगर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश ।
32. हरिजन सेवक संघ, बंगाल, हावड़ा ।

#### C. B. I. Cases Held Up For Trial

5873. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of Home affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the number of C. B. I. cases, the trial of which was held up during the last five years, and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether there are cases held up since 1974-75; if so, the numbers thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) 202 cases. These cases are held up for various reasons such as dilatory tactics adopted by the accused persons, getting stay orders, challenging the legalities of procedures followed by investigating agency and the courts and moving courts for transfers; complicated and intricate nature of cases involving examination of large number of witnesses and voluminous records etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. 38 cases.

(c) The Government is naturally concerned

about the delay in disposal of these cases and undertakes periodical reviews to devise ways & means to expedite disposal.

#### Issue of Licences For Manufacturing Video Cassette Tape Recorders

5874. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of parties who have been issued letters of intent/licences for the manufacture of video cassette tape recorders during the past two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than one licence has been obtained by the same group of people in the name of different companies or by giving different locations for the same companies for implementation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the same official is incharge of issuing licences in the department for the last ten years; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The names of parties who have been issued letters of intent/licences for the manufacture of video cassette tape recorders during the past two years i.e. 1981 & 1982 both in the organised and small scale sectors are given in Annexures I & II respectively.

(b) The matter is being looked into.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Statement I

*Parties approved for the manufacture of VCRs in the organised sector.*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Party                                 |
|---------|---|
| 1.      | Shri M. S. Bulsara, Bombay.                       |
| 2.      | M/s. Bush India Ltd., Bombay.                     |
| 3.      | M/s. British Physical Lab. India Ltd. Bangalore.  |
| 4.      | M/s. Maharashtra Electronics Corpn. Ltd., Bombay. |
| 5.      | M/s. Murphy India Ltd., Thane.                    |
| 6.      | M/s. Uptron India Ltd., Lucknow.                  |



---

**Sl. No. Name of the Party**


---

7. M/s. Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.  
Karnatak
  8. PSED & PC Ltd., Chandigarh.
  9. M/s. Usha Video Systems (P) Ltd.,  
Faridabad.
  10. Shri Om Prakash Shyamsunder  
Agarwal, Ahmedabad.
  11. M/s. Konark Television,  
Bhubaneswar.
- 

**Statement II**

*Parties approved for the manufacture of  
VCR and VTR in the small scale sector.*

---

**Sl. No. Name of the Party**


---

1. M/s. Shanti Electronics, Silvasa.
2. M/s. Cosmic Radio, Bombay.
3. M/s. Jupiter Radios, New Delhi.  
(Location : Punjab)
4. M/s. Video Company of India, Delhi.
5. M/s. Sonedyn Television Co.,  
Calcutta.
6. M/s. Punjstar Standard Electronics  
Ltd., Roopnagar.
7. M/s. Polestar Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,  
New Delhi. (Location : Maharashtra)
8. M/s. Southern Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,  
Bangalore.
9. M/s. Cosmic Electronics, Vadodara.
10. M/s. Weston Electronics, New Delhi.  
(Location : J & K State)
11. M/s. Associated Electronics &  
Electrical Industries, Bangalore.
12. M/s. U. M. S. Radio Factory Ltd.,  
Coimbatore.
13. M/s. Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,  
New Delhi. (Location : Hyderabad)

---

**Sl. No. Name of the Party**


---

14. M/s. M. P. Electronics, Faridabad.  
(Location : M. P.)
15. M/s. Telerama India, Calcutta.
16. M/s. Quaser Electronics, Bombay.
17. M/s. R. K. Gupta, Bombay.
18. M/s. R. K. Electronics, Ahmedabad.
19. M/s. Alfa Electronics, Amritsar.
20. M/s. Jupiter Radios, New Delhi.
21. M/s. Kamal Electronics, New Delhi.  
(M. P.)
22. M/s. Krison, New Delhi. (U. P.)
23. M/s. Micron Electronics, New Delhi.
24. M/s. Kay Jaytronics (P) Ltd., Madras.
25. M/s. Video Electronics Ltd., New  
Delhi. (Location : U.P.)
26. M/s. Dynamic Electronics (I) Pvt.  
Ltd., Bangalore.
27. M/s. Mahindra Radio Television Pvt.  
Ltd., Meerut.
28. M/s. NOUDA Videotronics (P) Ltd.,  
New Delhi (U.P.)
29. Anadigi Instruments (P) Ltd.,  
Hyderabad.
30. M/s. Ohmitron India Ltd., Madras.
31. M/s. Skantronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
32. M/s. Gododia Electronics (P) Ltd.,  
Sahibabad. (U. P.)
33. M/s. Rishi Electronics Ltd.,  
New Delhi.
34. M/s. Haryana Electronics Delhi.  
(Location : Haryana)
35. M/s. Amit Electronics, New Delhi.  
(Location : Punjab)
36. M/s. Jaya Kumar Engineering Pvt.  
Ltd., Palghat. (Location : Karnal)

37. M/s. Vijai Gupta, Delhi.

(Location : H. P.)

38. M/s. Digico India (P) Ltd., Palghat.

(Location : Kerala)

39. M/s. Bharat Television Ltd.,

Hyderabad.

40. M/s. Video Tech (P) Ltd. Simla.

(Location : H. P.)

#### Encashment Of Commuted/Half Pay Leave

5875. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of HOME affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been considering the question regarding encashment of commuted/half pay leave in the recent past; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter ?

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

There has been no demand for encashment of commuted leave under consideration. However, a demand for encashment of half pay leave has been raised.

(b) No decision has been taken in the matter.

#### Growth Of Imports/Exports During Annual Plan For 1982-83

5876. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Annual Plan for 1982-83 lays particular stress on increasing the pro-

duction of petroleum, fertilisers, cement, steel and edible oils so also to contain the growth of imports within the manageable limits and to take measures for increasing the growth of exports;

(b) if so, how much success was achieved on the stress laid and does not the same appear favourably well with the last plan's figures; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) A table showing the indigenous production of petroleum, fertilisers, cement, steel and edible oils in 1981-82 and 1982-83 (provisional estimates) along with the imports is enclosed. As the figures of imports for the full year 1982-83 are not yet available, comparable figures have been given for the first half of 1982-83 and 1981-82. It would be seen from this table that indigenous production of all these commodities expected to go up in 1982-83 as compared to the previous year. The increase is particularly significant in the case of petroleum (crude oil) and cement. The imports of fertilisers and edible oils during the first half of 1982-83 have shown a definite declining trend over the previous year. There is a marginal increase in the import of steel. Further, the swapping of Bombay High crude with imported crude/petroleum products has resulted in saving of foreign exchange. It may also be mentioned that but for the increase in indigenous production of the above commodities in 1982-83, the increased demand in the year would have necessitated larger imports.

## Statement

(Value in Rs. crores)

| S. No. | Industry   | Unit           | Production |                         | Provisional Imports | (Value in Rs. crores) |         |        |         |
|--------|--|----------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------|
|        |  |                | 1981-82    | 1982-83                 |                     | 1981                  |         | 1982   |         |
|        |  |                |            | (Provisional Estimates) |                     | Qty.                  | Value   | Qty.   | Value   |
| 1.     | Petroleum (Crude Oil)                            | Million Tonnes | 16.18      | 21.40                   |                     | 20.20                 | 5189.26 | 9.80   | 2472.11 |
| 2.     | Refinery Crude throughput                        | do             | 30.14      | 32.82                   |                     |                       |         |        |         |
| 3.     | Fertilisers (N & P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) | do             | 4.09       | 4.40                    |                     | 1.97                  | 388.78  | 1.32   | 251.34  |
| 4.     | Cement   | do             | 21.07      | 23.00                   |                     | 1.60                  | 100.83  |        | N.A.    |
| 5.     | Saleable Steel                                   | do             | 8.66       | 9.15                    |                     | 3.00                  | 1136.38 | 1.24   | 463.39  |
| 6.     | Edible Oils                                      | '000 Tonnes    | 865*       | 875*                    |                     | 7.22.06               | 378.32  | 307.40 | 159.83  |
|        |  |                |            |                         |                     |                       |         | 247    | 117.63  |

\*Production figures relate to vanaspati only.

(i) The figures of imports relating to items 1 &amp; 2 include petroleum, petroleum products and related material.

(ii) The data regarding imports is provisional and subject to revision.

### Future Plan For Nuclear Power Programme

5877 SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nuclear power programme in almost all the countries has come to a stand-still except France and if so what are future plans in India in view of the new thinking and reconsideration;

(b) whether Government will review its policies and programmes or continue in its ventures aimlessly; and

(c) whether it is a fact that budget of atomic energy over Rs. 530 crores for 1982-83 as against Rs. 2 crores for Social Welfare and Rs. 10 crores for rural reconstruction and Rs. 142 crores for 100 universities and whether Government will review its allocations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) India's atomic energy programme has been formulated keeping our requirements and resources in view. The reasons for the slowing down of this programme in some of the other countries is not of relevance to us. It continues to be Government's policy to utilise atomic energy for the generation of electricity to the maximum extent possible and to make the necessary budgetary allocations to achieve this result.

### Research And Development Of Technology

5878. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Government's long term and short term policies and planning for the domestic research and development of technology for the industries, heavy, small and medium size enterprises;

(b) the outlines of the policies and planning on these scores, during the last five year plans; and

(c) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Government have always recognised the importance of research and development for industry as a major factor in bringing about rapid technological development. The Industrial policy statement of July, 1980 specifically stated that "the Indian industry must earmark substantial resources for R&D to constantly up-date technologies with a view to optimal utilisation of scarce resources, better service to the consumer, and achieving greater exports and that greater emphasis may be laid on bringing benefits of the latest R&D to medium and small units". The latest technology policy Statement announced in January, 1983 reiterates that fullest support will be given to the development of indigenous technology to achieve technological self reliance and reduce the dependents on foreign inputs. It has referred to the provisions of fiscal incentives in particular to promote inventions; increase the use of indigenously developed technology; enhance in-house research and development in industry; and efforts directed to absorb and adapt imported technology.

2. In line with the Government's policy to encourage indigenous R&D, various measures have already been taken in this direction, which include :-

(a) providing weighted tax deduction of 133% for sponsoring research projects in approved institutions.

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

(c) Incentive for creating capital assets in Research and Development in Industry Permitting 100% write-off in the year of expenditure.

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

(e) Providing enhanced investment allowance on expenditure incurred

on plant and machinery using indigenously developed technology.

- (f) Providing OGL facilities without any limit for recognised R&D In-house units to meet their research & Development requirements.

### Fresh look at Sick Units

5879. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fortnight views of Reserve Bank of India, Governor (Times of India dated 9 March, 1983) calling for a fresh look at the Government's approach to 'sick' industrial units in Order to ensure that this does not lead to strangulation of public sector units and deliberate causes of 'sickness' by the private section; and

(b) if so, Government's views in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) While delivering T. T. Krishnamachari Memorial Lecture on the 7th March, 1983, the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, made certain suggestions, including the following :—

"There is need for a fresh look at our approach to sick units. If all sick units have to end up in the public sector, this is an open invitation to unscrupulous entrepreneurs to mismanage the enterprise without incurring any financial risks. We must also recognise that in providing subsidies for loss making sick units, we may avoid loss of jobs for those employed, but only by throwing the new entrants on to the subsistence agricultural sector. It will be better if patently unprofitable sick units are freely allowed to be acquired by other entrepreneurs rather than being brought into the public sector."

(b) It is not the policy of the

Government to nationalise all sick industrial units. The policy guidelines announced by the Government in October, 1981, have laid down this criteria for nationalisation of sick units. Main emphasis is on prevention of sickness, corrective action on the basis of diagnostic studies, or recovery of the dues by banks and financial institutions as per the normal banking procedures when the banks and financial institutions feel that their efforts are unlikely to revive the sick undertaking.

Government also encourage the merger of sick units with healthy units which are capable of managing them and restoring their viability. For this purpose, tax concessions are being given under Sections 72A of the Income-tax, Act, 1961.

### Nationalisation of Steel Industry

5880. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to nationalise the steel industry ?

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steel industry in the private sector includes TISCO and Mini steel plants. There is no justification for nationalising TISCO on considerations of performance, efficiency in management or interests of labour. Nationalisation of mini steel plants is not advisable because having regard to their scale of operations these units can be run better in the private sector.

### Diversion of Funds Allocated For Welfare of SCs and STs to other hands

5881. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) how much funds allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes were diverted to other heads in the year 1982-83;

(b) how much money was allocated for advancing loans to the members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the amount remained unspent and the reasons there of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No funds allocated for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were diverted to other heads during 1982-83.

(b) and (c) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for advancing loans to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is, however, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Scheduled Castes Development Corporations under which grant-in-aid is given to the States/Union Territories in the ratio of 49.51 for investment in the share capital of the Corporations. The Corporations function as catalyst in bringing the Scheduled Caste loanees in contact with the Banks for institutional finance, collect loan applications and provide margin money for schemes for economic development of Scheduled Castes. Similar corporations have been set up for the Scheduled Tribes also under the State Sector Plan of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

#### **Ordinance Regarding Appointment of Lok Ayukta and Uploka Ayukta from Karnataka**

5882. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Lok Ayukta and an Uplrka Ayukta for looking into public allegations and grievances against public servants including the Chief Minister has since been forwarded to the President by the Government of Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether Government have since cleared the ordinance; and

(c) if not, the reasons there of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. The ordinance was received on March, 4, 1983 and is under consideration.

#### **Manufacturing of Colour T. V. Tubes by M/s. I. T. C.**

5883. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Tobacco Company is going in for manufacture of colour T.V. tubes through Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company;

(b) whether it is correct that Indian Tobacco Company has already taken over India Cements, a card board paper manufacturing unit with the help of financial institutions; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that such deals are not permitted in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No such proposal has been received from the Company.

(b) and (c) The financial institutions have sold part of their share-holding in India Cements Ltd. (ICL) and Ashok paper Mills (APM) to ITC Group of Companies. The shares were sold to ITC following negotiations and in accordance with the normal practice of institutions for sale of their shares and keeping in mind the overall long-term interest of ICL and APM and the stake of the institutions in these two Companies.

#### **Soviet Delegation Visited India**

5884. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen

a news item appearing in the "National Herald" dated 23-1-1983 under the caption "More Scientific aid from USSR";

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation who visited India, details of discussions held with Indian counterparts, and outcome there of;

(c) the details of assistance to be provided by the Soviet Union and how it will be provided;

(d) whether Soviet Union also held an exhibition recently in India, if so, the location thereof, names of other participants at the exhibition with particular reference to Indian; and

(e) the extent to which India will be benefitted by such exhibitions ?

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

(b) and (c) A list of names and status of the leader and other member of Soviet delegation who visited India is enclosed. The discussion related to implementation of the ongoing programme of cooperation in S&T between India and USSR and possible areas of future cooperation.

(d) Yes, Sir. The location of the exhibition was House of Soviet Science Culture and Art, 24 Ferozshah Road, New Delhi. The other Soviet participants in the exhibition were :

---

|                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Dr. F.A. KUZENETSOV          | (Inorganic Chemist)   |
| 2. Dr. N.T. KUZENETSOV          | (Physical Chemistry)  |
| 3. Dr. O.M. NEFYODOV            | (Organic Chemist)     |
| 4. Dr. J.A. ROZANOV             | (Mathematician)       |
| 5. Dr. V.I. SERGEEV             |                       |
| 6. Dr. T.G. TRIFONOV            | (Space Geologist)     |
| 7. Dr. N.P. NAPALKOV            | (Health Care)         |
| 8. Dr. P.I. KOVALNKO            | (Agric & Env. Prot.)  |
| 9. Dr. M.S. TASHPULATOV         |                       |
| 10. Dr. A.J. GAGARINSKY         | (Energy Specialist)   |
| 11. Dr. V.A. BITYURIN           | (Energy Specialist)   |
| 12. Dr. N.V. NAUMOVITCH         | (Powder Metallurgist) |
| 13. Dr. A.N. TITOV              | (Standards Engineer)  |
| 14. ACADEMICIAN V.S. VLADIMIROV | (Mathematician)       |

---

(e) Indian Scientists would have been benefitted by way of visiting the Exhibition showing progress in Science & Technology in USSR and also by attending lectures organised at the location of the exhibition and in the concerned Institutions.

#### Statement

#### *List of the Members of the USSR Delegation*

---

| NAME                   | STATUS   |
|------------------------|--|
| MARCHUK CURI IVANOVICH | Deputy Chairman of the USSR, Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR. |

---



| NAME                            | STATUS  |
|---------------------------------|---|
| KUDRYAVTSEV GENNADI GEORGIEVICH | First Deputy Minister of USSR Communications.   |
| BABAEV AGAJAN GEL'DIEBVICH      | Director of the Institute of Deserts of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Science, President of the Turkmen SSR, Academy of Sciences.                          |
| BORESKOV GEORGI KONSTANTIVICH   | Academician of the USSR, Academy of Sciences, Director of Institute of Catalysis of Siberian Branch of the USSR, Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk.    |
| PATSKEVICH VASILI MIKHAILOVICH  | Executive Officer in the USSR, Council of Ministers.  |
| FILIPCHENKO ANATOIL VASILYEVICH | Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR   |
| OBOLENTSEV PIOTR EVGRAFOVICH    | Executive Manager of the Chairman's Office in the USSR, State Committee for Science and Technology.   |
| LORISOV NIKILAI NIKOLAEVICH     | Head of Department of Scientific and Technical Co-operation with Foreign countries in the USSR, State Committee for Science and Technology.             |
| INASHV ILI DAVYD DAVYDOVICH     | Senior Expert in the Department of Scientific and Technical Cooperation with Foreign countries of the USSR, State Committee for Science and Technology. |
| TRAVKIN VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH    | Expert of the Department of Scientific and Technical Cooperation with foreign countries of the State Committee for Science and Technology.              |

#### Ban On Critical Evaluation Of Government's Nuclear Policy

5815. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that top scientists of Department of Atomic Energy and BARC have urged a total ban on any critical evaluation of Government's nuclear policy and if so, Government's decision in the matter and reasons thereof; and

(b) Whether it is also a fact that

following Pokharan nuclear explosion, India's nuclear programme has come to a grinding halt ?

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

(a) Government have not received any suggestion from any scientist of the Department of Atomic Energy against critical evaluation of the Government's nuclear policy.

(b) No, Sir.

### Sanction Of Freedom Fighters Pension To Ex-INA Personnel

5888. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any cases of Freedom Fighters/Ex-INA Personnel for the sanction of freedom fighter pension, which are pending for over 5 years, 3 years, 2 years and one year;

(b) if so, the details there of State-wise separately for each category and the reasons for not sanctioning the pensions so far;

(c) whether the Government would launch a special drive to clear all cases within the financial year 1983-84; and

(d) if so, the likely date which this would be done ?

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

(a) to (d) A statement showing the

State-wise break-up of pending applications in respect of Freedom Fighters and ex-INA personnel separately for the period ending 28th Feb. 1982 is annexed. No year-wise record of the pending applications have been maintained. However, most of the pending cases is in respect of applications received after 1-8-80 under the liberalised pension Scheme.

Cases are pending for want of verification reports from State Govts. and/or requisite information from the applicants. As the Central Government has to depend upon the various State Governments for verification of the suffering claimed by the applicants with reference to records available with them, no time limit for disposal of the applications can be indicated. The State Governments have been requested to initiate steps for expeditious scrutiny of applications. Most of them have opened Special Cells under the supervision of the senior officers to process the applications. They have also set-up Committees at district/State levels to help the State Govts. for speedy verification.

#### Statement

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | Pending Freedom Fighters cases as on 28.2.83 excluding INA cases) | Pending ex-INA cases as on 28.2.83 | Total pending cases. (Total of Col. 3&4) |
|---------|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1       | 2                 | 3   | 4                                  | 5  |
| 1.      | Andaman & Nicobar | 2   | 12                                 | 14                                       |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 6120  | 52                                 | 6172                                     |
| 3.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 4   | —                                  | 4  |
| 4.      | Assam             | 11489   | 15                                 | 11504                                    |
| 5.      | Bihar             | 39700   | 84                                 | 39784                                    |
| 6.      | Chandigarh        | 20  | 12                                 | 32                                       |
| 7.      | Delhi             | 148   | 99                                 | 247                                      |
| 8.      | Goa               | 790   | 2                                  | 792                                      |
| 9.      | Gujarat           | 217   | 28                                 | 245                                      |
| 10.     | Haryana           | 489   | 138                                | 627                                      |
| 11.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 147   | 120                                | 267                                      |

| 1             | 2              | 3      | 4    | 5      |
|---------------|----------------|--------|------|--------|
| 12.           | J & K.         | 1091   | 92   | 1183   |
| 13.           | Kerala         | 17980  | 482  | 18462  |
| 14.           | Karnatak       | 6559   | 34   | 6593   |
| 15.           | Madhya Pradesh | 332    | 29   | 361    |
| 16.           | Maharashtra    | 12760  | 37   | 12797  |
| 17.           | Manipur        | 46     | 388  | 434    |
| 18.           | Meghallaya     | 39     | 5    | 44     |
| 19.           | Mizoram        | —      | 5    | 5      |
| 20.           | Nagaland       | 13     | 4    | 17     |
| 21.           | Orissa         | 6942   | 160  | 7102   |
| 22.           | Pondichery     | 484    | 32   | 516    |
| 23.           | Punjab         | 1938   | 1957 | 3895   |
| 24.           | Rajasthan      | 227    | 141  | 368    |
| 25.           | Tamil Nadu     | 1431   | 826  | 2257   |
| 26.           | Tripura        | 873    | 7    | 880    |
| 27.           | Uttar Pradesh  | 5954   | 792  | 6746   |
| 28.           | West Bengal    | 49962  | 35   | 49961  |
| Grand Total : |                | 165741 | 5588 | 171329 |

### Nuclear Programme

5889 SHRI A. NEELALOHT THADASAN NADAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's nuclear programme has become self-reliant;

(b) whether Narora (NAPP) type nuclear reactors will be operational by Sixth Plan end;

(c) what are the further plans of Govt. (Seventh and Eighth Plans) in this connection; and

(d) whether Govt. will create an independent monitoring agency of DEA/AEC in the light of their dismal performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT : (SHRI SHIVARJ V. PATIL) :

(a) Indian's atomic energy programme is largely self-reliant.

(b) The reactors under construction at Narora in Uttar Pradesh are of the pressurised heavy water type. Such reactors are already in operation in the country.

(c) A long term plan proposed by the Deptt. of Atomic Energy envisages a nuclear power generation capacity of 10,000 MWe installed capacity by 2000 A.D. comprising a series of pressurised heavy water of 235/500 MWe unit size.

(d) It would not be correct to call the performance in the nuclear programme dismal. The progress of atomic power projects under construction is monitored by a Programme Monitoring Cell and reports submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission.

नये सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिये

नये लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना

5890. डा. सुबमण्यम स्वामी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने नये सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिये नये लाइसेंस जारी न करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीर-भद्र सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**“Tiwari Committee Report on Environment”**

5891 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a draft report on the state of the environment, 1981 from Tiwari Committee and considered the recommendations and suggestions contained therein;

(b) if so, the major areas of environmental concern identified by the Committee and the steps taken by her Ministry to adopt and implement them by the concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government and the States and Union Territories therefor;

(c) whether the National Committee on Environmental Planning has gone into depth the recommendations and suggestions of Tiwari Committee and adopted an approach for environmental programme; and

(d) if so, the schemes and programmes thereof alongwith the measures taken to implement the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have considered the recommendations contained in the report which was received in Sept., 1980.

(b) The Committee identified three major areas. These are : Land and Water Resources, natural living resources and environmental pollution. Steps have been taken in conjunction with the concerned Ministries/Departments at the

Centre and in the States and Union Territories for ensuring necessary measures to deal with various areas of environmental concern. These include formulation of guidelines in respect of development projects in different sectors, policy measures for ecologically sound management of forests, incentives for pollution control, setting up of a National Land Resource Conservation and Development Commission, and creation of Departments of Environment in the State and Union Territories.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In consonance with the suggestions of the Tiwari Committee and the National Committee on Environmental planning, measures have been taken to accelerate the on-going and planned schemes for environmental protection, environmental appraisal of development projects, enforcement of laws for pollution control and protection of forests, and promotion of environmental awareness.

**Awards Given To Dadri Cement Factory For Heavy Production**

5892. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that workers of Dadri Cement Factory, Haryana, have worked with full devotion and loyalty to ensuer recommissioning of this factory on its take over and the factory has given more than hundred per cent production and has been adjudged the best among the ten units of Cement Corporation and given shield any awards; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) With the co-operation of workers, the Charki Dadri Unit had achieved over 94% capacity utilisation in cement production and had shared cement corporation of India's inter-unit competition rolling shield and cash award during 1st and 2nd quarter of 1982-83, along with the kurkunta Unit of the Corporation.

### राजपत्रित पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियां

5893. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन उन राजपत्रित पदों की श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है जिनके स्थान पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियों की गई हैं और जिनके लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ऐसी नियुक्तियों की अवधि बढ़ाने की सहमति दे रहा है।

(ख) क्या संबंधित विभाग, मंत्रालय, कार्यालय राजपत्रित पदों पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियां करते समय संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श नहीं करते हैं;

(ग) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग संबंधित कार्यालयों से समय-समय पर अनुरोध मिलने पर तदर्थ नियुक्तियों की अवधि बढ़ाने के मामलों में अपनी सहमति देता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो राजपत्रित नियुक्तियों के मामले में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का सकारात्मक सहयोग है; और

(ङ) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा तदर्थ नियुक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटगुब्बय्या) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन राजपत्रित पदों पर की गई जिन तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के बारे में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने अपनी सहमति दी है, उनके श्रेणीवार आंकड़े न तो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा रखे जाते हैं और न ही इस विभाग में केन्द्रीकृत रूप में रखे जाते हैं।

(ख) मंत्रालयों के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि लोक हित में समय की जाने वाली अल्प अवधि की जिन नियुक्तियों के एक वर्ष से

अधिक समय तक रहने की संभावना नहीं है और जिनके बारे में आयोग को संदर्भ भेजने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब होगा, उन मामलों को छोड़कर शेष सभी तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श करें।

(ग) और (घ) तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के द्वारा गुणावगुणों के आधार पर किया जाता है। जबकि निर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए उपयुक्त मामलों में आयोग सहमति दे देता है तो भी कुछ मामलों में आयोग ऐसी नियुक्तियों के लिये सहमत नहीं होता जिनका उल्लेख आयोग की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में किया जाता है।

(ङ) आयोग तदर्थ नियुक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देता। जिन तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के लिए आयोग सहमत नहीं होता अथवा जिनके बारे में आयोग को समय पर संदर्भ नहीं भेजा जाता उनका उल्लेख आयोग की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में किया जाता है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, जहां आयोग को वर्ष 1976-77 में तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के 2449 प्रस्ताव भेजे गए थे वहां वर्ष 1981-82 में इनकी संख्या घट कर 1979 रह गई।

### भिलाई संयंत्र का दूषित पानी

5894. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई संयंत्र का दूषित पानी समोदा नाल बिना इलाज किये ही प्रवाहित किया जाता है जिसके कारण शिवनाथ नदी का पानी प्रदूषित हो जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने संयंत्र हैं जिनका प्रदूषित पानी नदियों अथवा नालों में प्रवाहित किया जाता है और जो जल प्रदूषण की सामान्य समस्या बना हुआ तथा सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) भलाई इस्पात संयंत्र का अपशिष्ट बहिःस्राव कोखा नाला में आवश्यक उपचार के पश्चात् ही प्रवाहित किया जाता है, जो अन्ततः शिवनाथ नदी में जाकर मिलता है।

(ख) देश में लगभग 1700 बड़े और मध्यम जल प्रदूषण सम्बन्धी उद्योग हैं जिनमें से 700 यूनिटों से अधिक ने उपचार संयंत्र स्थापित कर लिए हैं अथवा ऐसे संयंत्रों का आयोजन और संचालन प्रक्रिया में है। जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण के केन्द्रीय और राज्य बोर्ड शेष यूनिटों के विषाक्त बहिःस्रावों के उत्सर्जन के विनियमन के लिए उद्योगों को उपचार संयंत्र स्थापित करने के निर्देश देकर प्रगामी उपाय कर रहे हैं।

#### Recruitment To State Cadres

5895. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain suggestions were offered for the consideration of the State Governments to review the requirement of personnel in the Second Five Year plan and to make detailed proposals with regard to supplementing recruitment to State Cadres by arrangements such as All India Services, General Development Cadres or other co-operative arrangements between the Centre and the State;

(b) if so, what are their details and how much progress has been made therein; and

(c) what are the details of the shortages of personnel in the Central and State Government offices and the consequential effect thereof on the fulfilling of the targets set in the plans ?

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

and (b) The Second Five Year plan document laid emphasis *inter alia* on framing policies and programmes so as to secure requisite trained personnel at different levels at the Centre as well as in the States. It also recommended manpower planning arrangements in the States for meeting their departmental needs besides emphasising the need for close coordination between the Centre and the States in manpower planning.

As a general rule State Governments are advised from time to time to assess the manpower requirements in the context of plan programmes and take appropriate measures to meet situation of manpower shortages/surpluses. In order to facilitate manpower planning work at the State level the State Governments are being assisted to set up/strengthen the employment and manpower planning machinery.

(c) : It is not possible to link specifically the shortages of personnel in the Central and State Government offices with the non-fulfilling of the targets set in the plans.

#### कागज का निर्यात

5896 श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कागज का निर्यात करने का फैसला किया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई है कि इसके निर्यात करने से देश में कागज की कमी हो जायेगी जिसके कारण पाठ्यपुस्तकों और स्टेशनरी आदि के बारे में छात्रों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कागज का निर्यात

करने से पहले कागज का कोई सुरक्षित भंडार रखा है; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो कितना कागज सुरक्षित रखा है और यदि नहीं, तो कागज का निर्यात करने का फैसला लेने के क्या कारण हैं और जिससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) से (ड) सरकार ने हाल ही में केवल हाथ से बने कागज के अतिरिक्त 34 जी एस एम से कम के एयरमेल टिशू कागज सहित सभी प्रकार के लिखाई और छपाई कागज का एक निर्धारित सीमा तक निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी है। ऐसा देश में इस समय कागज की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखकर किया गया है तथा इसके फलस्वरूप देश में कागज की कमी होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है। कागज के निर्यात से सम्भावित विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन के बारे में आकलन अभी समयपूर्व होगा।

**Construction Of Roads And Supply Of Drinking Water In Haroti Region, Rajasthan**

5897. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Haroti region in Rajasthan has been neglected in the Sixth Five Year plan;

(b) if not, the names of the schemes for Haroti region included in this plan;

(c) whether the Government are also aware that there is a need for construction of roads and supply of drinking water in villages of the region; and

(d) what arrangements are proposed to be the Government in this regard ?

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

(b) A Statement, showing the names of the schemes as reported by the state Government is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State Government have taken up construction of rural roads and Rural Water Supply schemes under the Minimum Needs programme as per norms laid down by Government of India and within the funds available under the State plan.

**Statement**

*Names Of Important Programmes/Schemes Included In States Sixth Five Year Plan For Haroti Region.*

1. Agricultural Extension & Research Project.
2. Oil Seeds Development Scheme.
3. Pulses Development Scheme.
4. Command Area Development-Chambal Project.
5. Animal Husbandry including Dairying & Fisheries.
6. Forestry including Soil Conservation.
7. Special Rural Development Programmes:—
  - (i) Integrated Rural Development Programmes.
  - (ii) National Rural Employment Programme.
8. Cooperation-Share Capital Contribution in Cooperative Institution, Construction of Godowns.
9. Irrigation:—
  - (1) Chambal Complex:—
    - (i) Raising of Kota Barrage.
    - (ii) Rana Pratap Sagar.
    - (iii) Jawahar Sagar.
  2. Power:—
    - (i) Sawan-Bhadon.



(ii) Chappi.

(iii) Vilas.

(iv) Bhim Sagar.

(v) Harish Chand Sagar.

10. Power:—

(i) Kota Thermal Project—Stago-I & II

(ii) 220 KV Transmission Lino-Kota Bhilwara Stringing of II ckt.

(iii) Rural Electrification.

11. Industries :—

(i) Setting up of District Industries Centres in all districts.

(ii) Investment subsidy.

(iii) Subsidy on purchase of Generating sets, etc.

(iv) Development of Handloom.

(v) Development of Khadi & Village Industries.

12. Mineral Development:—

(i) Exploration & prospecting.

(ii) Construction of approach roads to Mines/uerries.

13. Roads

14. General Education :—

(i) Opening of Primary Schools and Upgrading of primary Schools to Upper Primary Schools.

(ii) Opening of Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools.

(iii) Opening of New Subjects.

(iv) Adult Education.

(v) Establishment of Engineering College at Kota.

15. Medical & Health:—

(i) Consolidation/making up of deficiency in existing Hospitals.

(ii) Control of Communicable diseases.

(iii) Family Welfare including Maternity Child Welfare.

(iv) Special Project—UNFPA (Kota District)

(v) Rural Health—M.N.P.

16. Drinking Water Supply :—

(i) Urban Water Supply—Sewerage Scheme of Kota Town covered under the IDA Project.

(ii) Rural Water Supply—M.N.P.

17. Housing & Urban Development :—

(i) Low Income Group Housing.

(ii) Middle Income Group Housing.

(iii) Village House—sites.

(iv) Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (Kota Town).

(v) Housing Project of Rajasthan Housing Board.

18. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare :—

(i) Scholarships to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Students.

(ii) Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students.

(iii) Assistance for settling in Trades.

(iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations engaged in Welfare of Backward Classes.

19. Development of Saharia Tribes in Shahbad Area:

**Spurt In Unemployment Due To Slow Economic Growth**

5898. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unprecedented spurt in registered unemployment in the country during the past three years, is due to slow economic growth in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons for slowing down of economic growth during the period in question;

(c) whether it has any thing to do with anarchy in production under capacity utilisation, lock-outs, closures and the like;

(d) if so, whether Government are going to step-in heavily with a view to cure the virus; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) The rate of growth of the number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges has declined from 16.1% in 1978 to 13.1% in 1979, 13.0% in 1980 and 10.1% in 1981. The rate was 10.7% in 1982 which is only marginally higher than that in 1981.

According to the Economic Survey for 1982-83, the average real rate of growth during the first three years of the Sixth Plan is estimated at about 5% which is fairly close to the target set in the Sixth Plan.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Per Capita Allocation For Tribal Sub-Plan**

5899. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tribals in the country;

(b) the total allotment made in Tribal Sub-Plan by the Central Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) per capita allocation in the Tribal Sub-Plan during the Sixth Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :** (a) As per the 1971 census the total scheduled tribe population in the country was 411.48 lakhs. This is estimated to have increased to 528.24 lakhs in 1981.

(b) The Central outlay in the sixth Plan period (1980-85) for tribal sub-plan is of the order of about Rs. 650 crores.

(c) The per capita allocation by Central Government works out to about Rs.150 for the Sixth plan period. If State plan allocations are also taken into account, it will increase to about Rs.956.

#### **Posting of lady SHOs In Delhi Police Stations**

5900. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that it is the policy of Government not to post ladies as S. H. O. in Delhi police Stations; and

(b) if not, the total number of police Stations in Delhi with male Station House Officers; the total number of Female S. H. Os and the number of SC/ST S. H. Os. posted in Delhi (Male and Female separately) ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** (a) Officers of the rank of Inspectors in the Executive Cadre are posted as Station House Officers. There are four posts of Inspectors sanctioned specifically for women for dealing with cases under Children Act, Women Victims, search interrogation, escorts and custody of women detainees, Delhi police family welfare centres etc,

(b) There are 66 police Stations in Delhi. Two of the Station House Officers belong to Scheduled Castes and none of them is a woman.

#### **Production On Nuclear Grade Heavy Water From Baroda Heavy Water Plant**

5901. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration on of Government to produce nuclear grade heavy water from the Baroda Heavy Water Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY SPACA, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :** (a) and (d) The annual

capacity of the heavy water plant at Baroda is 67.2 tonnes heavy water of nuclear grade purity.

#### **Filing Of Affidavits For Mercy Petition Against Death Sentence**

5902. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI GULSHER AHMED :

Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a News report captioned "Death penalty annulled at mercy plea inaction" published in the Hindustan Times dated 12 March, 1983;

(b) if so, the reasons and justification for the delay caused in filing affidavit or filing necessary information before the Supreme Court;

(c) officials responsible for the lapse and action proposed against them; and

(d) measures adopted to prevent such delays in future ?

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

Yes, Sir. K. P. Mohanmad's mercy petition was received in the Home Ministry on 6. 1. 1979. While the case was under consideration, there was general stay of execution by the Supreme Court on two occasions, from May 1979 to May, 1980, and again for about 2-1/2 months during the period Nov. '81 to January 1982.

(b) and (c) This is being looked into.

(d) Necessary instructions have been issued to complete processing of pending cases as well as of fresh cases according to a time-schedule.

#### **Import Of Technologies**

5903. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's decision to import basket full technologies industries is based upon and particular study made

by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(b) if so, the level of decision made in this matter; and

(c) whether Government are intending to change the said decision in the coming future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Where the need to import technology is established, Government's policy provides for efforts to take full advantage of technological developments in the rest of the world and is based on national interest and not on any study made by UNCTAD. The policy has been clearly laid down in the Technology policy Statement of January, 1983.

#### **Setting Up Of A Cement Grinding and Packing Plant At Rourkela**

5904. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after clearance of the project by Government and discussions at the inter-ministerial level, the plan Budget for 1983-84 has not been provided for setting up a cement grinding and packing plant at Rourkela;

(b) what measures Government propose to take to execute the cement project to the demand of the eastern region; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) Government have decided in principle to set up one cement grinding and packing unit each at Rourkela and Chilhati. Detailed proposals of SAIL are under examination for an investment decision. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in plan Budget of 1983-84 for preliminary work.

### सीमेंट का उत्पादन

5905. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सीमेंट के उत्पादन में चालू वर्ष के दौरान पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में कितनी कमी आयी है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान देश में सीमेंट का उत्पादन 230 लाख मी. टन होने की आशा है जो पिछले वर्ष के 210.6 लाख मी. टन सीमेंट के उत्पादन स्तर से अधिक होगा ।

#### SC/ST In Grades Of Senior Personal Assistants And Personal Assistants

5906. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of all grades of Senior personal Assistants and personal Assistants of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Cadre as on 1 January, 1983 in his Ministry, with roster;

(b) total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees referred to in part (a) above; and

(c) whether adequate representation has not been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts referred above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The total number of Stenographers in the four grades of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service in the Ministry of Home Affairs cadre and the number of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes Stenographers out of them is given below:-

| Grade     | Total No. of employees | Total No. of Scheduled Castes/<br>Scheduled Tribes |
|-----------|------------------------|--|
| Grade 'A' | 34                     | 3  |
| Grade 'B' | 26                     | 3  |
| Grade 'c' | 258                    | 7  |
| Grade 'D' | 310                    | 7  |

The quota of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 15% and 7½% respectively. Appointments to the various grades of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service are made by direct recruitment on the basis of open competitive examinations, limited departmental competitive examinations conducted by U. P. S. C. and Staff Selection Commission and by promotion. In order to ensure representation of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the prescribed quota under the rules, separate rosters for each method of recruitment are maintained. In case, however, the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidate fit for appointment against reserved vacancies are not available, the reserved vacancies are de-reserved and carried forward to subsequent recruitment years, as per orders in force, with a view to safeguard their interests.

#### Sick Units

5907. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether more large scale, medium scale and small scale Industries have fallen sick in the last financial year (1982-83) than the preceding year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefore?

THE MINISTAR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) Date on sick industrial units for the year 1982-83 are not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

### Setting Up Of Fund For Science And Technology

5908. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Science and Technology has set apart appreciable fund for setting up Science and Technology Entrepreneur Parks in certain reputable institution in the different parts of the country as recommended by a workshop held in Hyderabad on 13 and 14 February, 1983;

(b) are Government aware that a similar programme was taken up at BIT, Ranchi, Bihar with the help of Government of Bihar in 1976 with impressive results;

(c) is it a fact that BIT has approached Government for financial assistance in order to convert and extend it to a level fitting in with the industrial activity in Bihar, in general, and around Ranchi in particular; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir, The Workshop held at Hyderabad on 13 th and 14 th February, 1983, had not specifically recommended the setting up of any fund by the Department of Science & Technology for the establishment of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs parks.

(b) Government is aware of the programme of BIT, Mesra, Ranchi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is being examined.

**शराब पीने से हुई मौतों/बेहोशी के मामले**

5909. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 में शराब पीने के कारण कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई तथा कितने

लोग बेहोश हुए, सरकार के पास ऐसे कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये, कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चल रहे हैं तथा कितने मामलों में लोग वरी कर दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने मामले घटित हुए जिनमें लगभग 100 या इससे अधिक लोगों की या तो मौत हो गई अथवा वे बेहोश हो गये तथा ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) ऐसे मामलों के संबंध में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते क्योंकि अपराध राज्य का विषय है। शराब संबंधी अपराध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के आबकारी तथा नशाबन्दी कानूनों के अनुसार नियमित किये जाते हैं। नशीली शराब का उत्पादन, निर्माण, उसका रखना परिवहन, खरीद व बिक्री राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने कानून के अनुसार जहरीली शराब के उत्पादन, उसकी बिक्री आदि को रोकने के लिए उपाय किये हैं।

### Margin Money Scheme to Assist Sick Units

5910. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be Pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced a scheme called margin Money Scheme for providing assistance to sick small scale industrial units for revival;

(b) if so, on what basis this money is going to be provided by the Centre to the Sick small units set up in States; and

(c) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSVRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) & (c) The Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick units is in operation from 1.1.1982. The Central Government, for operating the scheme, advances loans to State Governments on 50 : 50 matching basis. The State Governments sanction the loan to the registered small scale units which have been set up in the preceding seven years, on the recommendations of the State Level Coordination Committees for sick units, subject to a minimum loan of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per unit. The channelisation of margin money assistance is done through the same financial institutions which have funded the loan element of the revival proposal. The State/Union Territories have the discretion to determine the terms and conditions of the money assistance to be given to entrepreneurs as loan. However, the State Governments are advised to charge from the entrepreneurs a simple rate of interest not less than 4 per cent per annum.

**Selection of candidates for appointment by U.P.S.C.**

5911. SHRI RASHEED MAOOD :  
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH  
YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of candidates selected and recommended for appointments in various Government jobs by the U.P.S.C. in 1981-82 are still awaiting their appointments;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the reasons for the inordinate delay in offering appointments to the candidates selected for Government jobs in 1981-82 : and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** (a) to (c) The 32nd Report of the U.P.S.C. laid on the Table of the House on

2.3.1983, makes a mention, at appendix xiv of some delays in the issue of offer of appointments to candidates due to verification of character and antecedents. Government have since streamlined the procedure for completion of pre-appointment formalities so as to minimise the delays in the offer of appointment to the selected candidates.

**Mushroom Market of Heroin In The Capital**

5912. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH  
YADAV :

SHRI JAIPALSINGH  
KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Indian Express dated 20 March, 1983 highlighting the mushroom markets of Heroin in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to curb the illegal trade of heroin to liquidate the gang engaged in the trade ?

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

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

**Recruitment of Instructors by Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi**

5913. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI :  
Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 3742 on 17th March 1982 regarding recruitment of instructors by Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi and state :

(a) the number of candidates interviewed by Grih Kalyan Kendra on 24 and 25 February 1983, for the post of Cutter and Tailor Master;

(b) the full particulars including educational and technical qualifications, experience and economic needs of the candidates selected/rejected separately :

(c) whether any seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes there in;

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) total number of employees working under the Kendra and the ratio of S.C. and S.T. candidates category-wise ?

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

(a) and (b) A statement showing the number of candidates with their full particulars who were interviewed on 24 and 25 February 1983 for working as Cutter Tailor Masters and who were selected/rejected is laid on the Table of the House [placed in Library S. No. LT- 6310/83]

(c) and (d) The scheme of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, a staff Welfare Organisation, aims at helping the dependents of low paid employees of the Govt. to get some training and work experience so that they can seek avenues of regular employment elsewhere. The work in Grih Kalyan Kendra is not regular employment but a measure of assistance to the families of needy employees. As such there is no reservation for S. C. and S.T. in the Grih Kalyan Kendra.

(e) In view of the position stated at (d) above this information is not being maintained.

#### Development of Ocean Minerals For Drugs

5914. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) names of the species of marine plants and other minerals identified by the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) for the purpose of their use as drugs;

(b) which particular species of marine

plants has been identified by NIO as anti-fertility drug and the details thereof;

(c) whether the above anti-fertility sea-drug would help control population; and

(d) if so, to what extent and in what form this drug would be used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVERAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. In India the utilisation of marine plants and pharmaceuticals is of a recent origin. Of the 100 of more organisms which have been screened so far by the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) Goa, 42 have been shown to give positive results.

(b) A Sea-weed *Gracilaria sp.*, has been found to exhibit a remarkable property of anti-fertility activity. The activity is because of the presence of *prostaglandins* in the plant. This chemical plays a major role in controlling biological reproduction in animals.

(c) No anti-fertility action of the sea-weed has yet been demonstrated on human beings.

(d) Scientists do not yet know, in what form this drug is likely to be used.

#### Tonning UP The Administration to Eliminate Corruption

5915. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued some directives to tone up the administration and to eliminate corruption prevalent in the various public dealing Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the undesirable activities of the Liaison Officers of various Industrial Houses based in the capital particularly in respect



of the Ministries like Industry, petroleum, Chemicals, Commerce, Finance, etc; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to check these undesirable activities of liaison officers ?

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

(b) The Prime Minister has written to the Ministries regarding streamlining their functioning by ensuring promptness, courtesy, punctuality and cleanliness. The Prime Minister has also written regarding the need to root out corruption and avoid infructuous and wasteful expenditure. With regard to service matters, Prime Minister has issued directions in regard to reversion of officers on extended tenure to their parent cadres, review of cases, extension/re-employment of superannuated officers, avoidance of posting officers with limited Central tenure to Government of India posts abroad and observance of strictness regarding inter-cadre transfers/deputation to home states of All-India Service Officers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There are standing instructions to keep a watch on the undesirable activities of Liaison Officers and also requiring the concerned officers to be careful in dealing with those suspected to be indulging in undesirable activities. Efforts are also made to identify unscrupulous contactment who are suspected of resorting to corrupt or irregular practices in their dealings with Ministries/Departments. In addition the visitors are not allowed to see an officer below the status of an Under Secretary inside the premises of the buildings in the Security Zone.

#### **Irregularities In Allotment Of Metal Scrap**

5916. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steel dealers and

mechanical processors have charged the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation with serious irregularities in the allotment of metal scrap; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and the action taken to set right the allotment of scrap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K.P. SALVE) : (a) No such complaint has been brought to Government's notice.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Setting Up Of Paper Mills In Punjab**

5917. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there is great potential for setting up paper mills particularly mini paper mills in Punjab where raw material and other inputs required are available in plenty;

(b) whether he is also aware that there has recently been a great set back in the promotion of mini paper mills in Punjab on account of the IDBI having stopped refinancing of paper projects; and

(c) if so, whether he will take the matter with the Reserve Bank of India, IDBI and other Central Financial institutions and persuade them to render necessary loan assistance to the units already sanctioned and those that may be sponsored in future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) As on 1. 1. 1983, there were eight paper mills in Punjab engaged in production of paper and paper boards with an annual installed capacity of 81,000 tonnes. Additional capacities have been approved to the extent of 1.37 lakh tonnes by way of Industrial Licence/Letters of Intent, and a capacity of 1.99 lakh tonnes have also been registered with DGTD.

(a) and (c) The IDBI, with whom the question of financial assistance to

new paper mills taken up, had indicated that substantial financial assistance had been extended to a large number of agricultural residue based mini paper projects. Further, the institutions had recently carried out a study of these projects which has revealed that many of them are facing various problems due to high capital cost, operational problems, lack of recovery system, inferior quality of the product, etc., which has been compounded by sluggish market conditions prevailing at present. In the light of these findings, the institutions have decided to watch the performance of the existing mini paper projects for some time more before taking up and new projects.

#### Seminar On Industrial Gases

5918. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions that have been made in the national seminar on the production of industrial gases held in January, 1983; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No formal report has been received by Government from All India Industrial Gases Manufacturers Association on the Seminar. However, some of the suggestions made in the seminar include:—

(i) The future development of industrial gas industry should be so regulated as to reduce the regional imbalances in the supply and demand position.

(ii) proposals for setting up facilities to recover by-product/waste oxygen, Nitrogen and Carbon-dioxide from Fertiliser units, Vanaspati units, etc., should be considered favourably.

(iii) proposals for captive consumption should be considered favourably.

(iv) The panel on Industrial Gases for the development of industry should be revived.

Suggestions made by the Association will be considered if and when these are received by the Government.

#### Regularisation Of Service Conditions Of Employees Of Census Department

5919. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:  
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons have been employed by the Census Department all over the country in the Census Departments of the state Governments;

(b) whether the employees have a definite set of service conditions scales of pay and allowances both D.A. and H.R.A. all over the country; and

(c) whether these employees have represented to Government to regularise their service conditions and wage to fall in line with other Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A large number of temporary employees were recruited for certain time bound jobs in connection with 1981 Census but they were appointed by the Directorates of Census operations which are offices of the Government of India and not of State Governments.

(b) These temporary Census employees are governed by definite set of service conditions. However, they have been recruited on consolidated salary and not on regular scales of pay. D.A. and H.R.A. is not admissible to them.

(c): Yes, Sir. However, since the work assigned to them is of a specific nature and of a short duration, it has been the

practice to engage such employees on consolidated salary rather than regular scales of pay.

### **Recession In Industries In Small and Medium Sector**

5920. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 35,000 industrial units in the small and medium sectors are sick because of recession; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to solve the problems faced by small units and make them economically viable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per definition of sickness adopted by the Reserve Bank of India, there were 26,336 medium and small scale units (provisional) as at the end of December, 1981. Generally a number of causes, both internal and external often operating in combination are responsible for industrial sickness.

A number of measures to contain the spread of sickness in the small scale sector have been taken by the Reserve Bank of India as well as by the Government. A Special Cell has been created in the RBI to function as a clearing house for information and also to act as a coordinating agency between the Government, banks, financial institutions and other agencies. Guidelines/instructions have been issued to the banks for revival of sick units, strengthening the organisational set-up in banks, stress on monitoring and counselling assistance to sick units and to consider grant of need-based credit facilities on concessional terms. IDBI has also set up a Special Cell for attending to references from banks in respect of sick units.

Government have constituted State Level Committee/Institutional Committees to render assistance to sick units in a coordinated manner. Measures for facilitating the growth and updating

technology of small scale industries, extension of institutional network for providing necessary back-up support, consolidation and improvement of workshop facilities, setting up of process and product development centres and field testing centres, provision of increased marketing support, strengthening of coordination and linkages with various Central and State agencies have also been taken. Government have also introduced a Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick units for the small scale units with effect from 1-1-1982.

### **Interruption In Production Of Heavy Water**

5921. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been interruption in the production of heavy water in some of the plants;

(b) If so, whether the reasons have been investigated; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure uninterrupted supply of heavy water required for the Atomic power plant ?

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) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts are being made to optimise production at the Heavy water plants by improvements in the on-streaming procedures and efficient operation and maintenance.

### **Retirement Sought By Officers Of IPS Cadre In Tamil Nadu**

5922. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of officers borne on the IPS cadre serving in Tamil Nadu have given option for retirement during the last three calendar years;

(b) if so, the details of those officers who have so retired actually; and

(c) the details of those who are to retire ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) No IPS officer of Tamil Nadu cadre has opted for retirement during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982.

#### Identification Of Economically Backward Areas

5923. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether economically backward areas have gained little from planning;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified economically backward areas; examined their development potentialities and formulated specific plans for their accelerated growth;

(c) names of the backward areas of the country, State-wise, District-wise;

(d) how much amount has been earmarked specifically in Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. This is not correct.

(b) Government have identified certain areas which are backward for special reasons such as Hill Areas, Tribal Areas, Drought prone Areas, Desert Areas, Industrially Backward Areas and the North-Eastern Region. For such areas, specific plans of development have been prepared for their accelerated growth taking note of their developmental potentialities.

(c) State-wise and District-wise details of the identified backward areas are laid on the Table of the House. (placed in Library Sec No. LT-6311/83).

(d) and (e) The Special Central Assistance provided in the Sixth Plan for the development of identified backward areas is as follows :

| Item  | (Rs. crores) |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Hill Areas (Including Western Ghats Development for which the provision made is Rs. 75 crores) | 560          |
| 2. Tribal Areas.  | 470          |
| 3. Drought Prone Areas.   | 175          |
| 4. Desert Areas.  | 50           |
| 5. North Eastern Region.  | 340          |
| 6. Industrially Backward Areas.   | 100          |

#### Cutting Down OF Duties On Electronic Goods

5924. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering giving support to consumer electronics in order to boost the growth of the electronics industries;

(b) if so, what steps are being planned for this necessary industry; and

(c) whether the Centre had arrived at any decision regarding the cutting down of taxes and duties so as to enable the industry to be able to market TV Reception sets especially in colour at competitive rates for the public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) All sectors of the electronics industry, including the consumer electronics sectors are getting full support from the Government for balanced and well integrated growth of electronics as a whole. The low investment to turnover ratio of consumer electronics production provides good opportunities for growth. To promote widespread growth of production, approvals for manufacture of many consumer electronic products

e.g. radio receivers, tape recorders, are now being issued by State Governments without referring the cases to the Centre. Government also provides facilities for easy availability of capital goods and components by having some items on OGL and by providing bulk supplies through canalisation by central government companies or others e.g. Black & White TV picture tubes, semi-conductor circuits for electronic calculators, module for electronic watches, etc. This may be extended further. This has enabled a large number of units to enter consumer electronics production, thus helping to accelerate the natural growth of this sector. The industrial licensing policy for colour TV receivers announced by Government on 25.2.1983 has several elements which should facilitate rapid growth of production and sale of quality CTV receivers, e.g. no limitation on production capacity set up or production undertaken; provision for all sectors of industry except foreign equity companies to undertake CTV production; strong emphasis on standardisation of key components and quality control during production.

(c) No, Sir.

**तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे लिपिकों/आशुलिपिकों को नियमित किया जाना**

5925. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में तीन वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से कितने लिपिक/आशुलिपिक तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या तीन वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे उन लिपिकों/आशुलिपिकों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है जिन्होंने कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण नहीं की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या : (क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा और केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा विकेन्द्रीकृत है। इसलिए यह

सूचना इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) तदर्थ अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों की सेवाएं विनियमित किए जाने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1982 में एक विशेष परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी। तदर्थ अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों/आशुलिपिकों की केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा में शामिल करने के उद्देश्य से उनकी सेवाएं विनियमित किए जाने के लिए ऐसी ही दूसरी परीक्षा इस वर्ष के दौरान आयोजित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। किन्तु तदर्थ आशुलिपिकों को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा के ग्रेड "डी" में शामिल करने के उद्देश्य से उनके विनियमन के लिए कोई परीक्षा आयोजित किए जाने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### **Scheme To Reduce Import of Steel And Utilisation Of Indigenous Capacities**

5926. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JAODEJA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the various schemes likely to be introduced to cut down needless imports of steel so that indigenous capacities should be fully utilized;

(b) the details of the steel imported during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian steel has been accumulated with the manufacturers, if so, the quantity and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The following measures have been taken to curb needless imports of steel items and increase the utilisation of indigenous capacity :

(i) A new scheme has been introduced for supply by SAIL of certain category of steel items, H.R.

Coils/Skelp, C.R. Coils/Sheets and stainless steel sheets/coils at competitive prices to REP and other import licence holders.

(ii) The production programme of SAIL plants has been adjusted to produce more of high demand items.

(iii) Import policy 1982-83 has been made more restrictive.

Efforts are also being made to increase the utilisation of indigenous re-rolling capacity with a view to increase the production of those steel items that are presently being imported.

(b) Published data on total import of steel during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are not yet available. However, SAIL as the canalising agency imported 1.04 million tonnes of steel during 1981-82 and 1.24 million tonnes during April 1982 to February 1983.

(c) The total stocks of saleable steel at SAIL plants and homesales stockyards as on 1-3-1983 were 1.469 million tonnes (provisional). Increase in stocks has been mainly due to the fact that sales have not matched increase in production.

**गुजरात में हजीरा में शिपयार्ड की स्थापना**

5927. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मध्यावधि पुनर्विलोकन के दौरान गुजरात में हजीरा में एक शिपयार्ड की स्थापना के बारे में लिए गये निर्णय के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस शिपयार्ड के लिए कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है और कार्य के कब तक शुरू होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस शिपयार्ड में कितने और कितनी क्षमता के जहाज बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) :**

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हजीरा में शिपयार्ड की स्थापना संबंधी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय ने यह निर्णय किया है कि संसाधनों की समग्र उपलब्धता के अंतर्गत वर्तमान को शिपयार्डों अर्थात् हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि. और कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि. को आधुनिक बनाने और उनके विस्तार करने के लिए सघन प्रयत्न किए जाने चाहिए ताकि वहां अनुभव की जा रही समस्याओं और कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जा सके।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Increase In Production by Public Undertakings**

5928. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industries were directed in December, 1981 to aim at increasing their production by 25 per cent in 1982-83 over the then anticipated production in 1981-82; and

(b) if so, to what extent did such guidelines materialise in heavy industries by December, 1982 ?

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

(b) The relevant production during April-December, 1982 was 20% higher than the production achieved in the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle**

5929. SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's ambitious Polar



Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is expected to be lofted in 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its preparation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRJI V. PATIL) : (a) The first flight of the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle is expected in 1987-88. More precise dates will be available after the development has proceeded to the critical design review stage.

(b) The project was sanctioned by Government in June 1982. The various baseline reviews of technical elements have been conducted and the project is reaching preliminary design review stages. Work on setting up of many of the facilities has begun.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वती जिलों के विकास के लिए आवंटित धनराशि

5930. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पर्वती जिलों के विकास हेतु कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई; और

(ख) क्या इन जिलों के लिए मंजूर योजना मसौदा जम्मू व कश्मीर के लिए मंजूर योजना में अपनाये गये मानदण्ड के अनुरूप है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) :

(क) 1983-84 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 पहाड़ी जिलों को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 85 करोड़ रु. की राशि आवंटित की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त 55 करोड़ रु. राज्य योजना निधियों से उपलब्ध होंगे जिससे 1983-84 के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की उप-योजना का आकार 140 करोड़ रु. हो जाएगा।

(ख) जम्मू और कश्मीर की राज्य योजना पर लागू होने वाले मानदण्ड उत्तर प्रदेश पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की उप-योजना पर लागू नहीं होते।

हिमाचल प्रदेश को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अतिरिक्त धनराशि का आवंटन

5931. श्री कृष्णदत्त मुल्तानपुरी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश को कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि आवंटित की गई; और

(ख) सरकार से प्राथमिकता पाने वाली योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अंतिम रूप से 560 करोड़ रु. रखा गया था और इनको अपनी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिए कोई अतिरिक्त आवंटन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Group on Disaster Preparedness And Management

5932. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission had set up a group on disaster preparedness and management; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made in its report and the reaction of various States ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Group on Disaster Preparedness and Management was set up by the Planning Commission and its report was submitted to the Commission in August, 1981.



(b) A statement containing a summary of the recommendations made in the Report of the Group was laid on the Table of the House vide part (a) of Starred Question No. 632 answered on April 7, 1982. Comments from the Governments of certain States and Union Territories are yet to be received. The reactions of those who have replied so far are, by and large, favourable.

#### Indo-EEC Panel for Joint Venture

5933. SHRI MOHAMMAD. ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in English Daily 'National Herald' dated 19 January, 1983 under the caption "Indo-EEC panel for joint venture";

(b) if so, how many foreign collaborations were entered into during the last one year;

(c) how many of them were with EEC countries;

(d) steps taken by Government to encourage participation by EEC countries in hundred per cent export-oriented industries with substantial buy-back arrangements;

(e) whether a Standing Committee will be formed soon within Indo-European Economic Joint Commission to recommend specific areas of co-operation between India and members of EEC; and

(f) the areas identified for medium and small enterprises from selected industrial sectors of mutual priority ?

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

(b) and (c) During 1982, 590 foreign collaboration proposals were approved by Government of India. Of these, 305 proposals were with the enterprises of the EEC countries.

(d) to (f) India's policy with respect to foreign collaborations including foreign investments has been publicised at diffe-

rent fora and explained at various seminars in E.E.C. countries. Future collaborations could cover a wide range of industries, specific product identification being the concern of the applicant party. Priority is, no doubt, accorded doubt, accorded to 100% export-oriented ventures with buy-back arrangements.

A proposal to set up a Standing Committee on Industrial Cooperation within the framework of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission is likely to be examined at its next meeting.

#### Courses for Industrial Entrepreneurship for Retiring Employees

5934. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to organise, in cooperation with Small Industries Services Institute courses for industrial entrepreneurship for retired and retiring employees of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Retired and retiring Government employees can also participate in the various industrial entrepreneurship training programmes conducted by the Small Industries Service Institutes.

#### Welfare Of Police Force in Delhi And Other States

5935. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are anxious to enhance various facilities and schemes for the welfare of police force of Delhi and other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have written to Delhi Administration and other States

during 1 February, 1980 to 31 January, 1983 in this regard; and

(d) what additional steps are proposed to be taken for the welfare of police force in Delhi and other States during 1983 ?

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

(a) to (d) Police being State subject, it is for the various State Governments to take measures regarding enhancing various facilities and schemes for welfare of policemen in their States. However, recognising the urgent need to tone up Police morale, the Chief Minister's conference on police reforms held on the 6th June, 1979, considered the various in connection with;

- (i) Police Associations.
- (ii) Resentment against interference.
- (iii) Pay and Status of the constabulary.
- (iv) Working conditions of the constabulary.
- (v) Misuse of orderlies.
- (vi) Inadequate housing.

Their conclusions were communicated to the State Governments for expeditious implementation on 12th June, 1979. State Governments have taken steps for undertaking various welfare measures. The details regarding various measures undertaken for the welfare of policemen in Delhi are as in the statement. [laid on the Table of the House Placed in Libring See No. LT-6312 183]

#### Revision Of Select List 1982 Of Deputy Secretaries

5936. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the article "Civil War" in Central Secretariat published in 'India Today' dated 15 February, 1983;

(b) whether select list 1982 of Deputy Secretaries released on 9 December, 1982 was ready in October, 1982 but was revised subsequently accommodate junior officers of Department of Personnel, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether officer not found fit last year has been included in the panel in the "outstanding category" this year; if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether only 10 per cent officers are to be included in "outstanding category" of such panels but DPAR has exceeded this limit to accommodate junior officers, if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether supplementary lists have been issued in past to correct anomalies; if so, the reasons for not issuing a supplementary list 1982; and

(f) whether Government propose to issue now a supplementary list to remove any injustice ?

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

(b) The Select List of Selection Grade of the C.S.S. for the year 1982 was drawn as per the relevant provisions of the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, and the Regulations framed thereunder and was issued by the Department of Personnel & A.R. on 9.12. 1982.

(c) In accordance with the Rules/Regulations of the Central Secretariat Service, the Select List for the Selection Grade of the C.S.S. is prepared by including the required number of names first from amongst the officers classified as 'outstanding', then from amongst those classified as 'very good' and thereafter from amongst those classified as 'good'. It is not unusual for officers to obtain better grading in a particular year as compared to the previous years depending on their performance.

(d) There is no provision in the Central Secretariat Service Rules/

Regulations to the effect that only 10 per cent of the officers in the zone of consideration are to be included in "outstanding category".

(e) and (f) While supplementary Select Lists have sometimes been issued in previous years, it is not a regular feature to do so. There is, at present, no proposal under the consideration of the Government to issue any "supplementary list" for making additions to the C.S.S. Selection Grade Select List, 1982.

### Objective Type Questions By UPSC

5937. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether UPSC has been conducting all examinations in objective type of questions; and

(b) whether UPSC has ever evolved the pros and cons of objective type question from its view point and as well as the Student View point

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

No Sir, All examinations conducted by the Union public Service Commission are not of objective type. A statement indicating examinations conducted by the Commission which are of (i) purely objective type, (ii) purely conventional type, and (iii) partly objective type and partly conventional type is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The objective type tests were generally introduced with effect from the Civil Selection Examination, 1979, on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Recruitment, Policy and Selection Methods headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari. The pros and cons of the objective type tests, both from the points of view of the Commission and the candidates were duly considered by the Committee before making the recommendations. No further review has so far been undertaken. However the Commission has been constantly evaluating the tests in order to improve upon their quality and validity.

### Statements

#### *The Pattern Of Various Examinations Conducted By The Union Public Service commission*

| Name of the Examinations<br>which are of purely<br>objective type | Name of the Examinations<br>which are of purely<br>conventional type | Name of the Examinations<br>which are of partly<br>objective type and partly<br>conventional type |
|---|--|---|
|---|--|---|

1

2

3

1. Civil Services  
(Preliminary)  
Examination\*

1. Grade (Under Secretary)  
Limited Departmental  
Competitive Examination  
for Scheduled Caste/Schedu-  
led Tribe candidates.

1. Stenographers, Examina-  
tion.

2. Combined Medical  
Services Examination.

2. Assistant Engineer  
(CPWD) Limited Depart-  
mental Competitive  
Examination.

2. Assistants, Grade  
Examination.

3. Geologists. Examination

3. Civil Services (Main)  
Examination\*.

3. Indian Forest  
Service Examination.

1

2

3

4. Combined Defence  
Services Examination

5. National Defence  
Academy Examination

6. Special Class Railway  
Apprentices' Examination

4. Indian Economic Service/  
Indian Statistical Service  
Examination.

5. Engineering Services  
Examination.

6. Section Officer's/Steno-  
grapher's (Grade-B'/Grade-I)  
Limited Departmental  
Competitive Examination.

\* The Civil Services Examination consists of two parts viz., Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination which is of purely objective type and the Civil Services (Main) Examination which is of purely conventional type. The candidates who qualify on the results of Civil Services (preliminary) Examination are admitted to the Civil Services (Main) Examination.

#### Policy For Key Industries

5938. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed their policy so far as the question of key industries in the country is concerned, considering their infrastructural deficiencies, capacity utilisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) While there has been no formal review of the policy for key industries i.e. industries included in Appendix-I to the press note dated 2nd February, 1973 as re-defined by press note dated 21st April, 1982, the performance of these industries are constantly under review at the various levels. All efforts are also made to remove all constraints and to achieve optimum utilisation of capacity by these industries.

#### Tibetans Courted Arrest In Delhi

5939. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the

Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Tibetans courted arrest in Delhi on 9 March, 1983;

(b) if so, the total number of Tibetans arrested; and

(c) details the demands for which those Tibetans courted arrests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) On 9.3.1983 some Tibetan refugees had held demonstration on Behadur Shah Zafar Marg near Link House in violation of the prohibitory order. 94 of them were arrested on that date.

(c) The demonstration was reportedly organised to draw the attention of the members of the Non-Aligned Countries to the Tibetan cause and seek their support during the Non Aligned Summit being held in the Capital.

### Establishment Of Paper And Pulp Projects in North Eastern Region

5940. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the growing demand of the country, the H.P.C. have undertaken a Techno-economic study on the establishment of Pulp and Paper projects in the North-Eastern region and the preparation of feasibility report for a paper mill in Nepal;

(b) if so, what is the latest position in this regard; and

(c) the other steps being taken to meet the demand of paper in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) The Hindustan Paper Corporation has prepared a techno-economic feasibility for setting up a pulp and paper project of 100 tonnes per day in Tirap-Miao Region of Arunachal Pradesh. Certain preliminary action to be taken with regard to the project has been identified and the State Government/Hindustan Paper Corporation are tying up the details. The Corporation has also prepared a techno-feasibility report for setting up a pulp and paper plant in Western Nepal. The report has been presented to the Government of Nepal.

(c) The present installed capacity of the paper industry and the additional capacity under implementation are considered adequate to meet the demand for paper in the country during the next few years.

### Losses in H.E.C.

5941. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULUMALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been sustained losses by the Heavy Engineering Corporation of India during last three years; and

(b) if so, to what extent, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The loss incurred by HEC during the last three years has been as under :-

| Year    | Loss<br>(Rs. in crores) |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 1979-80 | (-) 34.78               |
| 1980-81 | (-) 51.13               |
| 1981-82 | (-) 22.82               |

### Steps To Increase Production Of Newsprint

5942. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the paper projects functioning in the public sector and the annual production of each during the last three years;

(b) whether there are any paper projects under construction, if so, the names and location of those projects and what is the annual capacity of production;

(c) whether it is a fact that still there is shortage of newsprint and other paper and newsprint are being imported to meet the demand; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to increase the production of newspaper and other products in the country to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) The names of the Central public Sector projects engaged in production of paper and newsprint and their annual production are as follows :-

| Name of the project                   | Item of manufacture        | Production (in tonnes) |         |                     |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|
|                                       |                            | 1980-81                | 1981-82 | 1982-83 (estimated) |
| 1. National Newsprint and Paper Mills | Newsprint                  | 51,283                 | 55,021  | 57,000              |
| 2. Kerala Newsprint project           | —do—                       | —                      | —       | 24,000              |
| 3. Mandya National paper Mills        | Writing and printing paper | 6,089                  | 11,946  | 9,900               |

(b) The Hindustan Paper Corporation is implementing two integrated pulp and paper projects at Nowgong and Cachar Districts in the State of Assam with an annual installed capacity of 1 lakh tonnes each.

(c) The demand for newsprint is met by domestic production supplemented by imports. The demand for other varieties of paper is fully met by indigenous production, except for certain varieties of speciality paper.

(d) Efforts are being made to increase production of newsprint by improving the capacity utilisation of the existing newsprint manufacturing units. Additional capacities for manufacture of newsprint in the country have also been licensed/approved to the extent of 1.74 lakh tonnes per annum. As regards paper and paper board, the present installed capacity of country and the additional capacity under implementation are considered adequate to meet the country's demand during the next few years.

गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा राज्यों को संबोधित हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी पत्र

5943. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 में उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा "क" और "ख" राज्यों में से प्रत्येक राज्य को कितने मूल पत्र भेजे गए थे, तथा उनमें से कितने पत्र अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में मूल रूप से लिखे गए थे;

(ख) इन राज्यों को नियमों के अनुसार सभी मूल पत्र हिन्दी में न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि भविष्य में इन राज्यों को सभी मूल पत्र केवल हिन्दी में भेजे जाएंगे; और

(घ) क्या मंत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी में काम करने के लिए पर्याप्त स्टाफ जैसा कि नियमों में उल्लिखित है की व्यवस्था है और यदि नहीं तो इस संबंध में समुचित प्रबन्ध करने के लिये क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) "क" और "ख" क्षेत्रों के राज्यों को भेजे गए पत्रों के आंकड़े अलग-अलग नहीं रखे जाते हैं। "क" क्षेत्र को जनता सहित "क" और "ख" क्षेत्रों के राज्य सरकारों को भेजे गए हिन्दी के मूल पत्रों का विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

| मंत्रालय/विभाग        | कुल पत्रों की संख्या | हिन्दी में जारी पत्रों की संख्या | अंग्रेजी में जारी पत्रों की संख्या |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| गृह मंत्रालय (मुख्य)  | 12,795               | 11,401                           | 1,394                              |
| कार्मिक तथा प्रशासनिक |                      |                                  |                                    |
| सुधार विभाग           | 37,895               | 3,942                            | 33,225*                            |

\*इसमें क और ख क्षेत्रों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों को भेजे गए पत्र भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग) इन राज्य सरकारों को सभी पत्र हिन्दी में भेजने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए जांच बिन्दु को सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है। मानक मसौदों, पत्रों आदि के हिन्दी रूपान्तर उपलब्ध किए गए हैं। कर्मचारियों को मूल रूप से हिन्दी में नोटिंग डाफ्टिंग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है और आवश्यकनुसार हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट तथा हिन्दी टाइपराइटर भी उपलब्ध किए गए हैं। राजभाषा नियमों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मंत्रालय के अनुभागों का निरीक्षण किया जाता है। राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की बैठकों में मंत्रालय के कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग की समीक्षा नियमित रूप से की जाती है और मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की बैठकों में भी मंत्रालय के कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग का विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

(घ) जी हाँ, श्रीमान्।

#### Setting Up Of Atomic Power Station

5944. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up Atomic power Station in any under developed region of the country so

as to remove the back wardness of the region; and

(b) if so, the details there of ?

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) A decision on the location of the future atomic power station is yet to be taken.

#### Research Projects Carried In CFRI Dhanbad

5945. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the important Research Projects carried on in the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad as on 1-11-1983;

(b) the number of patents made and commercialised so far and the income from that in the year 1982;

(c) whether some of the prestigious projects are being shifted from the CFRI creating great demoralisation in the scientific family there; and

(d) if so, the facts in details and the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS, AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A list is enclosed.



(b) Total number of patents filed is 135. Total number of patents licenced so far is 26, out of which 11 patents have been commercialised. Total income including amount receivable during 1982 is Rs. 2,82,055.

(c) No Sir. However efforts are being made to coordinate and integrate some major programmes to complement and supplement the expertise available at various CSIR Laboratories and other national agencies so that the total effort becomes more meaningful.

(d) Does not arise.

### Statements

#### Title Of The Projects

1. To collect data of basic and applied nature in the laboratory scale for development and implementation of the process for conversion of coal to oil and chemicals by direct hydrogenation.
2. Hydrogenation of coal—Bench scale studies.
3. Development studies on formed coke technology.
4. Demineralisation of coal by oil agglomeration including upgrading of middlings from coking coal washeries.
5. Bench Scale development of the coal fertiliser process.
6. Development studies on 75 kg/hr Fluid Bed Combustor-cum-Air Heater.
7. Optimisation of 2 ton/hr. fluid bed combustion boiler and studies with non coking coals.
8. Development of a utility Gas producer plant.
9. Development of a Two-Stage Laboratory Fluid Bed Gasifier for production of fuel gas from low grade coal.

10. Development of process for the solvent refining of Indian coals and lignites by hydro-extraction.

#### Priority Projects

1. Petrographic analysis of coal in relation to chemical, carbonisation and preparation characteristics.
2. Development Studies on Oleo-flotation
3. Design and development of laboratory conditioners for flotation of coal slurry.
4. Dewatering of coal slurry/concentrates/tailings by pellet flocculation.
5. Correlation of batch sedimentation data vs. thickening of coal fines in continuous thick.
6. Smokeless combustion of coal, common men's fuel.
7. Standardisation of a test unit for measuring erosion characteristics of coal and its incinerated products.
8. Correlation of Abrasion Indices of coals and associated minerals with actual commercial pulverisers performance and also with other physico-chemical properties.
9. Production of Active Carbon from coal, wood and other agricultural wastes.
10. Alkylation of tar acids.
11. Studies on synthetic zeolites as catalysis as well as molecular sieves (for separation of close boiling organic compounds).

#### Progress of Scientific Team to Antarctica For Research

5946. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in a position to state the progress regarding

the scientific team which had been to the Antarctica for research;

(b) the details regarding the estimated expenditure on the expedition; and

(c) the details regarding the specific Antarctica policy, if any, of our Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVERAJ V. PATIL) :

(a) Detailed reports on the scientific work carried out during the first Indian Antarctic Expedition are expected to come out soon. Finalisation of similar reports on the scientific work done during the Second Indian Antarctic Expedition is likely to take about one year.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 1.90 crores was incurred on the first expedition which was undertaken in 1981-82. An estimated expenditure of Rs. 2.00 crores has been incurred on the second expedition which was undertaken during 1982-83.

(c) we are examining the various details of the Antarctica Treaty but no decision has yet been taken to sign the Treaty.

#### Import Of Computers

5947. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries from which computers are being imported at present;

(b) the details regarding their number together with their cost and the period of supply; and

(c) whether Government propose to train our technicians abroad and save the foreign exchange in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANKEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) During the last two years computers

(costing Rs. 5 lakhs c.i.f. and above) have been cleared for import, mostly from USA, France, USSR, UK, GDR and West Germany. The details are as follows:—

| Year | Name of the Country | No. of Computers | Foreign Exchange price (Rs. in crores) CIF |
|------|---------------------|------------------|--|
| 1981 | U. S. A.            | 19               | 24.9                                       |
|      | France              | 3                | 2.9  |
| 1982 | U. S. A.            | 43               | 22.6                                       |
|      | West Germany        | 2                | 2.8  |
|      | U. K.               | 2                | 1.4  |
|      | U.S.S.R.            | 2                | 0.46                                       |
|      | G. D. R.            | 2                | 0.35                                       |

Depending on the computer involved, these computers are expected to be supplied on an average in about 9 months from time actual order placement by the user.

(c) Yes, Sir, wherever necessary technicians are deputed abroad for training on the manufacturing aspect of computers/computer subsystems; their operation and maintenance so as to reduce foreign exchange outflow and our dependence on foreign companies.

#### Putting Up Traffic Sign/Guidance Boards By Delhi Traffic Police In Hindi :

5948. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Delhi the traffic police department has put up traffic signs/guidance boards in English at various spots advising 'Give way to the traffic on your right' 'Safety first speed afterwards' 'A little care makes accident rare' etc. etc.

(b) whether Government are aware that majority of driving population is

Hindi speaking and for the non-English drivers, it is creating problems; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to have these guidance boards written in Hindi also ?

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

(b) and (c) The concerned authorities are being directed to put up sign/guidance Boards both in English & Hindi.

#### Modernisation Of Ceramic Industries

5949. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any plan for the modernisation of some ceramic industry ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of Ceramic industry units in various parts of the country considered for modernisation programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No specific plan for modernisation ceramic industry as such has been drawn up. However, as and when any request for import of machinery, drawings & designs or technical know-how for modernisation is received, the same is considered on merits. Some units in the small scale sector have also registered themselves with the Small Industries Development Organisation for plant studies etc.

#### Setting Up Of a Cement Plant in Indonesia

5950. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cement Plant is going to be set up in Indonesia with the support of the Ministry ;

(b) if so, the cost of that project and

the contribution made by India in setting up of that plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The projects & Equipment Corporation of India Limited, a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce are setting up a cement plant in Indonesia on a turnkey basis. The total contract value of the project is Rs. 5.71 crores,

(c) Major project engineering activities have been completed and civil construction is in progress at site. Manufacture of machinery is under way and the first shipment from India is scheduled for despatch shortly.

#### Border Disputes Over Ownership Of Land In States

5951. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether dispute over ownership of nearly 12000 bighas of land between farmers of adjoining villages along the Bihar-Uttar Pradesh, border had created tension in the area;

(b) if so, whether such types of border disputes are not only in Bihar but in various other states also;

(c) if so, what are the States where such types of border disputes have been hanging fire for the last so many years and what steps Union Government propose to take to deal with the situation; and

(d) by what time Government propose to help the States concerned in settlement of these disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Despite the fact that erstwhile fluctuating boundaries between the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been

replaced by fixed boundaries in terms of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1968, there have been occasional disputes between individuals involving contending claims in regard to rights of ownership and cultivation of land in the territories transferred under the law from one State to the other. In a similar case of fluctuating river boundary between Haryana and U. P., certain disputes involving claims of farmers of these States regarding such rights have also arisen and the concerned parties have taken the matter to the court.

(c) and (d) As the individual ownership and cultivatory rights in respect of land are governed by the revenue laws of the State Governments, any dispute involving contending claims in regard to such rights even in the case of land affected by any law providing for alteration of boundaries is within the purview of the State Governments concerned and is eventually determined by the Courts of law. The Government of India would, however, be glad to provide assistance to the State Governments if any specific proposal is received from them in this regard.

#### Study Regarding Profit And Loss Of Various Steel Plants

5952. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the profit/loss of various public and private sector Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the details of loss or profit made by each steel plant in 1981-82 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The profit/loss made by major steel plants during 1981-82 is given below :—

| plant                | profit (+)/Loss (—)<br>(Rs. in crores) |
|----------------------|--|
| Bhilai Steel Plant   | (+) 66.09                              |
| Durgapur Steel Plant | (+) 0.70                               |

| 1                           | 2         |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Rourkela Steel Plant        | (—) 21.71 |
| Bokaro Steel Plant          | (+) 6.54  |
| Alloy Steels Plant          | (—) 6.64  |
| Salem Steel Plant           | (—) 0.13  |
| Indian Iron & Steel Company | (—) 37.11 |
| Tata Iron & Steel Company   | (+) 47.65 |

#### Closure Of Cottage Industries In Orissa

5953. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether cottage industries in the villages of Orissa are on the verge of being closed;

(b) the percentage of the total villages in India in which traditional cottage industries have been set up; and

(c) what incentives have been given by the Central Government for setting up cottage industries in the State of Orissa during the Sixth Five Year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) According to information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India there were 849 sick small scale units in Orissa as at the end of 1981. The District Industries Centres render all services and assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up small and cottage industries all over the country. All the 13 districts of Orissa have been covered under the District Industries Centres programme. Under this programme, 60369 units have been established in 1981-82 in Orissa generating employment of 113364 persons.

#### Research Project Reports on Atrocities on Harijans in Gujarat

5954 : PROF MADHU DANDAVATA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the research project report on "Atrocities on Harijans for 102 days in Gujarat" prepared by the Indian Research Society for Welfare of Backward classes in Ahmedabad ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the report gives evidence, with photographs, of the newly built Harijan Colony tenements at Badarkha village in Ahmedabad District of Gujarat converted into latrines after driving away the Harijan residents from the colony;

(c) if so what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure the rehabilitation of the Harijans in the very same colony; and

(d) what measures will be adopted to ensure the security of the Harijans in view of various atrocities on them revealed by the research project report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) The State Government have not seen the research project report referred to in the question. The State Government have reported that some homeless Scheduled Castes of Budarkha village, were given residential houses in 1980. During the anti-reservation agitation of 1981, the Scheduled Castes had to vacate the houses when they were attacked and their houses burnt. The houses are in a State of disrepair now. The State Government have given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 23,025 to the affected members of the Scheduled Castes of the village.

## खादी आयोग के चेयरमैन द्वारा विदेश में इलाज कराना

5955 : श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी आयोग के वर्तमान चेयरमैन ने अपना और अपनी पत्नी का इलाज विदेश में कराया और उनके इलाज का व्यय खादी आयोग को वहन करना पड़ा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सबध में व्यय की गई राशि कामदवार पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के व्यय पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) से (ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अध्यक्ष की इंग्लैंड में हृदय की "ट्रिपल वाई-पास" शल्य-क्रिया हुई। उनकी पत्नी का भी विदेश में इलाज हुआ है। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने इस मद पर कुछ भी खर्च नहीं किया है। अध्यक्ष ने अपने इलाज पर हुए निम्नलिखित व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए सरकार की स्वीकृति मांगी है:—

रायों में

|  |              |               |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| (1) रायल विक्टोरिया हास्पिटल के प्रभार<br>(वार्ड 16.11.81 से 29.11.81) | पौंड 1199 42 | 19,886.38 रु. |
| (2) वृत्तिक (प्रोफेशनल) प्रभार डा. कारसन                               | पौंड 1000.00 | 16,580.00 रु. |
| (3) वृत्तिक (प्रोफेशनल) प्रभार डा. कारसन                               | पौंड 250.00  | 4,145.00 रु.  |
| (4) दवाइयों की लागत  | पौंड 702.30  | 11,644.14 रु. |
|  | पौंड 3151.72 | 52,255.52 रु. |
| (5) हवाई यात्रा पर व्यय  |              | 10,246.00 रु. |
|  | कुल :        | 62,501 52 रु. |

मामला बिचाराधीन है।

**Production of Machines for mines by  
HEC and MAMC**

5956. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether emphasis has been given for the production of new designed latest heavy machines required in mines and other places;

(b) if so, the latest designed heavy machines produced in last two years by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (MAMC), Durgapur; and

(c) the different new heavy machinery proposed to be produced in 1983-84 ?

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

(b) and (c) Information regarding some of the latest designed machines produced by HEC and MAMC during the last 2 years and those proposed in the near future is given in Statement-I and II respectively.

**Statement I**

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (MAMC), Durgapur

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Walking Draglines.               | 1. Powered Supports.                         |
| 2. Over Burden Drill dia 250 mm.    | 2. Shearers.                                 |
| 3. Wheel Lathe for Indian Railways. | 3. Heavy Duty Armoured Conveyors.            |
| 4. Deep Hole Boring machine.        | 4. Bridge stage Loaders.                     |
|                                     | 5. Extensible Gate Belt Conveyors.           |
|                                     | 6. Crawler Mounted Coal Cutter.              |
|                                     | 7. Trolley Wire Locomotive.                  |
|                                     | 8. Sinking Winches.                          |
|                                     | 9. Stackers.                                 |
|                                     | 10. Reclaimers.                              |
|                                     | 11. Stacker-Reclaimer.                       |
|                                     | 12. Wagon Tippers.                           |
|                                     | 13. Apron Feeder.                            |
|                                     | 14. Wagon Loaders.                           |
|                                     | 15. Equipment for Coal beneficiation plants. |

**Statement II**

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (MAMC), Durgapur.

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. 10 M <sup>3</sup> Excavators.   | 1. Road Headers. |
| 2. Equipment for 3200 M <sup>3</sup> Blast Furnace<br>for Visakhapatnam Steel Project. |                  |

1

2

3. Equipment for 130 T Oxygen converters for Steel Melting shop for Visakhapatnam steel Project.
4. Equipment for bloom continuous casting machine for Visakhapatnam Steel Project.
5. Coke Oven fittings and machine for 7 M high coke ovens for Bhilai and Visakhapatnam Steel Project.
6. Single Column VTB Mill of Travelling Column type.
7. Wheel Lathe for Trame-ways.
8. Open size Plano-Milling Machines.

**Development Of Village Industry  
By K.V.I.C.**

5957. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are spending a lot of amount for the development of village industries by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount spent and how much of it was spent during last three years, year-wise; on the welfare of Harijans, Adivais during the last three years;

(c) the steps Government have taken to increase the quantum of amount on this account; and

(d) the targets fixed by Government during the current financial year, State-wise and the steps taken to achieve it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) Government released the following amounts to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 under plan Head of Expenditure :—

(Rs. in crores)

|  | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Khadi   | 45.50   | 39.00   | 41.80   |
| 2. Village Industries  | 24.50   | 26.55   | 31.20   |
| 3. Subsidy in lieu of interest on Government Loans (Book adjustment) | 15.00   | 19.45   | 21.00   |
| 4. Science & Technology  | 0.88    | 0.88    | 1.00    |
|  | 85.88   | 85.88   | 95.00   |



(b) to (d). Funds disbursed by K.V.I.C. during the three years are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

| Year    | Khadi |       | Village Industries |       |
|---------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|
|         | Grant | Loan  | Grant              | Loan  |
| 1979-80 | 11.79 | 28.68 | 6.11               | 19.33 |
| 1980-81 | 13.41 | 24.43 | 7.52               | 23.08 |
| 1981-82 | 23.09 | 21.01 | 6.94               | 29.51 |

No separate funds are allocated for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The allocation of funds by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is made on the basis of industry-wise programmes. However, while making these allocations, due emphasis is placed on the development of those industries in which the participation by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is predominant. The Commission has also evolved a liberalised pattern of financial assistance for hill border tribal and weaker section areas. The share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the total employment opportunities created in the KVI sector during the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1981-83 was 25%, 26%, 26% and 27% respectively. The programmes are being so devised that this share increases to 36% by the end of the Sixth-plan period.

#### Research On Sea Turtles

5958. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to undertake research on the natural habits and behaviour pattern of the pacific-ridley sea turtles that are available in large number in the sea water of Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the current financial year for this purpose; and

(c) the number and the name of the places where research centres are proposed to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) No specific research project has been drawn up so far. However, studies on the breeding biology of sea turtles are being done in Bhitarkanika Sanctuary.

#### Amount Provided For ERRP Programme In 1982-83

5959. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided to different States in 1982-83 to implement Centrally sponsored Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme;

(b) the number of poor families from the rural areas of those States economically rehabilitated in the above financial year;

(c) the number of poor families from different districts of Orissa which have been rehabilitated in that year; and

(d) the funds earmarked for 1983-84 to different States to implement ERRP Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (c) Economic Rehabilitation of Rural poor programme is not a Centrally sponsored programme. However, this programme is being implemented by the Government of Orissa only as a state plan Scheme. As per present information

71732 families were assisted under the programme in Orissa during 1982-83.

(d) In the 1983-84 Annual plan discussions, a tentative outlay of Rs. 5 crore was approved by the planning commissions in the state plan 1983-84 of Orissa for this programme.

#### Survey To Identify Rural Families Below Poverty Line

5960. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an intensive survey to identify the rural families below the poverty line for augmenting their income under integrated rural development had been completed in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed for identifying such rural families in the State; and

(c) the number of rural families identified below the poverty line and the time schedule for bringing them at par with poverty line ?

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

(b) Those rural families whose annual income is less than Rs. 3500 are eligible to be identified.

(c) 3,38,981 families have so far been identified and assisted in the Sixth plan. Further identification of families is also in progress. The time-schedule is fixed on the basis of assisting 600 identified families per block per year.

#### रंगीन टेलीविजन किटों का आयात

5961. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न देशों और निर्माताओं से 1982-83 के दौरान आयातित किए गए रंगीन टेलीविजन 'किटों' (उपकरणों) की विभिन्न दरें क्या थीं;

(ख) स्वदेशी 'ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट' और रंगीन टेलीविजन सेटों के खुले बाजार में विभिन्न दरें क्या हैं; और

(ग) विभिन्न निर्माताओं द्वारा 1982-83 के दौरान आयातित किटों से बनाए गए रंगीन टेलीविजन सेटों की बिक्री का ब्यौरा क्या है; और उनमें से कितने अभी बिकने शेष हैं ?

इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री एम. एस. संजीवोराव) : (क) रंगीन दूरदर्शन किटों का आयात, जिसको अनुमति एशियाड, 82 के लिए केवल एक सामयिक तदर्थ नीति के अंतर्गत दी गई थी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सरकारा क्षेत्र को कंपनी, मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी व्यापार तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम लिमिटेड (ई.टी.टी.डी.सी.) के माध्यम से सुदूर पूर्वी स्रोतों से [टरेट समस्वरित्र] (ट्रयूनर) पर आधारित] दो मांडलों के लिए 123/128 अमरीकी डॉलर मूल्य पर पोत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क भाड़ा आधार पर, तथा यूरोपीय स्रोतों से [इलेक्ट्रॉनिक (ट्रयूनर) समस्वरित्र पर आधारित] 128 अमरीकी डॉलर (लगभग) मूल्य पर किया गया था। टरेट ट्रयूनर पर आधारित किटों के विनिर्माता कोरिया मैसर्स समसुंग तथा गौल्ड स्टार और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ट्रयूनर पर आधारित किटों के विनिर्माता पश्चिम जर्मनी के मैसर्स आई.टी.टी. थे।

(ख) चूंकि देश में श्याम तथा श्वेत (ब्लैक एण्ड व्हाइट) दूरदर्शन सेटों के 100 से अधिक विनिर्माता हैं तथा उनमें से अनेक ऐसे सेटों का विभिन्न किस्मों/मांडलों में विनिर्माण कर रहे हैं। अतः स्वदेश में विनिर्मित श्याम तथा श्वेत दूरदर्शन सेटों के फुटकर मूल्यों के विवरण एकत्रित कर पाना संभव नहीं है। इसके अलावा इनके फुटकर

मूल्य अलग-अलग राज्य में भिन्न भिन्न होते हैं। तथापि, यदि किसी विशेष किस्म/मॉडल या स्थान के बारे में जानकारी की जरूरत हो तो वह एकत्रित करके उपलब्ध कराई जा सकती है। जहां तक एशियाड के लिए एक सामयिक तदर्थ नीति के अन्तर्गत आयातित किटों से संयोजित रंगीन दूरदर्शन रिसीवरों का संबंध है, दिल्ली में लगने वाले सभी कर्षों सहित सरकार द्वारा ग्राहकों के लिए नीचे दिए अनुसार फुटकर मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए थे :—

(i) ट्रेट ट्यूनर : 7,500 रुपए  
(समस्वरित्र) सहित  
रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेट

(ii) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक ट्यूनर : 8,000 रुपए  
(समस्वरित्र) सहित  
रंगीन दूरदर्शन सेट

अन्य नगरों में वहां लगाने वाले स्थानीय कर्षों जैसे बित्री कर, चुंगी-कर आदि की मात्रा के अनुसार मूल्यों में घट-बढ़ हो सकती है।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Hindustan Zinc To Set Up Captive Power Plant

5962. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Zinc Ltd, has informed the Ministry about its intention to set up a captive Power plant;

(b) if so, whether necessary clearance has been given to Hindustan Zinc Ltd. to implement its proposal; and

(c) if not, when necessary clearance is expected to be given for setting up captive power plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Hindustan Zinc Ltd, has submitted an integrated proposal on 28-1-1983 for the developement of Rampura-Agucha and Baroi Zinc and Lead Mines in Rajasthan and setting up a Zinc and Lead Smelter Complex with 70,000 tonnes zinc metal and 35,000 tonnes lead metal per annum at a place near Chanderiya in Chittorgarh District of Rajasthan along with a Captive Thermal Power Plant (3×30 MW capacity) and a Gas Turbine Set (1×15 MW capacity at Debari, Udaipur) to ensure Power supply to the existing as well as the proposed units. The proposal of the Company is presently under consideration of the Government and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

#### BHEL Loses grounds to Trans-nationals on credit terms

5963. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the public sector undertaking BHEL, which stands very well on quality of equipment as well as after sales services, loses grounds to other trans-national's undertakings on the ground of credit terms in the international bids;

(b) if so, how Government are planning to help their own undertakings on this score, details of the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the quality of equipment supplied by BHEL is comparable to the best in the world. However, some of the manufacturers in foreign countries do sometimes offer more attractive credit terms. BHEL operates within the parameters of the Government guidelines, the facilities provided by the financing institutions and its own financial position. It may not

always be possible for BHEL to match the terms offered by foreign suppliers. However, in order to project the interest of our own undertakings import of power equipment is normally not permitted.

### Job Opportunity In Sixth Plan

5964. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what was the target for creation of job opportunities in the Sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise details thereof;

(b) what was the number of jobseekers in the live registers of the employment exchanges on the first day of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) how many jobs were created since then and provided to jobseekers, year-wise details thereof;

(d) whether there is any difference between the jobs created during the period in question, and jobs actually offered to and accepted by the job seekers, during the same period; and

(e) if so, the reasons for and details of such differentials in year-wise descriptions ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No such target was fixed in the Sixth Plan. However, likely employment generation during the Sixth Plan period has been estimated at 34.28 million standard person years.

(b) 14.69 million as on the 31st March 1980.

(c) to (e) A Statement is enclosed.

### Statement

Comprehensive information on employment generation in the entire economy is not available. Available information relates to number of vacancies notified to the employment exchanges and the number of placements effected by the employment exchanges which is given in the table below :

(in lakhs)

| Period                    | No. of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges. | No. of placements effected by employment exchanges |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| 1. 1.4.1980 to 31.12.1980 | 6.30   | 3.47   |
| 2. 1981                   | 8.97   | 5.04   |
| 3. 1982                   | 8.20   | 4.73   |
| 4. 1.1.1983 to 31.1.1983  | 0.55   | 0.34   |

The number of vacancies notified to the employment exchanges does not represent the total number of employment opportunities generated even in the organised sector of the economy. Similarly the number of placements effected through employment exchanges does not indicate the total number of people getting jobs, since

(i) the employment exchange is not the channel of recruitment for employment opportunities generated in the economy.

(ii) employers in the private sector are not obliged to fill vacancies notified by them to the Employment Exchanges only through the employment exchanges.

(iii) employment exchanges are not always able to sponsor candidates assessing the requisite qualifications prescribed by employers for want of an adequate number of candidates with such qualifications in their register.

**Rape And Murder Of A 4-Year Old Girl In Tri Nagar, Delhi**

5965. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :  
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :  
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which the local police of Tri Nagar in North Delhi did not register a case of murder of a four year old girl after an unsuccessful attempt to rape her on 2 March, 1983 but registered the same when the public of the locality agitated on this matter;

(b) whether the policy of the Government is not to register such cases in order to keep low the figures for law and order situation in the city;

(c) if not, how the police could refuse to register such cases without attracting punitive actions; and

(d) how the Government are going to punish these police officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) FIR No. 76 dated 3.3.83 u/s 302/354 IPC was registered at P.S. Lawrence Road immediately after recording the statement of an aunt of the deceased. A senior Police officer is being asked to enquire whether any delay has taken place in dealing with this particular case.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) If any delay has taken place in registering the case, suitable action will be taken against the concerned police officer.

**Survey About Indigenisation Of Industries**

5966. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made about the extent of indigenisation achieved through the thirty years of planning in major industries like steel;

(b) the progress in import substitution and facts in details for the last five years;

(c) whether the foreign exchange component in major plants is on the increase; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) Though no specific survey has been conducted about the extent of indigenisation achieved in the steel industry, in keeping with the general policy of government, minimum imports of capital goods and spares are resorted to. Successive phases of expansions/modernisation show a trend towards greater indigenisation as may be seen from the following table :-

| Steel plant |              | Year of completion   | % of indigenous* equipment used |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1)         |              | (2)                  | (3)                             |
| Bhilai      | 1.0 MT stage | 1960                 | 13                              |
|             | 2.5 MT stage | 1966                 | 23                              |
|             | 4.0 MT stage | under implementation | 80                              |
| Bokaro      | 1.7 MT stage | 1977                 | 64                              |
|             | 4.0 MT stage | under implementation | 86                              |

| 1        |              | 2    | 3  |
|----------|--------------|------|----|
| Rourkela | 1.0 MT stage | 1960 | 2  |
|          | 1.8 MT stage | 1966 | 25 |
| Durgapur | 1.0 MT stage | 1962 | 6  |
|          | 1.6 MT stage | 1969 | 30 |

\*The % given is in terms of weight of equipment.

The details of consumption of imported stores, spares and components at SAIL plants during the last 5 years is as follows:-

| Year    | % of imported stores<br>spares & components |
|---------|---|
| 1977-78 | 14.38                                       |
| 1978-79 | 14.73                                       |
| 1979-80 | 14.82                                       |
| 1980-81 | 10.52                                       |
| 1981-82 | 12.80                                       |

It is estimated that the amount of foreign exchange saved on account of import substitution efforts in respect of spares and stores during the last three years was about Rs. 10 crores.

Following steps have been taken to reduce foreign exchange requirements for SAIL plants :

- (i) Import substitution groups have been set up in all plants and important cities to explore and utilise indigenous manufacturing capacities for spares and stores.
- (ii) The design and project groups are also exploring the possibilities of using indigenous equipment for capital projects.
- (iii) The productions plan for Steel Authority of India is being adjusted in order to produce those items which were hitherto imported.

### Visit Of Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission To USSR

5967. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission visited USSR during the month of December, 1982;

(b) if so, object of his visit; and

(c) result achieved ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### झारखंड में कर्फ्यू

5868. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान देश के किन-किन स्थानों में राज्य वार कर्फ्यू लागू किया गया और प्रत्येक स्थान में कितनी अवधि के लिये तथा किस-किस तारीख को कर्फ्यू लागू किया गया और उन स्थानों में जान व माल को कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ख) कर्फ्यू लागू करने से पूर्व तथा कर्फ्यू की अवधि के दौरान प्रभावित लोगों को केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा यदि कोई सहायता दी गई तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Approval Of Revised Estimates Of Power Projects

5969. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether planning Commission has approved the revised estimates of some power projects under construction at present;

(b) if so, the names of those power projects and the State they belong to;

(c) whether the revised estimates of some power projects proposed to be constructed have also been approved by planning Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, sir. A Statement is enclosed in regard to the power generation projects, the revised estimates relating to which were approved during 1982-83.

(c) There has been no case so far where the Commission was requested to approve of revised estimates in respect of projects which had yet to be constructed.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*List of Power Generation Projects, the revised estimates of which were approved by the Planning Commission during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.*

| Year    | S. No. | Name of the project   | State                                      |
|---------|--------|---|--|
| 1980-81 | 1.     | Chakra Diversion Scheme   | Karnataka                                  |
| 1981-82 | 1.     | Baira Siul Hydel project (3 × 60 MW)  | Central Sector                             |
|         | 2.     | Dehar Extn. (2 × 165 MW) Hydel project  | Joint Project of Punjab/Haryana, Rajasthan |
|         | 3.     | Pong Extn. (2 × 60 MW) Hydel project  | —do—                                       |
|         | 4.     | Korba Super Thermal Station Stage I (3×200+1×500 MW)                                  | Central Sector                             |
| 1982-83 |        | No project involving Revised Estimates was approved by the Commission during 1982-83. |  |

#### Setting Up Of Medium Industries In A.P.

5970. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU-MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing the number and names alongwith locations of medium industries set up during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : The medium scale industrial units involving investment in fixed assets viz. land, building and machinery not exceeding Rs. 3 crores and which are exempt from obtaining licences under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, are required to be registered with the Technical



Authorities. The following number of such Industrial Units were registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 in the State of Andhra Pradesh :—

| Year | No. of schemes registered |
|------|---------------------------|
| 1980 | 60                        |
| 1981 | 105                       |
| 1982 | 140                       |

Details of all units being registered with D.G.T.D. including name & address of the unit, item of manufacture, capacity and location, are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library. The units are at various stages of implementation :

#### Foreigners in The Country

5971 : SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state;

(a) the number of foreigners at present in our country alongwith the names of countries to which they belong ;

(b) the number of foreigners who have secured Indian citizenship during last three years yearwise, and

(c) the details regarding the number of males and females who have acquired citizenship during last three years ?

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

(a) Arrival and departure of foreigners is a continuing process and it is not possible to give the exact number of foreigners at present in India. However 65182 foreigners of various nationalities stood registered in India under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 in India Under the Rules thereunder as on 1st January, 1982.

(b) and (c) Information regarding

number of foreigners granted Indian citizenship by the Central Government is given below:—

| Year | Males | Females |
|------|-------|---------|
| 1980 | 91    | 296     |
| 1981 | 85    | 292     |
| 1982 | 65    | 307     |

#### छठी योजना क्रियान्वित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त धन

5972. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए पहले जितना धन निर्धारित किया गया था उससे इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने में सरकार को अब कठिनाई महसूस हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना को इसके मूल रूप में क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) अतिरिक्त धन की आवश्यकता किन कारणों से महसूस हुई ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) वित्तीय संसाधनों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन सहित छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मध्यावधि मूल्यांकन अभी पूरा किया जाना है और इसलिए इस स्थिति में अपेक्षित सूचना देना संभव नहीं है। तथापि, वर्तमान सूचकांकों के आधार पर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए उपलब्ध वित्तीय संसाधनों की वास्तविक अनुमानों से मामूली रूप से अधिक होने की संभावना

है। उन महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं को जो प्रगति की अग्रिम स्थिति में हैं समय पर पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधनों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे।

### Legislation on Externment of People

5974. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of bringing forward a legislation on externment of people who are considered dangerous on the pattern of a Bill introduced in the Tamil Nadu Assembly recently;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) if not the steps proposed to be taken in this direction for a uniform code in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (c) The Indian penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972 introduced in the Rajya Sabha sought to insert a new provision in the Indian Penal Code to the effect that whenever a person was convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter-VII of that Code, and the court had reason to believe that such person was likely again to engage himself in the commission of a similar offence, or was satisfied that for any other reason it was necessary to do so, it might order his externment from its jurisdiction and the contiguous area for a period not exceeding two years or for the maximum period of imprisonment which the court could impose for the offence whichever was less. But this provision was not favoured by the joint committee of both the Houses which scrutinised the Bill and did not find a place in the Bill as reported by it to Parliament in 1976. The State Governments were consulted and it was decided not to make such a

provision. The Government does not have under its consideration any proposal to make a provision on regarding externment.

### Marble Deposits in Kashmir Valley

5975. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge marble deposits have been found in Drugmulla, Zerhama Awara Reshawani and Tregam in Kupwara District of Kashmir Valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof with qualitative and quantitative analysis of the find made, if any; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to explore them and make further efforts in prospecting other areas around ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) A total of about 14.5 million cubic metres of marble of various shades and hues having average CaO value ranging from 45-50% have been estimated in Drugmulla, Awara, Reshawani, Zorhama and Marhama areas in the Kupwara district of Kashmir Valley by the Directorate of Geology and mining, Jammu and Kashmir Government.

(c) The Directorate of Geology and Mining of the State Government, is presently actively engaged in exploration and prospecting of new marble bearing areas in the adjoining blocks.

### Raising of Resources and Improving Investment Climate

5976. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of appointing 'Think Tank' consisting of experts in the fields of administration and economic affairs for raising of resources

and improving the investment climate in the country has been examined by Government;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction to put the country on a sound footing in these fields?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :** (a) to (c) The questions relating to raising of resources and improving the investment climate of the country are examined from time to time by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and other administrative Ministries concerned and detailed plans-five-year as well as annual, are formulated for this purpose in consultation with the Central Ministries, State Government and Union Territories. The Government have set up an Economic Administration Reforms Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri L. K. Jha to advise the Government on reforms of economic administration in specified fields. They have also recently constituted (i) an Economic Advisory Council under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty with four other eminent economists to advise the Government of India on specific issues relating to economic policy and development, and (ii) a Panel of economists to advise the Planning Commission on the formulation of the National Plan and assessment of Plan performance. In view of the above, there is no proposal to appoint a 'Think Tank' as this objective would be served by the existing arrangements.

#### **Concessions to the Industries in the Interest of Environment**

5978. **SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :** Will the PRIME Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the mining legislation, formulate procedure for new industries and provide fiscal concessions to the industries in the interest of environment; and

(b) if so, the other steps proposed to check degradation of environment?

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

(b) In so far as steps to check degradation of environment connected with Mines/Industries is concerned, the Department of Environment has set up Environment Appraisal Committee for Mining Projects to make environmental reviews of the projects submitted by the Department of Mines.

An Environmental Appraisal Committee for Industries has also been set up to make environmental review of new Industrial Projects.

#### **Promotion Of Section Officers To The Grade Of Under Secretary**

5979. **SHRI SWAMI INDERVESH :** Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the date from which the junior most Under Secretary got promotion from the Section Officer 'Grade in the Government of India and also the date from which he had got promotion as Section Officer either by way of examination of Section Officers Grade or by way of promotion from the post of Assistant; and

(b) the Ministry-wise details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** (a) The junior most officer included in the 1981 Select List of Grade I of Central Secretariat Service was appointed as Under Secretary on a regular basis w.e.f. 1.5.1972.

(b) Since part (a) of the question seeks information of the junior-most Under Secretary, the question of furnishing Ministry-wise details does not arise.

#### **Foreign Collaboration for Manufacture of Scooter:**

5980. **SHRI K. MALIANNA :** Will the Minister of INDUSRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the Indian companies and their foreign collaborations with terms and conditions and particularly the foreign exchange component involvement, who have been granted licence for the manufacture of scooters alongwith their capacities;

(b) the time by when the scooters are likely to be marketed; and

(c) whether efforts have been made by Government to bring down the prices of scooters ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) The details of new parties who have been granted approvals for manufacture of scooters with foreign collaboration are :

| Name of the party                 | Annual capacity | Name of the foreign collaborator |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Lohia Machines Ltd.           | 1,00,000        | M/s. Piaggio CSPA, Italy         |
| (ii) Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd. | 60,000          | -do-                             |

Generally the terms of foreign collaboration involve a lumpsum payment for transfer of technical know-how etc. and payment of royalty for a specified period.

(b) The companies have reported that they would be able to bring their scooters in the market in about two years from the date on which approvals were accorded.

(c) Government have impressed on the manufacturers the need to hold the price line and to avoid price increases. The existence of a public sector unit for the manufacture of scooters has helped to contain the prices of scooters to reasonable levels.

गाडगिल फार्मूला में किए गए परिवर्तन

5981. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बढ़ते हुए क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन और देश के विकास के लिए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार के पास कोई विशेष योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए गाडगिल फार्मूला में कोई परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है; और

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

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) :

(क) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों, उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र, सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्रों, रेगिस्तान क्षेत्रों तथा औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से संबंधित जैसी अनेक विशेष स्कीमें छठी योजना के भाग के रूप में कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं जिनका उद्देश्य क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को समाप्त करना है।

(ख) और (ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के संदर्भ में गाडगिल फार्मूले का आशोधन किया गया है जिससे प्रतिव्यक्ति कम आय वाले राज्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता का भाग 10 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 20 प्रतिशत हो गया है।

हिन्दी में आयोजित विभागीय परीक्षाएं

5982. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग तथा इससे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों द्वारा कितनी विभागीय परीक्षाएं आयोजित की गईं;

(ख) क्या इन विभागीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम के लिए किसी विकल्प की व्यवस्था की गई थी और यदि हां, तो ऐसी परीक्षाओं की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) उपरोक्त सभी विभागीय परीक्षाओं में उम्मीदवारों को हिन्दी माध्यम से भाग लेने की अनुमति कब तक प्रदान कर दी जाएगी; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में समुचित व्यवस्था करने हेतु क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाए जा रहे  
प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

5983. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके प्रभार के अधीन मंत्रालय/विभागों और उन सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चलाए जा रहे हैं और उनके क्या-क्या नाम हैं;

(ख) इन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उपर्युक्त प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों में से कितनों में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया है; और

(घ) क्या इन प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों की परीक्षाओं के लिए भी हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो यह विकल्प कब तक दिए जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बिहार में जनगणना विभाग के छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

5984. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य अस्थायी जनगणना कर्मचारी कल्याण परिषद्, पटना ने छंटनी किए 14 कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं के बारे में उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार के मुख्य सचिव ने जनगणना विभाग के छंटनी किए गए कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में राज्य सरकार के सभी विभागों को 7 अप्रैल, 1982 को एक परिपत्र भेजा था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

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

(ख) कृपया उत्तर के लिये (घ) को देखें।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(घ) इसमें भाग (ख) का उत्तर भी शामिल हैं।

2. छंटनी किए गए जनगणना कर्मचारियों से गृह मंत्री को प्राप्त हुए ज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित मांगे की गई हैं :—

- (1) बिहार सरकार के ऊपर उल्लिखित पत्र में निहित आदेशों का कार्यान्वयन ।
- (2) राज्य सरकार के अधीन नियुक्तियों के लिये आयु सीमा में रियायत ।
- (3) ऐसे पदों पर, नियुक्ति के लिये टंकण ज्ञान से छूट जिनके लिये टंकण एक आवश्यक अर्हता है ।
- (4) परिलब्धियों में जनवरी, 1983 से 50 रु. प्रतिमाह की कमी के प्रश्न को भारत सरकार के समक्ष परिलब्धियों को बहाल करने और बकाया राशि अदा करने के लिये रखा जाए ।
- (5) जनगणना अनुसूचियों को कूटबद्ध करने और सम्पादन के कार्य पर लगाये गए कर्मचारियों के लिये न्यूनतम परिलब्धियां निर्धारित करना ।
- (6) कूटबद्ध करने और सम्पादन के कार्य में लगाए गए कर्मचारियों के लिये उनकी छंटनी किए जाने से पहले वैकल्पिक रोजगार की व्यवस्था ।
- (7) छंटनी किए गए जनगणना कर्मचारियों को उनकी उपयुक्तता के आधार पर रोजगार में अग्रता देने के लिये भारत सरकार के सभी विभागों को आदेश जारी करना ।
- (8) छंटनी किए गए जनगणना कर्मचारियों को उनको रोजगार दिये जाने तक बेरोजगारी भत्ता और जिनकी पहले छंटनी की गई थी और रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है उनको बकाया राशि देना ।

3. उपर्युक्त आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन का उत्तरदायित्व बिहार सरकार का है । उनको अपने अधीन पदों पर भर्ती की पद्धति को निश्चित करने का पूरा हक है । इस विषय में कि छंटनी किए गए जनगणना कर्मचारियों के लिये आयु सीमा में छूट होनी चाहिये अथवा नहीं अथवा टंकण ज्ञान को उनके मामले में समाप्त किया जाए अथवा नहीं केवल राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्णय किया जा सकता है ।

4. जनगणना आंकड़ों के सारणीकरण और जनगणना अनुसूचियों के कूटबद्ध करने और सम्पादन कार्यों में लगे कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों को भारत सरकार द्वारा सभी संबंधित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित किया गया है । इन परिलब्धियों में कोई कमी नहीं की गई है । इसलिये इन परिलब्धियों को बहाल करने अथवा बकाया राशि अदा करने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

5. इन कर्मचारियों को स्पष्टतः इस शर्त पर भर्ती किया गया था कि जिन कार्यों के लिये उन्हें भर्ती किया गया है वे थोड़ी अवधि के लिए हैं और उसके समाप्त होने पर उनकी छंटनी कर दी जाएगी । इसलिए भारत सरकार उनके लिये वैकल्पिक रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने अथवा उनको बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने पर विचार करने के लिए बचनबद्ध नहीं है ।

6. फिर भी केवल मानवतावादी आधार पर उनकी पुनः रोजगार प्राप्त करने में सहायता करने के लिये भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से अनुरोध किया गया है । इन कर्मचारियों को निम्नलिखित रियायतों के लिये भी पात्रता दी गई है :—

- (i) जनगणना संगठन में उनके द्वारा की गई सेवा अवधि के बराबर

आयु और खुली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के माध्यम के अतिरिक्त सीधी भर्ती द्वारा पदों की भर्ती के लिये तीन वर्ष तक उच्चतम आयु सीमा में छूट की पात्रता ।

(ii) रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से वैकल्पिक रोजगार के लिये अग्रता-III की पात्रता ।

(iii) 1983 के अंत तक समूह "ग" के पदों पर भर्ती के लिये कर्मचारी चयन आयोग और रेलवे सेवा आयोग

द्वारा आयोजित की जा रही परीक्षा देने के पात्र हैं चाहे उन्होंने विभिन्न पदों के लिये निर्धारित अधिकतम आयु-सीमा पार कर ली हो बशर्ते कि वे जनगणना संगठन में अपनी आरंभिक भर्ती के समय कर्मचारी चयन आयोग और रेलवे सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं के लिये निर्धारित आयु-सीमा में थे और वे अन्यथा संबंधित पदों भर्ती के लिये नियमों के अनुसार निर्धारित शैक्षणिक और अन्य अर्हताओं के आधार पर इन परीक्षाओं में बैठने के पात्र हैं ।

(iv) अपने रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा उनके नाम प्रयोजित किए बिना विभिन्न भर्ती प्राधिकरणों द्वारा विज्ञापित रिक्तियों के लिये भर्ती हेतु आवेदन देने के पात्र हैं यद्यपि चाहे उन्होंने स्वयं को अग्रता-III रियायत प्राप्त करने के लिये रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज करवा रखा हो ।

(i) वे प्रारंभिक रूप से रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से भर्ती किये गये हों ।

(ii) उन्होंने लगातार छः महीने से कम सेवा न की हो ।

(iii) सेवा की उनकी बर्खास्तगी स्थापना में कमी के कारण हो अर्थात् इन कार्यालयों को उस कार्य की समाप्ति के पश्चात बन्द किया गया जाना जिसके लिये उन्हें खोला गया था ।

#### Price Fixation of Industrial Products

5985. SHRI JITENDA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been sparing the industrial products from the price fixation in contrast to the agricultural products for which prices are fixed through the APC;

(b) if so, the reasons for adopting different policies for agricultural and industrial products;

(c) whether Government propose to devise ways and means for fixing the prices of the industrial products on the factory head before arrival in the market on the analogy of wheat, sugarcane, rice and other products; and

(d) if so, the details of such a scheme; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (d) In the interest of overall price stability, Government exercises control or regulation of prices of certain essential industrial products wherever it is considered necessary to do so in the larger public interest, the extent of control differing from product to product, Administered prices for industrial products are generally fixed on the recommen-

7. उक्त रियायतों को उन कर्मचारियों के उपलब्ध की गई हैं बशर्ते कि :—



dations of an expert body like the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP). while recommending prices, the BICP normally goes by the guidelines for price fixation prescribed by the Government. By very nature of things, there may not be a close correspondence in respect of the methodology for price fixation for agricultural and industrial products.

### Atrocities On Harijans

5986. SHRI DAYARAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken by Government for checking atrocities on Harijans;

(b) how many persons were killed in the years 1981 and 1982 in such incidents;

(c) what was the amount of compensation paid to the dependents of the dead; and

(d) what steps have been taken to rehabilitate the dependents of the deceased ?

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

(a) The Government of India have conveyed to the states comprehensive guidelines covering precautionary preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnel policy measures with a view to checking atrocities on scheduled castes. Close and continuous touch is maintained with the State Governments for the implementation of these guidelines.

(b) On the basis of the information furnished by the State Governments, 493 cases of murder of scheduled Castes were reported in 1981. The number of cases of murder reported in 1982, to the extent available, is 512.

(c) and (d) The information regarding amount of compensation paid to the dependents in each of the cases is not

maintained. However, most of the State Governments have already a standing scheme for providing compensation/relief to the Scheduled Caste victims of crimes and or the members of their families.

### Incidence of Industrial Sickness

5987. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increase in the incidence of sickness in industrial units;

(b) if so, incidence of sickness in 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Data on sick units assisted by banks are being collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the date furnished by the RBI, the number of sick industrial units at the end of the years 1980 and 1981 were as follows:

| Year         | Number of sick industrial units |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 1979         | 22,366                          |
| 1980         | 24,550                          |
| 1981 (Prov.) | 26,758                          |

Data of industrial units are not yet available for the year 1982.

(c) A number of causes, both internal and external, of ten operating in combination, are responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes of industrial sickness are management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R&D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw

materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(d) To meet the situation of growing incidence of industrial sickness in the country the Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments, Banks and Financial Institutions. The salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

### **Losses In Assam During Riots**

5988 SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to lay a statement showing :

- (a) total loss of lives;
- (b) damages to the properties;
- (c) persons injured, disabled and maimed;
- (d) number of houses burnt; and
- (e) number of bridges damaged and other losses, during, before and after the Poll-Boycott agitation in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) According to the State Government, 1637 persons lost their lives during recent disturbances in Assam since January 1983 till 21.3.1983. There was also extensive damage to public and private property. About 40,000 houses will require to be re-constructed/ repaired. 1598 road bridges have been damaged/destroyed.

(c) This information is not readily available.

### **Manufacture of ILLEGAL Arms**

5989. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some factories have been unearthed manufacturing illicit arms in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the places and action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The detailed information is being collected from all the States and Union Territory administrations and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Cases Referred To Crime Branch Of Delhi Police For Investigation**

5990. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases which are not solved by the Delhi Police are referred to the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police for investigation;

(b) the total number of cases referred to the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police during the last three years;

(c) how many of these cases were solved by the Crime Branch and how many were simply filed by them and how many cases are still in hand under investigation as on 31 March, 1983; and

(d) the use of referring the cases to the Crime Branch when it has not been able to solve them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Not all unsolved cases are referred to the Crime Branch, for investigation. A case is transferred to the Crime Branch if it is felt that such transfer is in the interest of more effective investigation.

(b) and (c) The figures are given below :

| Year | No. of cases referred to Crime Branch | No. out of them solved | No. out of them filed as untraced | No. out of them still under investigation |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1    | 2                                     | 3                      | 4                                 | 5   |
| 1980 | 158                                   | 139                    | 19                                | —   |
| 1981 | 167                                   | 142                    | 18                                | 7   |
| 1982 | 153                                   | 99                     | 6                                 | 48  |
| 1983 | 43                                    | 2                      | —                                 | 41  |

(d) The expertise available with the Crime Branch is helpful in solving cases, as could be seen from the figures quoted above.

#### Extension Of Period For L T C For 1978-81

5991. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government received several requests from Government employees for extending the period of availing of LTC scheme for the block year 1978-81 for another six months as quite a large number of Government employees could not avail of this facility due to certain reasons;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a decision to extend the above facility for another few months in 1983;

(c) if so, the period upto which it has been extended; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not extending it by a few months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.VENKATASUBBAIAH : (a) to (c) The Government has since decided to extend the LTC facilities for going to home-town-only and not anywhere else in India by six months i.e. upto 30.6.1983 in regard to block year 1978-81.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Investment For Education In Successive Five Year Plans

5992. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of investment in education as reflected by the Plan allocations for the successive Five Year Plans beginning with the First Five Year plan; and

(b) whether any higher allocations would be made by undertaking an upward revision of the allocations for Education in the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan, consequent upon the mid-term appraisal likely to be undertaken this year ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The available information is given below :

| Plan                  | Percentage allocation for Education |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| First Five Year Plan  | 7.2                                 |
| Second Five Year Plan | 5.8                                 |
| Third Five Year Plan  | 7.5                                 |
| Fourth Five Year Plan | 5.2                                 |
| Fifth Five Year Plan  | 3.3                                 |
| Sixth Five Year Plan  | 2.6                                 |

(b) The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 is yet to be completed.

#### Complaints Received By Registrar General Of Census Operations

5993. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Complaints of under count have been received by the Registrar General of Census Operations during the Census Operations 1981;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received from each State/Union Territory and the follow-up action taken on the complaints;

(c) whether any responsibility was also fixed for any deliberate attempt on the part of the Census Officials/Enumerators in any of States/Union Territories; and

(d) if so, the details about such cases and subsequent action taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The number of such complaints received by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India from States/Union Territories are as follows :

Bihar-3, Gujarat-2, Haryana-1, Nagaland-4, Punjab-3, Uttar Pradesh-2 West Bangal-2, and Delhi-7.

All the complaints were referred to the concerned Directoas of Census Operations for necessary action which was promptly taken.

(c) No, Sir. No such occasion arose.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Refurbishment Scheme By Durgapur Steel Plant To Improve Its Performance**

5994. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 230 crores refurbishment scheme is being undertaken by the Durgapur Steel Plant during 1983-84 to improve its performance on all fronts and remove imbalances in production processes;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been

started from March to replace old machinery and providing facilities to cope with the changes in the quality of raw materials;

(c) whether the Centre has also agreed to give assistance of Rs. 100 crores;

(d) the other sources from which the balance amounts are to be met; and

(e) by what time the refurbishment scheme of Durgapur Steel Plant will be started and to what extent it will be helpful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A scheme for additions, modifications and replacements has been formulated for the Durgapur Steel Plant to maintain the health of the plant. This is estimated to cost about Rs. 228 crores and will be implemented over a period of about 4 to 5 years. A provision of Rs. 24 crores has been made in 1983-84.

#### **Acquisition Of Sick Units By Entrepreneurs**

5995. SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has called for a fresh look at the Government's approach to sick industrial units;

(b) whether he has also stated that it will be better if unprofitable sick units were freely allowed to be acquired by other entrepreneurs rather than being brought into the public sector;

(c) if so, the other points of views mentioned by the RBI Governor in this regard and to what extent Government have accepted his suggestions and steps that are being taken for its implementation; and

(d) whether while inaugurating a

workshop on industrial sickness organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers and Industry, he has stated that the modernisation is vital to avoid sickness ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) :** (a) to (c) while delivering T.T. Krishnamachari Memorial Lecture on 7th March, 1983, the Governor, Reserve Bank of India, made certain suggestions, including the following :—

“There is need for a fresh look at our approach to sick units. If all sick units have to end up in the public sector, this is an open invitation to unscrupulous entrepreneurs to mismanage the enterprise without incurring any financial risks. We must also recognise that in providing subsidies for loss making sick units, we may avoid loss of jobs for those employed, but only by throwing the new entrants on to the subsistence agricultural sector. It will be better if patently unprofitable sick units are freely allowed to be acquired by other entrepreneurs rather than being brought into the public sector”.

The policy guidelines announced by the Government in October, 1981 have laid down certain criteria for nationalisation of sick units. Main emphasis is on prevention of sickness, corrective action on the basis of diagnostic studies, or recovery of the dues by banks and financial institutions as per the normal banking procedures when the banks and financial institutions feel that their efforts are unlikely to revive the sick undertaking. Government also encourage the merger of the sick units healthy units which are capable of managing them and restoring their viability. For this purpose tax concessions are being given under Section 72 A of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### Overlapping Of Basic Projects

5996. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :**  
**SHRI P.M. SAYEED :**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has stated that it is against the concept of overlapping of the basic projects and their expansion plans;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has informed the project authorities that the project expansion should not be taken up unless the basic project is completed;

(c) whether the Commission has provided the guidelines for the public sector units; and

(d) if so, what are the main criteria that have been laid down in the comprehensive policy and guidelines issued by the Planning Commission and to what extent they have been accepted by the authorities ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) :** (a) It has been stated in the Sixth Five Year Plan document (in the Chapter on Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation) that “no expansion projects should be taken up unless the original project is completed, and is fully stabilised, and has given the desired results both in regard to the physical and fiscal performance”.

(b) The Commission have been emphasising the above policy at the meetings with the concerned Ministries.

(c) No separate guidelines have been issued for the public sector units as the policy is already clearly stated in the Sixth Plan Document.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Setting Up Of Cement Factories At Sunki In Koraput District Of Orissa

5997. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :**  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have taken any measure to exploit the huge limestone deposits found in different parts of Koraput in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some private and public sector units applied for establishment of cement factory at Sunki in Koraput district;

(d) if so, the names of the applicants thereof;

(e) whether the names of Sunki cement factory was recommended by Government of Orissa to his Ministry to consider for Mini Cement Plant along with other names;

(f) if so, why the letter of intent was not issued to public or Private sector units for Mini cement plant at Sunki; and

(g) whether the proposal will be reconsidered again by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) to (g) In all four applications for setting up Cement Plants at various localities in Distt. Koraput, Orissa have been received (1) from Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (a State Government Undertaking) for a 2 Million tonnes per annum capacity at Jeypore/Koraput/paliba, (2) from Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., (a State Government Undertaking) for a mini cement plant at Sunki, (3) from Shri C.P.K. Murthy for a mini cement plant at Sunki, and (4) from Shri M. Misra for a mini cement plant at Talur.

These applications were rejected *prima facie* for the reasons, *inter alia* that the State Directorate of Mines were still undertaking investigations for limestone deposits in the area, rail linkages were not available in the foreseeable future and proposals for Mini Cement plants did not conform to the approved guidelines therefor. The representations received from the two State Corporations are being processed in consultation with the State Government and the concerned Central authorities.

### Extensive Survey To Locate Minerals In Orissa

5998. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India and State Mining and Geology Department extensively surveyed the entire State of Orissa to locate the minerals in the State;

(b) if so, the names of the minerals and metals so far found and the quantity assessed, District-wise thereof;

(c) the measures taken by his Ministry Government of Orissa to exploit these minerals and metals so far;

(d) District-wise mining leases given to the private companies and individuals by the Government of Orissa and the names of the minerals and metals thereof; and

(e) how many of them are working successfully and annual revenue earned by Government from the mining lease holders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Mineral investigations and exploration is a continuous process and are being carried out in Orissa by Geological Survey of India and Orissa State Directorate of Mines in the respective selected operational areas according to their programmes. Out of the total area of 1,55,782 sq. km. in Orissa, Geological Survey of India has covered an area of 1,43,060 sq. km.

(b) As a result of the surveys carried out, the major minerals resources assessed in different districts of Orissa, is as follows :

| Minerals      | District                                 | Reserves in m.t. | Grade                         |
|---------------|--|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1             | 2  | 3                | 4                             |
| Limestone     | Sambalpur                                | 32.86            | All grades                    |
|               | Sundargarh                               | 636.36           | —do—                          |
|               | Koraput                                  | 187.30           | —do—                          |
|               | Total :                                  | 856.52           |                               |
|               |  |                  |                               |
| Dolomite      | Sundargarh                               | 534.14           | All grades                    |
|               | Koraput                                  | 100.00           | Un-classified                 |
|               | Sambalpur                                | 55.50            | —do—                          |
|               | Total :                                  | 689.64           |                               |
| Iron Ore      | Dhenkanal                                | 1.40             | 55-60% iron                   |
|               | Cuttack                                  | 10.00            | 55-63% iron                   |
|               | Keonjhar                                 | 1791.89          | All grades                    |
|               | Koraput                                  | 1.50             | +62% iron                     |
|               | Mayurbhanj                               | 16.99            | +63% iron                     |
|               | Sundargarh                               | 837.94           | All grades                    |
|               | Total :                                  | 2659.72          |                               |
| Vanadiferous  | Mayurbhanj                               | 5.39             | 0.21 to                       |
| Magnetite     |  |                  | 2.41% $V_2O_5$ *              |
|               | Keonjhar & Balasore                      | 1.20             | 0.9% $V_2O_5$                 |
|               | Total :                                  | 6.59             |                               |
| Manganese Ore | Bolangir                                 | 0.582            | 25 to 35% Mn                  |
|               | Sambalpur                                | 0.120            | 25 to 35% Mn                  |
|               | Sundargarh                               | 5.654            | 25 to +46% Mn                 |
|               | Keonjhar                                 | 24.501           | 25 to +46% Mn                 |
|               | Koraput                                  | 0.130            | 25 to +46% Mn                 |
|               | Total :                                  | 30.987           |                               |
| Chromite      | Sukinda & Nausahi belts Cuttack district |                  | (Investigation is continuing) |
|               | Bhimtanagar                              | 81.948           | All grades                    |
|               | Kaliarani &                              | 16.157           | Metallurgical                 |



| 1          | 2                        | 3       | 4  |
|------------|--------------------------|---------|--|
|            | Bhimtanagar              |         | charge chrome & inferior grades.                     |
|            | Sukerangi                | 5.750   | Metallurgical & charge chrome.                       |
|            | Saruabil-Kumardah        | 6.383   | Metallurgical & charge chromd.                       |
|            | <i>Keonjhar district</i> |         |  |
|            | Boula                    | 2.439   | All grades   |
|            | Total :                  | 112.677 |  |
| Copper Ore | Mayurbhanj               | 1.66    | 1.59% copper   |
| Lead Ore   | Sundergarh               | 6.01    | 5.77% lead   |
| Bauxite    | Koraput                  | 841.17  | Alumina ranging from 43 to 49% & silica less than 5% |
|            | Kalahandi                | 67.00   | —do—   |
|            | Koraput & Kalahandi      | 139.00  | —do—   |
|            | Bolangir & Sambalpur     | 116.54  | Av. $Al_2O_3$ : 46.8%<br>$SiO_2$ : 2.5%              |
|            | Total :                  | 1163.71 |  |
| Nickel Ore | Cuttack                  | 154.50  | 1.03 to 1.09% nickel                                 |
|            | Mayurbhanj               | 27.11   | 0.97% nickel   |
|            | Total :                  | 181.61  |  |
| China Clay | Sundargarh               | 0.018   |  |
|            | Mayurbhanj               | 57.790  |  |
|            | Sambalpur                | 0.061   |  |
|            | Keonjhar                 | 1.780   |  |
|            | Phulbani                 | 0.008   |  |
|            | Bolangir                 | 0.001   |  |
|            | Total :                  | 59.658  |  |
| Fire Clay  | Dhenkanal                | 26.230  |  |
|            | Puri                     | 0.285   |  |
|            | Sambalpur                | 18.18   |  |
|            | Sundargarh               | 0.618   |  |
|            | Cuttack                  | 0.293   |  |
|            | Total :                  | 45.606  |  |

| 1        | 2   | 3                           | 4  |
|----------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Kyanite  | Dhenkanal   | 0.07                        |  |
| Coal     | Dhenkanal   |                             |  |
|          | Talcher Coalfield   | 3530.98                     | (all categories up to a depth of 300 m.) |
|          | Sambalpur   |                             |  |
|          | Ib rive Coalfield   | 2376.31                     | (all categories upto a depth of 600 m.)  |
|          | Total :   | 5907.29                     |  |
| Tin Ore  | Cassiterite has been found in the eluvial placer as well as in a few pegmatite veins Mundaguda and Tondapalle areas of Koraput district. The pegmatites are 15-50 m. in length and 1-6 m. wide. This is the extension of the Bastar tin occurrences of Madhya Pradesh. GSI and DGM, Orissa are engaged in this investigation. The work is in a preliminary stage. |                             |  |
| Graphite | Sambalpur, Bolangir<br>Dhenkanal, Phulbani<br>Kalahandi and<br>Koraput.   | Reserve<br>not<br>estimated | All<br>grades                            |

(c) As a result of the measures taken by Government the mineral-based industries which have been set up or are in process of construction or are proposed to be set up in Orissa are as follows :

- (i) Aluminium Complex.
- (ii) Refractory project at Dhenkanal.
- (iii) Sponge iron Project at Keonjhar.
- (iv) Calcium carbide project at Rairangpur.
- (v) Charge chrome plant near Bhananipal, Keonjhar district.

(vi) Sargipali Lead Project in Sundargarh district.

(vii) Ferro-Manganese Plant at Joda and Royagada.

(viii) Electrolytic Manganese dioxide plant at Keonjhar.

(ix) Rourkela Steel Plant.

(x) Pig Iron Plant.

(xi) Hirapur Cement Plant.

(xii) Talcher Coal based fertilizer Plant.

(d) and (e) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Voluntary Organisations Recognised For Grants By The Ministry**

5999. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Voluntary Organisations recognised by his Ministry for grants from his Ministry;

(b) the names of the Organisations fully and partially devoted for the socio-economic upliftment of scheduled Castes and Tribes;

(c) grants provided by his Ministry to different Voluntary Organisations during last three years and the purpose of the grants;

(d) whether some Voluntary Organisations have been formed which are of all India nature by some Scheduled Caste and Tribes for the socio-economic and cultural upliftment and applied for grants from his Ministry; and

(e) if so, the names of such Voluntary Organisations and grants released so far to these organisations are organised by the people for whom these Divisions are working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : (a) and (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs does not recognise any voluntary organisation for the purpose of giving grant-in-aid. The Ministry, however, gives grants to those organisations which are engaged in the welfare of scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The names of the organisations which have been given grants during the last three years and the purpose for which grants were released is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House (Placed in library. Sec No. L.T. 6313/83)

(b) Except the Indian Red Cross

Society, Servants of India Society and Shri Girivanavesi Pragati Mandal which are devoted partially for the welfare of scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, all other organisations as mentioned in the Annexure, are fully devoted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs have no information about the voluntary organisations of all-India nature formed by the Scheduled Castes' Scheduled Tribes. However, among the Organisations which approached the Ministry for grant-in-aid two voluntary organisations, namely, Akhil Bharat Anusuchit Jati Parishad and Akhil Bhartiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad, were given grants during 1981-82.

### **Stolen ONGC Goods Seized By Mehsana Police.**

6000. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI D.M. PUTE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mehsana Police has recently raided the premises of several tubewell companies and mechanical workshops in the district and seized stolen ONGC goods worth lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, full details of companies which police raided and details of items seized;

(c) whether police have inquired as to how goods worth lakhs of rupees have been stolen and the details of the official ONGC involved; and

(d) action contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat, Mehsana Police has recently during investigation of two house breaking and thefts which occurred in premises of Oil &

Natural Gas Commission at Mehsana and Sobhasan raided premises of several tube well companies and some workshops in the District and seized 172 drill bits suspected to be belonging to Oil and Natural Gas Commission and worth about Rs. 4,60,000, and 27 pipes worth about 30,000. The details of the Companies raided and items seized from each are given in the Annexure.

2. Investigation so far has shown that main accused D.H. Thakur resident of Sobhasan who was working as Security Guard in Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Mehsana, with the help of his accomplices, over per of about 12 months gradually removed the drill bits. Three employees namely Shri K.D. Chaudhary, Khalasi, Grad. III, Shri Bachubhai M. Parmar, Khalasi, Grade. III and Shri D.H. Thakur, Security Guard were arrested by the Police for their suspected involvement in this case. These three employees have already been placed under suspension by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

3. The important installations are being guarded by the security staff and there are patrolling parties consisting of officers from BSF and local police who are doing round the clock patrolling/surveillance of the installations/properties of the Commission.

4. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have taken a number of remedial measures to check the thefts by increasing the patrolling parties and having intensive patrolling by ONGC, Border Security Force and Gujarat-Police, utilising the services of village Defence-parties like Gram Rakshak Dal, deployment of SRP to check the vehicles at junction points and approach roads to the Oil fields (Naka-bandi), surprise checking by Senior Officers of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Western Region, killing of the non-producing closed wells by using well completion fluid which does not harm the formation.

#### Statements

| Name of the Company   | Owner of the Company       | Number of bits and other items seized. |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Radha Electric Welding Works, Mehsana.                          | Patel Mangalbhat Pupabhi   | 42 Delhi Bits.                         |
| Rajrang Tube Well Co. Chansma                                   | Patel Ramabhat Mohanbhi    | 14 Drill Bits.                         |
| Varsha Tube Well Co. Chansma.                                   | Mistry Shivabhai Amthabhai | Nil.                                   |
| Vagheshwari Tube Well Co, Chansma                               | Mistry Ganpatlal Dosala    | 6 Drill Bits                           |
| Gujarat Welding Works and Vishnu Tube Well Co, Ajol Ta. Vijapur | Patel Shakrbhai Somabhai   | 30 Drill Bits.                         |
| Bhavani Fabrication Works Mansa, Ta. Vijapur                    | Panchal Ratilal Bhurji.    | 1 Drill Bit                            |
| Ganpat Tube Well Co. Sidhpur                                    | Patel Punjiram Nathanlal   | 15 Drill Bits.                         |

1

2

3

|                                 |                               |                             |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Gajan and Tube Well Co. Unjha.  | Patel Ishwarbhai Tribhuvandas | 20 Drill Bits and 27 pipes. |
| Laxmi Tube Well Co. Mehsana     | Patel Shomabhai Vithalds      | 21 Drill Bits.              |
| Gopal Tube Well Co. Unjha.      | Patel Vithalbhai Khushalbhai  | 9 Drill Bits.               |
| Jai Kisan Tube Well Co. Mehsana | Patel Ambalal Jivanlal        | 1 Drill Bit.                |
| Kohinur Tube Well Co. Patan.    | Patel Kentilal Nanalal        | 2 Drill Bits.               |

In addition 11 (Eleven) bits were recovered from the field of the brother of the main accused D.H. Tnakur r/o sobhasan.

#### Appointment Of More Hindi Typists

(b) No Sir.

6001. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters written in Hindi by the Ministry of Industry during the period 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 1st April, 1982 to 31 December, 1982;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to appoint more Hindi typists in that Ministry to write more letters in Hindi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) The number of letters written in Hindi by the Ministry of Industry during the period 1980-81; 1981-82 and 1 April, 1982 to 31 December, 1982 is as under :

| Year | No. of letters written in Hindi |
|------|---------------------------------|
|------|---------------------------------|

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1980-81                     | 5733  |
| 1981-82                     | 10825 |
| 1982 (1.4.82 to 31.12.1982) | 9310  |

(c) The vacancies in the grade of Lower Division Clerks (knowing English/Hindi Typing) are filled in on the basis of recruitment by Staff Selection Commission and nominations made by the Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms. While intimating the vacancies to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, the number of Lower Division Clerks knowing Hindi Typing required, is indicated specifically by the Ministry. However, pending availability of regular Lower Division Clerks knowing Hindi Typing from the Staff Selection Commission, to meet the urgent requirements, the Ministry recruits a few Hindi typists through Employment Exchange on ad-hoc basis.

#### Request From West Bengal For Return Of Assam Refugees

6002. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have requested the Centre to take necessary steps to send back the refugees from Assam who have come in large numbers into North Bengal;

(b) if so, centre's response to the request; and

(c) the share of expenditure incurred so far on the said refugees by the Central and State Governments ?

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

(b) The Government of Assam have been requested to take all possible measures to stop further flow of refugees to West Bengal and to make arrangement for the return of refugees to Assam who have crossed over to West Bengal.

(c) The request of the Government of West Bengal for sanction of financial assistance of Rs. 23.92 lakhs as expenditure incurred since February, 1983 for establishing and running relief camps is under consideration.

**Threat To Boycott Future Talks On  
"Foreigners" by Spokesmen  
Of Assam Agitators**

6003. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the spokesmen of the Assam agitations have threatened to boycott future talks on the "foreigners" problem if the participants in such talks include the State Governments and/or representatives of various minorities living in Assam; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government have come across some newspaper reports to this effect. Government have no comments to make as the Government have made its position amply clear in recent debates in the House.

**Employment Of Contract Labour For  
Drilling Work At The Captive  
Iron-Ore Mines At Dalli**

6004. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Bhilai Steel plant has been engaging contractors for drilling work at the captive Iron Ore mines at Dalli, despite prohibition of employment of contract labour in such jobs with effect from 10 May, 1980 by orders of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, whether such contracts given recently to M/s. Ajoy Drilling Co. will be cancelled, and the work resumed departmentally ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Ecological Problems Due To  
Pesticides**

6005. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious ecological problem created by the use of some kind of pesticides;

(b) if so, what kinds of pesticides are creating ecological problem; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove those ecological imbalances ?

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

(b) Largely the chlorinated insecticides which are persistent in the environment.

(c) Steps are being taken to minimise the use of persistent chemicals and to adopt integrated pest management practices involving cultural, mechanical and biological control methods.

**Programme To Set Up Atomic Plants  
With Indigenous Equipments**

6006. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that country

has gained enough expertise to set up an atomic plant in the country wholly by the indigenously produced components;

(b) if so, whether Government would start putting these into practice; and

(c) whether Government have taken decision to set up atomic plants in the country only with indigenous produced equipment and the details of the programme drawn up this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c) Most of the components and equipment required for the Atomic power programme are being indigenously manufactured. A long term plan proposed by the Department of Atomic Energy envisages installed capacity of 10,000 MWe by 2000 A.D.

#### Observance Of Norms In Treatment Of Undertrials In Jails

6007 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE :  
SHRIMATI PRAMILA  
DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given judgement directing observance of certain norms in the treatment given to the undertrials lodged in jail;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of these norms;

(c) whether the Centre has issued any guidelines to the States for the implementation of the norms suggested by the supreme Court; and

(d) if so, what are the guidelines suggested?

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

(a) and (b) The Supreme Court has, from time to time, given directions for

the treatment of all the prisoners including the undertrials in jails in accordance with the provisions of law and the Constitution. These directions enjoin upon the State Governments to uphold the rights of the prisoners as human beings, not to use fetters and other instruments of restraints indiscriminately on them, not to subject them to deprivation not necessitated by the fact of incarceration and sentence of courts, to give full facilities for interviews, Visits and communication between the prisoners and their counsels subject to discipline and security considerations, to provide legal aid to indigent prisoners, etc.

(c) and (d) As "prisons" is a State subject, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are bound to comply with the directions of the Supreme Court. The State Government and Union Territory Administrations have been advised by the Central Government also to make arrangements to acquaint the prisoners with their rights and to prepare a set of guidelines for distribution among the jail inmates. They have also been requested to provide free legal aid to poor and indigent prisoners.

#### Electronic Watch Module By Semi-conductor Complex

6008. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Semi-conductor Complex Limited has failed to produce any satisfactory electronic watch module;

(b) what is the total amount spent in trying to develop/acquire the knowhow for such modules; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that S.C.L. has failed to develop/acquire and adopt knowhow for fabrication of L.S.I. devices?

The DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir, Semi-conductor Complex (SCL) has



finalised a technical collaboration agreement with M/s. Hitachi Limited, Japan for the manufacture of six types of DEW modules and has commenced assembly of digital electronic watch (DEW) modules based on that collaboration. SCL is at present assembling five function modules and ladies watches and gents watches and multifunction modules for gents DEW.

The electronic modules for quartz analog watches will also be made by SCL. The technical knowhow for these modules has been arranged with M/s Citizen, Japan and M/s Seiko, Japan, who are collaborators of M/s. HMT Limited, Bangalore and M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn, Hyderabad respectively.

(b) The total knowhow charges payable to M/s Hitachi for technical documentation, training of SCL engineers, and start-up assistance for manufacture and quality control are Japanese Yen 124 million (equivalent to Rs. 50 lakhs) subject to taxes.

(c) No, Sir. SCL has finalised a technical collaboration agreement with M/s. American Microsystems Inc., USA (AMI) for transfer of technology for manufacture of LSI devices on 5-micron and 3-micron, CMOS & NMOS Silicon gate process technologies. The SCL-AMI agreement envisages transfer of technology through:

- (i) Transfer of technical documentation;
- (ii) Hands-on training of SCL engineers; and
- (iii) Start up assistance till acceptance of the contract technologies.

The different technologies will be established at SCL through selected LSI devices as transfer vehicles.

SCL is at present setting up buildings and support facilities required for the manufacture of LSI devices. Technical personnel have also been trained at collaborator's work,

A Joint Development Team consisting

of SCL and AMI engineers has been set up to design LSI circuits. This joint team has already started work, initially at AMI.

The assembly of LSI devices has been started at SCL. The LSI wafer fabrication, design, and mask making are expected to commence before the end of 1983.

#### **Demand Supply Gap In Manufacturing Of Radar**

6009. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) has the Electronic Commission assessed the available options to bridge the demand supply gap in manufacture of radar production;

(b) has any action been taken to set up or expand facility for radar production; and

(c) if so, the amount involved in installing such facility and the expected volume and value of production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) There is a need to expand the present production capacity for radars in view of the increasing requirements. This is proposed to be done by expanding the production capacity at existing central public sector companies and also promoting a few state electronics development corporations to take up manufacture of radars and allied equipment.

Accordingly, the expansion programmes of Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), in this area have been supported by the Government. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Hyderabad have also planned expansion in this area. Several state electronics development corporations also are being encouraged by the National Radar Council to take up manufacture of radars and allied equipment.

The augmentation of the production base being undertaken by BEL and HAL as also by the state electronics develop-

ment corporations covers radars and other sophisticated professional electronic equipment on an integrated basis. Therefore, it is not possible to specify the investments made on setting up production capacity exclusively for Radars.

However, with the extended production programmes referred to above, the annual turn-over of radars and allied equipment is expected to double by the end of the decade.

#### **Restriction On Manufacture Of Equipment For Two Way Radio Communication**

6010. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether there is any restriction on manufacture of equipment for two-way radio communication ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : Under the Industrial policy Resolution 1956 passed by Parliament, radio communication equipment is reserved for manufacture by the public sector. Industrial approvals for manufacture of such equipment are being issued only to 100% Government owned companies.

#### **Foreign Missionary Organisations Receiving Foreign Money In The Country**

6011. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the names and particulars of foreign missionary organisations if any, which are active and receiving foreign money in the Eastern and North-Eastern regions of the country; and

(b) the nature of the role foreign missionary organisations are playing there along with their source of income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### **SCs/STs Families Above Poverty Line**

6012. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether some targets have been fixed by Government in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families to be brought above the poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of districts selected State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the Sixth Plan period, 50% of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes families living below the poverty line are targeted to be enabled to cross the poverty line with economic assistance programmes. With this end in view, Special Component Plans for development of Scheduled Castes have been drawn up in 20 States and 4 UTs which have substantial Scheduled Caste population. The States are; Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir; and the Union Territories are; Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, and Pondicherry.

For the development of Scheduled Tribes, Tribal Sub-Plans are drawn up. In the country, 22 districts are fully covered and 93 districts are partly covered by the Tribal Sub-Plans.

#### **Increase In Cases Of Rape**

6013. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of cases of rape has also gone up considerably with the increase in population of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister has since given any directive to enact a new legislation to provide for severest punishment to rapists;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and  
(d) if not, how the honour of women of this country will be saved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (a) to (d) A statement showing total number of rape cases during 1978 to 1982 is given in the annexure. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 12th August, 1980. The motion for reference of the

Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament was adopted by the Lok Sabha on 23rd December, 1980. The Committee presented its Report to the Parliament on 2.11.1982. The question of moving further motion in respect of this Bill is under consideration. The Bill seeks to strengthen the provisions of the IPC relating to the offence of rape and punishment therefor generally and particularly for rape in custodial conditions i.e. rape by police officers etc.

### Statements

#### Total number of Rape cases during 1978 to 1982

#### Rape

| S. No.        | States/U.TS      | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982                |
|---------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| 1.            | 2                | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7                   |
| <b>STATES</b> |                  |      |      |      |      |                     |
| 1.            | Andhra Pradesh   | 157  | 173  | 204  | 179  | 245                 |
| 2.            | Assam            | 223  | 244  | 235  | 214  | 190 upto Sept. 1982 |
| 3.            | Bihar            | 422  | 418  | 243  | 346  | 318                 |
| 4.            | Gujarat          | 94   | 64   | 106  | 99   | 97                  |
| 5.            | Haryana          | 64   | 78   | 89   | 74   | 90                  |
| 6.            | Jammu & Kashmir  | 117  | 116  | 136  | 144  | 115                 |
| 7.            | Himachal Pradesh | 23   | 31   | 16   | 20   | 25                  |
| 8.            | Karnataka        | 73   | 87   | 52   | 59   | 60                  |
| 9.            | Kerala           | 74   | 53   | 56   | 77   | 61 upto Oct. 1982   |
| 10.           | Madhya Pradesh   | 858  | 790  | 936  | 1017 | 733 upto Aug. 1982  |
| 11.           | Maharashtra      | 358  | 371  | 392  | 500  | 505                 |
| 12.           | Manipur          | 5    | 10   | 17   | 18   | 20                  |
| 13.           | Meghalaya        | 9    | 12   | 22   | 13   | 17                  |
| 14.           | Nagaland         | 6    | 4    | 5    | 5    | 9                   |
| 15.           | Orissa           | 94   | 115  | 96   | 123  | 137                 |
| 16.           | Punjab           | 81   | 83   | 77   | 83   | 53                  |
| 17.           | Rajasthan        | 318  | 202  | 313  | 298  | 339                 |
| 18.           | Sikkim           | 10   | 6    | 3    | 7    | 4                   |
| 19.           | Tamil Nadu       | 118  | 98   | 123  | 172  | 169                 |

| 1                                      | 2 | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7             |
|--|---|------|------|------|------|---------------|
| 20. Tripura                            |   | 13   | 4    | 12   | 22   | 22            |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh                      |   | 812  | 708  | 707  | 847  | 773           |
| 22. West Bengal                        |   | 495  | 500  | 521  | 463  | 389           |
| Total :                                |   | 4424 | 4167 | 4261 | 4780 | 4371          |
| <b>Union Territions</b>                |   |      |      |      |      |               |
| 23. A & N Islands                      |   | 1    | 2    | 2    | —    | —             |
| 24. Arunachal Pradesh                  |   | 3    | 6    | 8    | 7    | 0             |
| 25. Chandigarh                         |   | 3    | 1    | 2    | 5    | 5             |
| 26. D & N Haveli                       |   | —    | 3    | —    | —    | 2             |
| 27. Delhi                              |   | 79   | 84   | 54   | 86   | 69            |
| 28. Goa, Daman & Diu                   |   | 4    | 3    | 6    | 5    | —             |
| 29. Lakshadweep                        |   | —    | —    | —    | —    | —             |
| 30. Mizoram                            |   | 29   | 29   | 39   | 34   | 35            |
| 31. Pondicherry                        |   | 15   | 5    | 7    | 2    | 4             |
| Total                                  |   | 134  | 133  | 118  | 139  | 121           |
| Grand Total :                          |   | 4558 | 4300 | 4379 | 4919 | 4492          |
| Population in lakhs                    |   | 6384 | 6510 | 6636 | 6840 | Not available |
| Volume in Crime per lakh of population |   | 0.71 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.72 | Not available |

Note : Figures for the years 1980 to 1982 are provisional.

#### Production of Cement In 1982-83

6014. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the actual production of cement in the year 1982-83 will be 35 lakh tonnes less than the target;

(b) if so, whether this shortfall would be due to inadequate supply of electricity to the factories;

(c) if so, whether electricity in adequate quantity is not being generated due to the inferior quality of coal; and

(d) if so, the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Assuming normal availability of infra-structural inputs particularly power and coal, total production of cement was anticipated at 26 million tonnes during the year 1982-83. However, due to constraints on availability of power in major cement producing States, it is expected that the production of cement would be around 23 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) It has been reported that

some States/systems face shortages of power due to various technical reasons, supplies of coal being one of them.

Supply of coal to thermal power stations is continuously monitored in terms of both quality and quantity. Joint sampling of coal by the coal companies and power stations authorities is in vogue at several locations. Coal handling plants at the coal mines are also being installed in a phased manner.

### पुलिस को मिलने वाली गुमनाम शिकायतें

6015. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विशेष पुलिस बल को वर्ष 1981 में 2580 गुमनाम शिकायतें मिली थीं, यदि हां, तो 1982 में कितनी गुमनाम शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1981 और 1982 में पुलिस ने कितनी गुमनाम शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही की; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) जी हां। 1982 में 2837 गुमनाम शिकायतें मिली थीं।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त विषय पर वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार गुमनाम शिकायतों पर कोई भी कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती। फिर भी वर्ष 1981 और 1982 में इस प्रकार की क्रमशः 2 और 9 शिकायतों के बारे में जांच प्रारम्भ की गई थी क्योंकि विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के पास उन शिकायतों की संपोषक सामग्री पहले से ही मौजूद थी।

### साम्प्रदायिक दंगे

6016. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने देश में हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में पत्र लिखे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के संबंध में पत्र लिखे हैं। सरकार ने ऐसे सभी पत्रों पर सावधानी पूर्वक विचार किया और उन पर उचित कार्यवाही की।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Application For Industrial Licences

6018. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received in the Ministry as on 31 December, 1982; and

(b) the number of applications, out of them disposed of and the details of the persons to whom letters of intent and industrial licences have been issued ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) During the year 1982, 2137 industrial licence applications under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 were received from various entrepreneurs for setting up of industrial units in different parts of the country.

(b) Of these, 678 applications have so

far been approved and letters of intent/industrial licences issued while 1041 proposals have been rejected or otherwise disposed of. The remaining 418 cases are presently pending at various stages of consideration. The details of letters of intent/industrial licences issued to various applicants are being published regularly in the "Monthly Newsletter" brought out by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of this publication are available in the parliament Library.

### नमक के कारखानों की स्थापना

6019. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नमक आयुक्त के अधीन कितने कार्यालय हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक कार्यालय में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर नमक के कारखाने चल रहे हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक कारखाने में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं तथा प्रत्येक का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना-कितना है; और

(ग) दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 1982 तक नमक आयुक्त, जयपुर के पास नमक उद्योग लगाने संबंधी कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन थे तथा इन आवेदन पत्रों का निपटान कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) नमक आयुक्त के अधीन आने वाले कार्यालय तथा उनके कर्मचारियों की संख्या (उनके अधीन वाले प्रमाणीय तथा सकल कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या सहित) निम्नलिखित है :—

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| मुख्यालय, जयपुर    | 87  |
| क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय |     |
| मद्रास             | 378 |
| बम्बई              | 217 |

|          |     |
|----------|-----|
| अहमदाबाद | 135 |
| कलकत्ता  | 140 |
| जोधपुर   | 52  |

(ख) नमक के महत्वपूर्ण कारखानों की स्थापना स्थल तथा उनके औसत वार्षिक उत्पादन को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। नमक आयुक्त के कार्यालय में प्रत्येक कारखाने में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती।

(ग) एक भी नहीं।

### विवरण

| नमक कारखाना | औसत वार्षिक उत्पादन (मी. टन में) |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1           | 2                                |

### तमिलनाडु

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1. नागरकोइल एक्सेशन             | 5500   |
| 2. एस. एम. जी. एन. एण्ड पुथालोम | 700    |
| 3. एस. एम. के. एण्ड एस. एस. एलम | 2200   |
| 4. राजक्कामंगलम्                | 200    |
| 5. थाटेरीपौडुडई                 | 1300   |
| 6. एस. सी. टी. एम.              | 2500   |
| 7. ओल्ड एलम्                    | 2000   |
| 8. कायल पटनम ग्रुप              | 100000 |
| 9. लेविगीपुरम                   | 40000  |
| 10. सेवाढाकुलम्                 | 46000  |
| 11. कारापाड़                    | 23000  |
| 12. कालावसाल                    | 35000  |
| 13. उरानी                       | 55100  |
| 14. उरानी एक्सटेंशन             | 37000  |
| 15. अरासाड़ी                    | 13000  |
| 16. वेप्पालाडई                  | 106000 |
| 17. वेयपार                      | 3500   |

| 1                                   | 2      |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 18. मुरेकुलम्                       | 12000  |
| 19. बोलिनोकम्                       | 22000  |
| 20. वट्टन्म ग्रुप                   | 600    |
| 21. कुटुम्बाडी                      | 5000   |
| 22. अदिरमपटनम्                      | 10000  |
| 23. थाम्बीकोटेई                     | 5000   |
| 24. मरकानम्                         | 42000  |
| 25. वेदनारायम्                      | 147000 |
| 26. चूनमपेट                         | 10000  |
| 27. चेयुर                           | 5000   |
| 28. कोबेलोन                         | 45000  |
| 29. बेल्लूर                         | 25000  |
| 30. अट्टीपुट ग्रुप                  | 28000  |
| 31. थिल्लआई                         | 2000   |
| 32. वीयलूर                          | 3300   |
| <b>आन्ध्र प्रदेश</b>                |        |
| 33. कृष्णापटनम्                     | 14000  |
| 34. इसकापल्ली                       | 29000  |
| 35. पाकलाएण्ड पाकला एकशर्देश        | 13000  |
| 36. चिन्नागंजम (उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी) | 48000  |
| 37. कानुपारथी                       | 7500   |
| 38. पादारथी                         | 9500   |
| 39. बांदर                           | 250    |
| 40. मगिनापुडि                       | 1800   |
| 41. पण्डारका                        | 2400   |
| 42. पोलुकोरु                        | 1700   |
| 43. जगननायकपुर                      | 32000  |
| 44. पेनुगुडरु                       | 3200   |
| 45. गुरुजनापल्ली                    | 18000  |
| 46. पोलावरम्                        | 3000   |
| 47. पुडीमाडका                       | 12000  |
| 48. वेदानिपुरुपल्ली                 | 11000  |
| 49. बालाचुरुवु                      | 16000  |
| 50. करासा                           | 2000   |
| 51. भीमली पटनम्                     | 3000   |

| 1                    | 2                   |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 52. कुप्पिली         | 500                 |
| 53. कलिंगपटनम्       | 4000                |
| 54. कौनाडा           | 600                 |
| 55. नौपाडा           | 15000               |
| 56. मुलापेट          | 16000               |
| 57. भवन पुडु         | 2100                |
| 58. पुण्डी           | 6700                |
| <b>उड़ीसा</b>        |                     |
| 59. सुरला            | 3000                |
| 60. सुमड़ी           | 38000               |
| 61. गंजम             | 12000               |
| 62. गोक              | 3400                |
| 63. एस्ट्रोंग        | 1000                |
| 64. बेलोंग           | विकास किया जाता है। |
| 65. चूडामणि          | —वही—               |
| 66. जम्बू            | —वही—               |
| <b>पश्चिमी बंगाल</b> |                     |
| 67. कोन्तई           | 5000                |
| <b>राजस्थान</b>      |                     |
| 68. फालोडी           | 350000              |
| 69. पोरान            | 30000               |
| 70. डिडवाना          | 170500              |
| 71. सुजानगड़         | 44000               |
| 72. पचबद्रा          | 40000               |
| 73. कुचामन           | 37000               |
| 74. सरगोट एण्ड मिथरी | 24000               |
| 75. साम्भरलेक        | 250000              |
| <b>गुजरात</b>        |                     |
| 76. खराघोडा          | 900000              |
| 77. निमकनगर          | 660000              |
| 78. हलंगाड़          | 200000              |
| 79. मलिया            | 376000              |
| 80. भावनगर           | 410000              |



1

2

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 81. काडला    | 285000 |
| 82. अदीपुर   | 320000 |
| 83. राजुला   | 248000 |
| 84. पोरबन्दर | 60000  |
| 85. मिथनापुर | 625000 |
| 86. सलाया    | 100000 |
| 87. सिंगोच   | 212000 |
| 88. जामनगर   | 370000 |
| 89. धरसाना   | 66000  |
| 90. दाहेज    | 33000  |
| 91. काम्बे   | 17500  |

## महाराष्ट्र

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 92. राय      | 89000  |
| 93. बेसाई    | 111000 |
| 94. पालाघाट  | 54000  |
| 95. मारोली   | 40000  |
| 96. ट्राम्बे | 16000  |
| 97. भंडूप    | 33600  |
| 98. बेलापुर  | 35000  |
| 99. थाना     | 3700   |
| 100. बाडला   | 13000  |
| 101. उरान    | 50000  |
| 102. शीवा    | 73000  |
| 103. करान्जा | 20000  |
| 104. पेन     | 21000  |
| 105. शिरीदा  | 1400   |
| 106. पावेल   | 1000   |

## कर्नाटक

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| 107. सानीकाटा | 23000 |
|---------------|-------|

## केन्द्रक उद्योगों की स्थापना

6020. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रक औद्योगिक एककों के रूप में किस प्रकार के "उद्योगों" की स्थापना करने की सरकार की योजना है;

(ख) क्या उन क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अध्ययन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्रों की अवधारणा के अंतर्गत चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बड़े और मझौले केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्रों के साथ-साथ उनके आस-पास उनसे समान प्राप्त करने वाले उनको सामान देने वाले बहुत से सहायक उद्योगों की स्थापना के द्वारा समग्र एकीकृत विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों की सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु 69 जिले चुने गए हैं। इन जिलों में केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्रों को चुनने के लिए 33 कृत्तिक बल गठित किए गए हैं। 19 कृत्तिक बलों ने 35 जिलों (अनुबंध में दिखाए गए) के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्टें दे दी हैं। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से संस्तुत परियोजनाओं की तकनीकी-आर्थिक जीव्यता की जांच करने को कहा गया है।

### विवरण

केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सघन औद्योगिकीकरण आरंभ करने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा चुने गए जिलों का विवरण

| क्र.सं. राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश | उन जिलों के नाम जिनमें कि कृत्तिक बल स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं।    | रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई अथवा नहीं |  |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1                              | 2   | 3                             | 4  |
| 1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश               | 1. अनन्तपुर<br>2. मेडक<br>3. श्री काकुलम                          |                               | रिपोर्ट मिली<br>रिपोर्ट मिली<br>रिपोर्ट मिली |
| 2. असम                         | 4. ग्वालपाड़ा }<br>5. कामरूप }                                    |                               | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली                            |
| 3. बिहार                       | 6. मधुबनी }<br>7. वालागञ्ज }                                      |                               | रिपोर्ट मिली                                 |
| 4. गुजरात                      | 8. कच्छ }<br>9. अमरीली }<br>10. सबरकाण्डा }                       |                               | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली                            |
| 5. हरियाणा                     | 11. महेन्द्रगढ़ }<br>12. हिसार }<br>13. जीन्द }                   |                               | रिपोर्ट मिली                                 |
| 6. हिमाचल प्रदेश               | 14. कांगड़ा }<br>15. सोलन }<br>16. सिद्धूर }                      |                               | रिपोर्ट मिली<br>रिपोर्ट मिली                 |
| 7. जम्मू और कश्मीर             | 17. बारामूला }<br>18. ऊधमपुर }                                    |                               | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली                            |
| 8. कर्नाटक                     | 19. टुंकुर }<br>20. द. कनारा }<br>21. गुलबर्गा }<br>22. बेलगांव } |                               | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली                            |
| 9. केरल                        | 23. अलेप्पी<br>24. मालपुरम  |                               | रिपोर्ट मिली<br>रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली            |
| 10. मध्य प्रदेश                | 25. सीधी }<br>26. भुवनेश्वर }<br>27. मुरेना }<br>28. धार }        |                               | रिपोर्ट मिली<br>रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली            |

| 1                | 2  | 3 | 4   |
|------------------|--|---|---|
| 11. महाराष्ट्र   | 29. श्रीरंगाबाद }<br>30. चन्द्रपुर }<br>31. रत्नागिरी }  |   | रिपोर्ट मिली                                |
| 12. मेघालय       | 32. पूर्वी भारी पहाड़ियां }<br>33. पूर्वी खासी पहाड़ियां }<br>34. जयन्तिया पहाड़ियां }           |   | पूर्वी खासी पहाड़ियों के अलावा रिपोर्ट मिली |
| 13. नागालैण्ड    | 35. मोन }<br>36. त्युनसांग }   |   | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली                           |
| 14. उड़ीसा       | 37. पुरी (चांडक क्षेत्र) }<br>38. बोलंगीर }<br>39. कालाहांडी }<br>40. घेनकनाल }<br>41. मयूरगंज } |   | रिपोर्ट मिली                                |
| 15. पंजाब        | 42. अमृतसर. (गोविन्दवाल साहिब) }<br>43. होशियारपुर }   |   | रिपोर्ट मिली                                |
| 16. राजस्थान     | 44. जोधपुर }<br>45. चुरू }<br>46. नागौर }<br>47. भीलवाड़ा }                                      |   | वेबल जोधपुर के लिए रिपोर्ट मिली             |
| 17. सिक्किम      | 48. गंगटोक }<br>49. मनगांव }<br>50. ग्यारिंग }<br>51. नामची }                                    |   | रिपोर्ट मिली                                |
| 18. तमिलनाडु     | 52. पुडुकोटई }<br>53. मदुराई }   |   | रिपोर्ट मिली                                |
| 19. त्रिपुरा     | 54. उत्तरी त्रिपुरा }<br>55. दक्षिणी त्रिपुरा }  |   | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली                           |
| 20. उत्तर प्रदेश | 56. झांसी }<br>57. ललितपुर }   |   | रिपोर्ट मिली                                |
|                  | 58. बलिया }<br>59. बस्ती }<br>60. फैजाबाद }<br>61. अल्मोड़ा }<br>62. रायबरेली }                  |   | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली                           |

| 1                | 2   | 3                 | 4 |
|------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 21. पश्चिम बंगाल | 63. जलपाईगुड़ी }<br>64. बाकुंरा }                                     | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली |   |
| 22. पाण्डिचेरी   | 65. पाण्डिचेरी  | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली |   |
| 23. मिजोरम       | 66. मिजोरम  | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली |   |
| 24. मणिपुर       | 67. उत्तरी मणिपुर }<br>68. दक्षिणी मणिपुर }<br>69. केन्द्रीय मणिपुर } | रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली |   |

### Foreign collaborations

6021. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) total number of foreign collaborations approved by Government in the years 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) total amount of foreign exchange outgo for these foreign collaborations; and

(c) total amount involved in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (c) Government approved 526, 389 and 590 foreign collaboration proposals in the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively. Out of these, 243 proposals involved financial participation by foreign companies, amounting to Rs. 8260.03 lakhs.

(d) A statement showing the foreign exchange outgo on account of Profits, Dividends, Royalties, and Technical know-how for the year 1979-80 is enclosed. Similar information for the subsequent period is not yet available.

### Statements

*Statement showing remittances made abroad on account of profits, Dividends, Royalties and Technical know-how during the year 1979-80*

|                    | Total<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Profits*           | 1437                    |
| Dividends*         | 5092                    |
| Royalties          | 953                     |
| Technical know-how | 4397                    |
| Total : 11879      |                         |

\*In case of Oil companies the figures included relate to remittable liabilities and not actual remittances.

### Issue Of Industrial Licences

6022. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial licences sanctioned during 1981 and 1982, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications received by Government during these periods;

(c) the number of licences sanctioned to FERA and MRTP houses ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :**

(a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) 4244 Industrial Licence applications were received during the years 1981 and 1982.

(c) 208 Industrial Licences were granted during the years 1981 and 1982 to undertakings registered under the MRTTP Act. Information regarding FERA Companies is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Statement**

*Statement showing State-wise break-up of number of Industrial Licences (ILS) issued during the years 1981 and 1982.*

| State                   | 1981 | 1982 |
|-------------------------|------|------|
| 1                       | 2    | 3    |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh       | 39   | 26   |
| 2. Andaman & Nicobar    | —    | —    |
| 3. Arunachal Pradesh    | —    | —    |
| 4. Assam                | 4    | 1    |
| 5. Bihar                | 10   | 9    |
| 6. Chandigarh           | 1    | 3    |
| 7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | —    | —    |
| 8. Delhi                | 2    | 7    |
| 9. Goa, Daman & Diu     | 5    | 7    |
| 10. Gujarat             | 79   | 69   |
| 11. Himachal Pradesh    | 1    | 6    |
| 12. Haryana             | 21   | 21   |
| 13. Jammu & Kashmir     | 3    | 3    |
| 14. Karnataka           | 25   | 34   |
| 15. Kerala              | 15   | 9    |
| 16. L.M. & A. Islands   | —    | —    |
| 17. Madhya Pradesh      | 15   | 9    |
| 18. Maharashtra         | 114  | 95   |
| 19. Manipur             | 1    | —    |

| 1   | 2  | 3   |
|---|----|-----|
| 20. Meghalaya                               | —  | —   |
| 21. Mizoram                                 | —  | —   |
| 22. Nagaland                                | —  | —   |
| 23. Orissa                                  | 5  | 10  |
| 24. Pondicherry                             | 1  | 1   |
| 25. Punjab                                  | 17 | 14  |
| 26. Rajasthan                               | 26 | 14  |
| 27. Sikkim                                  | —  | —   |
| 28. Tamil Nadu                              | 30 | 41  |
| 29. Tripura                                 | —  | —   |
| 30. Uttar Pradesh                           | 24 | 22  |
| 31. West Bengal                             | 34 | 27  |
| 32. State not indicated/More than one State | 4  | 4   |
| Total : 476                                 |    | 432 |

**Shortage Of Truck Chassis**

6023. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether artificial scarcity is created in respect of truck chassis;

(b) the demand of truck chassis in 1982 and the total production during this period; and

(c) the licensed capacity for manufacturing truck chassis in 1982 ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :** (a) The manufacturers have reported that truck chassis are readily available and deliveries have been offered to all customers who have booked for these.

(b) and (c) Details as reported by the manufacturers are furnished below :—

| Name of the Company | Licensed capacity | Production during 1982 | Order book position as on 31.12.1982 |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| TELCO               | 44,640            | 43,097                 | 30,000 (appr.)                       |
| Ashok Leyland       | 45,000            | 16,232                 | 17,000 ( , , )                       |

### Increase In Illegal Prostitution In Delhi

6024. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at G.B. Road, Delhi and also at other places including posh colonies, illegal prostitution is increasing day by day without any proper check by local police;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the girls for prostitution are brought to Delhi from Nepal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc, and forced for this business;

(c) if so, the total number of prostitutes in Delhi on the record of Delhi Police;

(d) the total number of raids against prostitution during last one year and the number of cases registered in this connection; and

(e) the steps being taken to check the prostitution, including allowing licence for this business on the pattern of Bombay and Calcutta treating Delhi as Dry Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUEBBIAH) : (a) To exercise effective check on prostitution, surprise raids are conducted by the Police at G.B. Road and other places of ill-repute. Legal action is taken under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act wherever necessary.

(b) In the cases registered with the Delhi Police during the year 1982 and 1983 (upto 15.3.1983), 21 girls, who had been brought from Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, were recovered.

(c) There is no record of total number of prostitutes in Delhi, except the record of cases detected and the persons arrested under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act.

(d) During the year, 1982, 85 cases were registered under S.I.T. Act and 15 such cases have been registered in 1983 (upto 15.3.1983) after conducting raids.

(e) A Special Cell is functioning in Delhi Police to curb this menace. Surprise checks are conducted on known places of ill-repute. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act will continue to be enforced and no change in law dealing with prostitution is contemplated.

### Preservation Of The Culture Of Tribals

6025. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered distinct and different types of evening customs, costumes dialects of tribal people as compared to those of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them are leading primitive life;

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect their culture and drive them to the main national stream; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Government are aware of the distinct and different types of culture, language and way of living of the tribal people.

(b) Certain tribal groups are more backward and 71 such groups have been identified for special attention for their development.

(c) and (d) The policy of the Government is to undertake development programmes for their socio-economic development without interfering in their way of life and to enable them to advance along the lines of their own genius towards national main stream.

**Brochure On Reservation For SC/ST**

6026. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms under his Ministry has not published a printed Brochure on reservations of services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes updating it with amendments in the various services rules;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this deprives the members of the SC and ST candidates of not knowing the latest services position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NEHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The upto date Sixth edition of the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes has already been published and is available for sale to the general public.

(c) Does not arise.

**Adequate Representation To SC/ST In  
The Department Of Atomic Energy  
In The Grade Of Scientific officers**

6027. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Scientific Officers as on 1 January, 1983 in the Department of Atomic Energy roster;

(b) the number of Scientific Officers as on 1 January, 1983 belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Department;

(c) whether it is a fact that adequate representation has not been given to Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Department;

(d) Government policy in this regard to fill the reserved quota for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(e) the reasons for not filling the reserved posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e) The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

**Inadequate Allocation Of Funds For  
Steel Plants**

6028. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposed reduction in the outlay for steel sector may result in steel development plans going away in 1983-84;

(b) whether the on-going Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is expected to be the worst sufferer on account of inadequate allocation of funds and Vijayanagar and Daitari Steel Plants may also be delayed in getting off the ground;

(c) whether cuts in the Plan outlay of Steel Authority of India will adversely affect the on-going modernisation and expansion of schemes;

(d) whether losses of this prestigious public sector company are likely to cross Rs. 100 crore mark in 1983-84;

(e) whether the reduction made by Planning Commission in steel sector will greatly affect steel output;

(f) if so, whether Government are likely to approach Planning Commission not to take such steps; and

(g) if so, reaction of Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No reduction is proposed in outlay for 1983-84.

(b) The question of provision of additional sources for these projects will be considered at the appropriate stage.



(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is expected that SAIL will incur losses during the year 1982-83. Expected amount will be known after the accounts are closed. At this stage, it is difficult to predict the extent of profit or loss for the year 1983-84.

(e) to (g) Steel output in 1983-84 will not be adversely affected on account of the outly. Planning Commission has tentatively approved a production target of 6.04 million tonnes of saleable steel for SAIL plants for 1983-84 as compared to the revised target of 5.8 million tonnes for 1982-83. Details of the production plan are being finalised.

#### **Proposal Of SAIL To Have Two Cement Grinding And Packing Units**

6029. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has been compelled to revise its proposal to have two cement grinding and packing units due to the apathy of the Steel Ministry and the hostility of the Finance Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not encouraging the two cement grinding and packing units by Steel Authority of India Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government have decided in principle to set up one cement grinding and packing unit each at Rourkela and Chilhati. Steel Authority of India Limited has submitted detailed proposals which are under examination for an investment decision.

#### **Murder Of Renu Bhalla Of Chandigarh**

6030. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged murder of Renu Bhalla at Chandigarh;

(b) if, so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the details and the action taken against the culprits ?

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

(b) to (d) The U.T. Administration have reported that the case was initially registered u/s 307 IPC on receipt of information from PGI, Chandigarh on 7.2.1983. An Assistant Sub-Inspector of P.S., P.G.I recorded the statement of Renu Bhalla, wife of Shri Rajesh Bhalla. In her statement she stated that she had suffered burns accidentally while cooking food. On 11.2.1983 she called the Doctor in charge of the ward to record her statement which was recorded by Doctor K. Aggarwal, Senior Resident Medical Officer, Plastic Surgery in the presence of Dr. Ramesh Sharma. This statement was signed by Smt. Renu Bhalla. However, her statement recorded earlier is at variance with the one recorded subsequently. On her subsequent statement, the case was registered u/s 302 IPC. Accused Shri Rajesh Bhalla was arrested on 12.2.83 and remanded before the Judicial Magistrate on 13.2.83 and remanded to Police custody till 16.2.1983. The matter is under further investigation.

#### **Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities**

6031. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the main recommendations made in each of the reports;

(c) if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) if not, the main outline of the recommendations during each year and the reasons for delay in taking action?

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

(a) to (d) In the absence of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities since May, 1977, the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been submitting his reports. A statement showing the comments of the Government on the recommendations made by the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in his 20th Report for the period from July 1978 to June 1980 was placed in the Parliament Library on 27.1.1983. The printed copies of the subsequent reports of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period from July 1980 to June 1983 have not been received. As soon as the printed copies are received action will be taken regarding laying of the reports before Parliament as also the statements showing the comments of the Government on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

#### Safeguard Of Life And Property of V I Ps In Delhi

6032. SHRI K. LAKKAPP :  
SHRI GULSER AHMED :

Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Blast in New Delhi Post Office" published in Times of India, dated 13 March, 1983;

(b) Steps taken to safeguard the lives and properties of VIPs/VVIPs in the Centre and States;

(c) preventive measures taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents; and

(d) whether link of any foreign power has been established in any of these incidents?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Security arrangements around the residence of VIPs and VVIPs in Delhi have been intensified. Such Security arrangements in the States are looked after by the respective State Governments.

(c) Effective vigilance is being maintained.

(d) The cases are under investigation and, as such, it is yet not possible to say whether there is link of any foreign power behind these incidents.

#### Prices of Raw Materials Needed In West Bengal Based Industries

6033. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :  
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any intention to equalise prices of raw materials which are needed by the West Bengal based industries on the same basis for equalising prices for coal and steel;

(b) if so, the details of the said plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

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

(c) The rationale for the equalisation of prices is to facilitate the dispersal of using industries. Often freight forms an important part in the final price of the commodities. The freight equalisation policy was recently reviewed by the National Transport Policy Committee and it came to the conclusion that freight equalisation can lead to non-optimal location of industries. Government have accepted, in principle, the recommendation made by the National Transport Policy Committee to phase out the freight equalisation schemes. It has been decided that no new schemes of freight equalisation for industrial commodities be introduced.

### Growth Rate In Industries

6035. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of the industries which showed higher growth rate in 1982-83 than the growth rate of 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : According to the provisional Index of Industrial production (Base 1970=100) compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, the major industry groups of manufacturing sector which showed higher growth rate in 1982-83 (April-December) than the growth rate of 1981-82 over the corresponding period of previous years are : food manufacturing industries except beverage industries; manufacture of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of rubber products; basic metal industries; manufacture of metal products except machinery transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

### एल्यूमिनियम और तांबे का उत्पादन

6036. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में चालू वर्ष में एल्यूमिनियम और तांबे का उत्पादन कितना कम हुआ है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन.के.पी. साल्वे) : गत वर्ष की तुलना में चालू वर्ष में एल्यूमिनियम और ब्लिस्टर तांबे का उत्पादन कम नहीं हुआ है।

### केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का प्रशासनिक खर्च

6037. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का प्रशासनिक खर्च 46 हजार करोड़ रुपए है और यदि हां, तो यह कुल राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का कितना प्रतिशत है; और

(ख) दस वर्ष पूर्व केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का प्रशासनिक खर्च कितना था और यह उस समय की राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का कितने प्रतिशत था और क्या वर्तमान खर्च औचित्यपूर्ण है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए और वर्ष 1981-83 के लिए भी सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जो सूचना उपलब्ध है वह पूरी नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन द्वारा जारी किए गए त्वरित अनुमानों के अनुसार केन्द्र और राज्यों के प्रशासनिक विभागों के वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए वर्तमान कीमतों पर उपभोग व्यय का अनन्तिम अनुमान 1120 करोड़ रु. अर्थात् उक्त वर्ष के लिए बाजार की कीमतों पर निवल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन का 9.4 प्रतिशत था। वर्ष 1970-71 के लिए इसके 3171 करोड़ रु. होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था जो उक्त वर्ष के लिए बाजार की कीमतों पर निवल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन का लगभग 8.4 प्रतिशत होता है। यह प्रतिशत पिछले 10 वर्षों में 7.8 और 9.5 प्रतिशत के बीच घटता-बढ़ता रहा है और इसमें स्थिर तथा सतत वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति नहीं दिखाई दी है। इसके अलावा, इसमें मरम्मत पर व्यय तथा अनुवर्ती पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों अर्थात् सड़कों, भवनों पुलों आदि के रखरखाव पर व्यय में एक योजना से दूसरी योजना में वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति रहती है। केन्द्र के योजनेतर व्यय पर सतत निगरानी रखी जाती है और प्रशासन तथा सरकारी परिसम्पत्तियों और सेवाओं की कार्यकुशलता/क्षमता बनाए रखने के अनुरूप इसे न्यूनतम स्तर पर रखने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों से भी ऐसा ही मार्ग अपनाने के लिए समय-समय पर अनुरोध किया जाता है।

## राज्यों में कार्यालय के काम में अंग्रेजी/ हिन्दी का प्रयोग

6038. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में अंग्रेजी को अब भी व्यापार और प्रशासन की भाषा के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश के 98 प्रतिशत लोग अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं फिर भी मंत्री और राजपत्रित अधिकारी अपने कार्यालय के काम में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ऐसे लोगों की प्रतिशतता क्या है, जो अपना काम या तो अंग्रेजी में अथवा हिन्दी में करते हैं तथा ऐसे लोगों का प्रतिशत क्या है, जो अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में अपना काम करते हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 (1) के अनुसार संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी और लिपि देवनागरी होगी। संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग होने वाले अंकों का रूप भारतीय अंकों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप होगा। संविधान के प्रारम्भ से 15 वर्षों की अवधि तक अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रयोग की भी व्यवस्था की गई और जिले राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (1) के अनुसार इसके बाद भी सरकारी कामकाज में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों में हिन्दी के साथ प्रयोग करने की छूट दी गई। व्यापार क्षेत्र (सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के सरकारी उपक्रमों को छोड़कर) अपने कामकाज में स्वेच्छा से अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी या किसी भी क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रयोग कर सकता है।

राज्य सरकारें भी राज्य की राजभाषा निर्धारित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

कितने केन्द्रीय या राज्य के मंत्री तथा राजपत्रित अधिकारी अपने काम में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं, इस प्रकार की सूचना एकत्र करने की कोई पद्धति सरकार द्वारा नहीं अपनाई गई है और जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 8(1) में यह छूट दी गई है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में कोई भी कर्मचारी किसी फाइल पर टिप्पणी या मसौदा हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में लिख सकता है। इस स्थिति में संघ शासित क्षेत्रों या राज्यों में विभिन्न अधिकारियों या कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग की जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

## Setting Up Of New Firms To Manufacture Mining Equipments

6056. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new firms in joint ventures with British firms to manufacture mining equipment;

(b) whether MAMC did not get orders from the coal industry to manufacture mining equipment;

(c) if so, reasons thereof;

(d) the reasons for the proposal for seven new firms;

(e) whether capacity of MAMC to manufacture mining equipment remained idle all these years; and

(f) if so, reasons there for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) Government have not received any such proposal.

(b) and (c) MAMC did not receive adequate orders from Coal Industry for various reasons, including slow build up in coal production.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

#### Removal Of Regional Inequalities

6040. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is need to reduce the regional inequalities in the pace of development and in the diffusion of technological benefits;

(b) if so, the reasons that large scale public and private sector industries do not come up in the backward areas; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for removing the regional inequalities ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. One of the basic objectives of Government's policy for location of industries is to correct regional imbalances and to secure industrialisation of industrially backward areas.

(b) The reasons for not setting up of industrial units in industrially backward areas are many and varied. Broadly these can be attributed to lack of infrastructural and support facilities such as availability of power, access to regional and national transport networks, raw material depots and supply systems and to regulating agencies, geographical spread of entrepreneurship and lack of sufficiently developed consumer markets in these areas.

(c) With a view to develop these areas, Government have taken the following important measures :

(1) No new licences for further

industrial activity within the standard urban area of metropolitan cities with a population of over 10 lakhs and within municipal limits of cities with a population of over 5 lakhs are being issued.

(2) A special dispensation has been provided for north-eastern region, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, hilly areas, Goa and Pondicherry. Even if new industrial units are not being licensed in other areas due to capacity constraints, special consideration is being given to applications in respect of the above mentioned under developed States/areas to give them some basic industries.

(3) In the matter of licensing, overriding priority is being given to applications for setting up new industrial units in "No industry districts". Thereafter, the order of preference is as follows :

(i) Notified backward area/district in an industrially backward State/Union Territory.

(ii) Notified backward area/district in an industrially forward State/Union Territory.

(iii) Non-backward area/district in an industrially backward State/Union Territory.

(iv) Non-backward area/district in an industrially forward State/Union Territory.

(4) A process of backward area development through identified nucleus plants with a network of ancillarisation is being attempted.

(5) Central Investment Subsidy at the rate of 15% on the fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs is given to industrial units set up in notified backward areas/districts. In the case of North Eastern Region State, the rate of subsidy is 20% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs.

- (6) Transport subsidy to industrial units in selected areas to the extent of 50% of the transport cost and raw materials brought into and finished goods taken out of the selected areas through specified rail heads or ports to the location of units is also given.

It is for the industrialists and the State Governments to take advantage of the above mentioned incentives and facilitate setting up of more and more industries in 'No Industry Districts' and backward areas.

#### District Level Machinery For Plan Implementation

6041. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has set up district level machinery to strengthen the plan formulation and implementation in district level;

(b) if not, whether any such scheme is proposed to be introduced to expedite the implementation of various projects sponsored by Central Government; and

(c) the details of the programme of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Setting up of District Level Machinery to strengthen plan formulation and implementation at the District level is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government is assisting the State Governments by sharing 50% of the qualifying expenditure on the District Level Planning Machinery.

#### Closure Of Industries In Orissa

6042. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of industries have been closed down in Orissa;

(b) if so, there district-wise number and the names of those industries;

(c) the factors led to the closure of those industrial units; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to revive those industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Information regarding the industrial units lying closed in the country and details pertaining to them are not centrally maintained in this Ministry. Information which is centrally collected by the Ministry of Labour on factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 which are lying closed for long or short duration, is given in standard tabulated forms published in the Indian Labour Journal which is a monthly publication of the Labour Bureau, Government of India. Copies of publication are available in Parliament House Library.

(d) To meet the situation of growing incidence of industrial sickness in the country, the Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments, Banks and Financial Institutions. The salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

#### Illegal Activities Of Auto Rickshaw In The Capital

6043. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that meat cannot be carried in three-wheelers scooters and any other public vehicle from health point of view;

(b) if so, how is it that large number of auto rickshaws line up in the slaughter house vicinity and carry meat for the traders in different parts of the Capital with the connivance of the police personnel posted in the area to control the traffic; and

(c) steps taken to check the illegal activities of the three-wheeler scooters so



also the other transport vehicles meant for use of public ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** (a) There is no prohibition to carry meat in a three-wheeler scooter or other public vehicles. However, carrying of meat exposed to public view is prohibited under Section 397 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to Part (a) of question.

#### **Setting Up Of Mini-Cement Plants In Orissa**

**6044. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :  
SHRI A.C. DAS :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that large parts of lime stone deposits in Mayurbhanj District in Orissa have not been exploited so far;

(b) whether IDBI has sent guidelines to his Ministry to set up mini-cement plant in the Limestone reserves area;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the limestone deposited in Mayurbhanj district are not being exploited by large cement plants; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the setting up of mini-cement plants either in Keonjhar or in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa for the fullest exploitation of limestone deposits there ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) :** (a) to (b) No significant limestone deposits have been reported to occur in Mayurbhanj district in Orissa nor has any entrepreneur come up so far with proposals for setting up of mini-cement plants in that district. On receipt of any application from entrepreneur for grant of letter of intent/Registration with DGTD for setting up of mini-cement plant either in Keonjhar

or in Mayurbhanj district in Orissa, the same would be considered on merits and in accordance with the approved guidelines. In regard to financial assistance to mini-cement plants, IDBI have recently issued certain guidelines to the various credit institutions in the country.

#### **Allocation Of Funds For Implementation Of 20-Point Programme**

**6045. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds for the implementation of 20-point programme to all states and Union Territories for 1983-84, state-wise and Union Territories-wise; and

(b) the criteria maintained by the Centre for its allotment to State Governments and Union Territories for the same purpose ?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) :** (a) Information about the allocations for 1983-84 for the points in the 20-point programme in the States and Union Territories will be available after the budgets of all the States/Union Territories have been voted.

(b) The 20-point programme is the State/Union Territories plans and funds are allocated keeping in view the priority accorded in the plan to the sectors of development and also the availability of resources at the States and the Centre. Central assistance is distributed on the basis of the uniform criteria approved by the National Development Council for the State plans as a whole.

#### **Programme For Expansion Of Atomic Power Station**

**6046. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) total output of atomic power in the country now and anticipated out-put in the year 1983-84;



(b) whether there is any programme of expansion of atomic power station or installation of new power station during Sixth plan period; and

(c) whether any collaboration programme with foreign countries in this field is being pursued, and if so, give details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The present generation capacity of nuclear power stations is 860 MWe and is expected to increase to 1095 MWe by the end of 1983-84.

(b) provision exists for six reactors of 235 MWe each in the 6th five year plan. Sanction has issued for commencing work on two reactors.

(c) Except for the recent offer from the Soviet Union for assistance in setting up a Nuclear power Station in India, there is no other offer in this field.

#### Misuse Of LTC In Ministry Of Home Affairs

6047. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees found abusing the LTC facility in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices including NDMC during the last three years; and

(b) how many cases are pending investigation/action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Advance For Nationalisation Of National Rubber And Incheck Tyres

6048. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) advance made for nationalisation of the National Rubber Manufacturing Company and Incheck Tyre Company of Calcutta since the end of February this year; and

(b) whether bills for the nationalisation of the above two Companies will be introduced in the current Session of the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Various alternative proposals for the final disposition of the assets of M/s. Incheck Tyres, and M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers, including their nationalisation, are presently under consideration of the Government. A decision to nationalise these Undertakings will be taken after Government are satisfied that :

(i) such a step is in public interest; and

(ii) these Undertakings would be economically viable after nationalisation.

#### Industrial Development In Raigarh, Guna And Vidisha (M. P.)

6049. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the specific steps taken by the Central and M. P. State Governments for the industrial development of the specially backward No-Industry districts of Guna and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) which medium, small cottage and tiny scale industries have come up in these three districts during 1980-83;

(c) whether the Khadi Gramodyog and Village Industries Commission has framed any specific proposals for setting up industries in these backward districts of M. P.; if so, details thereof;

(d) whether necessary infrastructure has been developed for these districts; and

(e) what plans have been drawn for dispersal of industries to remove the industrial backwardness of these three districts in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) with a view to correct the regional imbalances and industrial dispersal, 87 districts (including Rajgarh and Guna in Madhya Pradesh) having no large or medium scale industries have been identified as No Industry Districts. Government have decided to give over-riding priority for granting industrial licences for setting up new industries in these districts.

Vidisha district is an identified backward district eligible for concessional finance and Central Investment Subsidy and other incentives.

A statement indicating the number of Letters of Intent issued, Schemes registered with Directorate General of Technical Development is enclosed (Statement-I). The details of all Letters of Intent regarding name of the undertaking, item of manufacture and location are being published by Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of which are available in the Parliament House Library.

Number of Small and Siny Units established under District Industry Centre programme in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha is given in Statement-II.

As far as part (c) of the Question is concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statemente-I

*Letters of Intent issued and schemes Registered in Rajgarh, Guna, and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh*

| Name of Districts      | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| <i>Rajgarh</i>         |      |      |      |
| I. Letters of Intent   | —    | —    | —    |
| II. Schemes Registered | —    | 1    | 3    |
| <i>Guna</i>            |      |      |      |
| I. Letters of Intent   | —    | —    | 1    |
| II. Schemes Registered | —    | —    | 1    |
| <i>Vidisha</i>         |      |      |      |
| I. Letters of Intent   | —    | —    | 1    |
| II. Schemes Registered | 3    | 2    | 3    |

#### Statemente-II

*Number of units Estallished under the District Industry Centre in Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh (As her progress reports received from the Director of Industries, Government of M. P., Bhopal)*

| Name of Districts               | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1                               | 2       | 3       | 4       |
| 1. Rajgarh                      |         |         |         |
| (i) Artisan Oriented Units      | 145     | 206     | 307     |
| (ii) Smale Scale Industry Units | 106     | 85      | 101     |

|                                 | 1   | 2 | 3   | 4   |
|---------------------------------|-----|---|-----|-----|
| 2. Guha :                       |     |   |     |     |
| (i) Artisan Oriented Units      | 181 |   | 129 | 230 |
| (ii) Small Scale Industry Units | 95  |   | 145 | 122 |
| 3. Vidisha                      |     |   |     |     |
| (i) Artisan Oriented Units      | 25  |   | 93  | 71  |
| (ii) Small Scale Industry Units | 140 |   | 240 | 200 |

### Provision For Reactor Units

6050. DR. VASANT KAMAR PANIT :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the provisions made by Government for reactor units of 235 each during the Sixth plan;

(b) on how many reactors work has been started, location thereof and when the rest would be taken up;

(c) whether the report of the committee appointed for location of sites ets. has since been received by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) In the Sixth Five Year Plan, provision is made for six reactor units of 235 MWe each. Work has already started on two reactor units in Kakrapar in South Gujarat. The decision about sites for other reactor units will be taken after the report of the Committee set up by the Government for selecting suitable sites for future atomic power stations received considered by Government.

(c) and (d) The committee its report on the Southern Region which is being examined by Government.

### खादी आयोग के कर्मचारियों के लिए बम्बई में स्टाफ क्वाटर्स

6051. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी कमीशन, बम्बई के पास अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए स्टाफ क्वाटर्स हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, खादी कमीशन से शहरवार कितने स्टाफ क्वाटर्स हैं और स्टाफ की किन-किन श्रेणियों को यह क्वाटर्स दिए गए हैं इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या खादी आयोग का विचार निकट भविष्य में कुछ और स्टाफ क्वाटर्स का निर्माण करने का है ताकि कम से कम 20 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों को स्टाफ क्वाटर्स दिए जा सकें ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चौरभद्र सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा तीन शहरों में अपने कर्मचारियों को आवंटित किए गए विभिन्न श्रेणी के स्टाफ क्वाटरों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

| श्रेणी | वेतन परिधि             | शहरों के नाम | बम्बई | भोपाल | लखनऊ |
|--------|------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|------|
| 1.     | 259 रुपये तक           | 80           | 4     | 6     |      |
| 2.     | 260 रु. से 499 रु. तक  | 22           | 12    | 8     |      |
| 3.     | 500 रु. से 999 रु. तक  | 104          | 8     | 7     |      |
| 4.     | 1000 रु. तथा उससे अधिक | 4            | —     | —     |      |
| कुल    |                        | 242          | 26    | 24    |      |

(ग) जी, हां। धन राशि उपलब्ध होने पर इस कार्य को पूरा किया जाएगा।

#### खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा भवन समिति का गठन

6052. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अपने प्रत्येक भवन के लिए नियमों के अन्तर्गत एक भवन समिति (बिल्डिंग कमेटी) का गठन करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन भवनों के नाम क्या हैं अब तक जिनके लिए ऐसी समितियों का गठन किया गया है और इसके शेष भवनों के लिए ऐसी समितियां स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग द्वारा इन समितियों को दी गई शक्तियों को कम कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और इस समिति का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी

की जा रही है और समापन पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में उच्च अधिकारियों का कार्यकाल

6053. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के नामजद चेयरमैन, वाइस-चेयरमैन और सचिव का कार्यकाल 31 मार्च, 1983 को पूरा हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा नए नामजद अधिकारियों के नाम कब तक घोषित किए जाएंगे ताकि अप्रैल, 1983 से आयोग का कार्य नियमों के अंतर्गत सुचारु रूप से चल सके?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वीरभद्र सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### बोकारो के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा भूखण्डों का आवंटन

6054. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा कितने कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों को गृह निर्माण हेतु भूखण्ड आवंटित किए गए हैं और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए कितने प्रतिशत भूखण्ड आरक्षित किए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई आरक्षण नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री एन.के.पी. साल्वे) : (क) से (ग) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों ने अपने कर्मचारियों का आवासीय भू-खण्डों का सीधे आवंटन नहीं किया है। भूतपूर्व कम्पनी नामतः बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड ने कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों की सहकारी आवास समिति को 90 एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की थी। समिति ने अपने सदस्यों को 461 भू-खण्ड आवंटित किए थे। समिति द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति के तीन सदस्यों तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के दो सदस्यों को भू-खण्ड आवंटित किए गए थे।

बोकारो प्रबन्ध-मण्डल द्वारा दुकानों/प्लाटों का आवंटन

6055. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो प्रबन्ध-मण्डल द्वारा बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में कुल कितनी निर्मित दुकानों और दुकान प्लाटों का आवंटन किया गया और ऐसे कितने प्लाट/दुकान अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किये गये;

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए कितने प्रतिशत आरक्षण किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि उनके लिये कोई आरक्षण नहीं है; तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन.के.पी. साल्वे) : (क) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों ने 235 निर्मित दुकानों और दुकानों के लिए 411 प्लाटों का आवंटन किया है। 4

निर्मित दुकानें और दुकानों के लिए 4 प्लाट अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) दुकानों अथवा प्लाटों के आवंटन के मामले में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षण की कोई नीति नहीं है।

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में कर्मचारियों का श्रेणीवार व्यौरा

6056. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में विस्थापित और विकलांग व्यक्तियों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षित पदों पर नियुक्त अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि विस्थापित और विकलांग व्यक्तियों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षित पदों पर नियुक्त किए गए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या इन अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा के प्रयोजनों से गणना की जाती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री एन.के.पी. सल्वे) : (क) से (ड) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और समायोजन पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Reduction In Sale Price Of Levy And Free Sale Cement

6057. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to compensate for the high cost involved in cement plant's setting up captive diesel generating sets;

(b) if so, the likely quantum of the proposed compensation;

(c) whether any relief will be given to the consumer also by comparatively cutting down the sale price of cement both levy and free sale; and

(d) if so, to what extent and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) It has been decided that in the case of existing units, the cement manufacturers will be allowed to sell 48.5% of the additional production achieved by installation of DG Sets in the non-levy market as against 33.4% allowed in the normal circumstances. The new cement plants which have commenced production after 1-1-1982 would be allowed to sell 61.3% of the additional production achieved by installation of DG Sets under the non-levy quota as against 50% allowed in the normal courses.

These facilities have been extended to the cement producers to compensate them partly in the increased cost of operation of such diesel generating sets. As such, reduction in the price of levy cement on this account does not arise. Non-levy cement is, however, free from price and distribution control.

#### Margin Of Profit In The Sale Of Levy And Free Sale Cement

6058. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of huge margin of profit being made in the free sale of cement by cement manufacturers and stockists at the expense of the consumer;

(b) whether adulteration and pilferage of cement from the bags by the stockists is a big business; if so, have Government ever taken any measures to plug these and other loopholes in this distribution system of cement; and

(c) the present margin of profit allowed to the wholesalers and stockists per bag both in the case of free sale and levy cement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) Non-levy cement is free from price and distribution control. However, Cement Manufacturers Association (CMA) had indicated to the Government in May, 1982 the maximum level of prices non-levy cement as under :

| Price per bag of 50 kgs. exclusive of local levies | Name of States/ Union Territory                  |
|--|--|
| Rs. 60   | Kerala, J&K, Maharashtra & North Eastern States. |
| Rs. 56   | All other States/Union Territories.              |

Consequent on the increase in excise duty on cement announced in the General Budget for 1983-84, CMA have advised that the retail prices are being revised to Rs. 60 and Rs. 64 per bag with effect from 1.3.1983. There had, however, been reports of temporary spurts in these prices at some of the consuming centres.

(b) Due to general shortage of cement in the country, possibility of mal-prac-

tices such as pilferage and adulteration of cement cannot be ruled out. In cases of pilferage of cement, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are competent to take action under the relevant Weights and Measures Laws. Powers have also been delegated to the State Government under the Essential Commodities Act to take action in cases of adulteration of cement under the relevant provisions of this Act.

(c) While fixing the retail price of levy cement, margin for dealers/stockists is fixed by State Government/Union Territory Administrations keeping in view the local conditions. Such margin in the case of non-levy cement is fixed by the individual cement producers. For example Government of Haryana has fixed the margin at Rs. 1.75 per bag of levy cement and the Cement Corporation of India has fixed the margin at Rs. 1.50 per bag of non-levy cement.

#### Rules Re : Deputation Of State Government Servants To Union Service

6059. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules have been framed regarding deputation of State Government Servants to Union Service and tenure in Union Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government servants deputed to the Central Government service have been in service beyond the normal terms of deputation during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The employees of the State Government are eligible to be appointed on deputation to certain posts under the Government of India in different Departments/Organisations in terms of the relevant recruitment rules of various

posts wherever it is so provided. The tenure of deputation is also prescribed in the recruitment rules concerned.

(c) and (d) The information is not maintained centrally.

#### Rules Regulating Attendance Of Officers In Parties Given By Foreign Missions In Delhi

6060. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any rules regulating attendance of high paid officers and officers in responsible position in the Central Secretariat viz. Secretary, Additional Secretary etc, in the parties given by foreign mission in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any officials have transgressed the above rules and action taken on such officials in the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) According to the administrative instructions regulating this matter, officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above can accept invitations for formal or informal entertainment offered by foreign diplomats only when the invitations are from officers of a corresponding or higher diplomatic status. Officers of lower ranks upto the level of Under Secretary/Joint Secretary concerned.

(c) It is for the Ministries/Departments concerned to ensure that the instructions are scrupulously followed by their officers and take appropriate action if there is any transgressions by any of them. Information in this regard is not monitored centrally.

#### पुलिस द्वारा तिहाड़ जेल में विचाराधीन बंदियों को यातना

6061. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिन 10



फरवरी, 1983 के हिन्दी समाचार पत्र "जनयुग" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली के तिहाड़ जेल में विचाराधीन कैदियों को पुलिस द्वारा अमानवीय यातना दी जाती है की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) सारे देश में उन जेलों के नाम क्या है जिनमें पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रकार की अमानवीय यातनाओं की घटनाएं हुई हैं;

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो, उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बेंकटसुब्बया) : (क) सरकार ने समाचार देखा है। दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में मुख्य न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट को विचाराधीन कैदियों की याचिकाओं में निहित आरोपों की जांच करने और उच्च न्यायालय को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का निदेश दिया है।

(ख) "जेल" विषय राज्य सूची में शामिल है और उसमें नजरबंद व्यक्तियों का रख-रखाव करना राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों का उत्तरदायित्व है। देश में जेलों के अन्दर दिन प्रति दिन की वारदातों/घटनाओं के बारे में भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई सूचना नहीं रखी जाती। परन्तु कैदियों इत्यादि को सताने/तंग करने की कोई घटना सरकार के ध्यान में आती है तो उसे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन को भेज दिया जाता है। जहां तक दिल्ली का संबंध है, प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान जेल के अन्दर किसी कैदी को सताने का कोई मामला नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) और (घ) कैदियों के साथ किए गए अमानवीय व्यवहार के विरुद्ध संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे राज्य मुख्यालयों और संस्थागत दोनों स्तर पर निरीक्षण और पर्यवेक्षण के लिए तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाएं। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे नियमित अवधि पर जेलों का दौरा करने के लिए अधिकारियों और गैर-अधिकारियों के बोर्ड्स आफ विजिटर्स गठित करें और जेलों में व्याप्त स्थिति के संबंध में रिपोर्ट दें। इसके अतिरिक्त जैसा उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा निदेश दिया गया है, राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे जेलों के अन्दर ऐसे स्थानों पर, जहां कैदी आसानी से पहुंच सकें, शिकायत बक्से रखने के लिए जेल प्राधिकारियों को अनुदेश दें। ये शिकायत बक्से जिला तथा सत्र न्यायाधीश अथवा जिला मजिस्ट्रेट अथवा उनकी ओर से किसी अधिकारी द्वारा उनके जेलों के नियमित दौरों में खोले जायेंगे।

#### Aerial Reconnaissance By Second Expedition To Antarctica.

6062. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second expedition to Antarctica has been able to have any aerial reconnaissance to find out if the areas where they are operating have rich mineral resources;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to have land surveys done also and if so the findings thereof; and

(d) whether Government would be entitled to have exploratory rights to have these minerals extracted and made use of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Report from the second Expedition to Antarctica has not yet been received.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु प्रस्ताव

6063. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को बिहार सरकार से उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए कितने प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और कितने प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किए गए तथा कितने प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों को कब तक स्वीकृत किए जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :

(क) और (ख) 1.1.1981 से 31.3.1983 के दौरान बिहार राज्य में औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना के लिए बिहार राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न उपक्रमों से 26 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आवेदन औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय में प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से अब तक 12 मामलों में स्वीकृति दे दी गई है, 11 प्रस्ताव रद्द कर दिए गए अथवा अन्यथा निपटा दिए गए हैं और 31.3.1983 को प्राप्त एक आवेदन सहित शेष 3 आवेदन फिलहाल विचाराधीन हैं। सरकार का निरन्तर यह प्रयत्न रहता है कि औद्योगिक लाइसेंस आवेदनों को यथासम्भव शीघ्र निपटा दिया जाये।

### Rates Of Overtime Allowance Admissible To Employees Of Banks, LIC And Public Sector Undertakings VIS-A-VIS Central Government Employees

6064. SHRI R.N. RAKESH :  
SHRI D.P. JADEJA :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) the existing rates of overtime allowance per hour admissible to the Central Government employees;

(b) when these rates were fixed and revised;

(c) the rates of O.T.A. per hour admissible to the employees of R.B.I., S.B.I., and other nationalised banks, LIC and other public sector undertakings;

(d) the reasons for such a wide difference between the rates of O.T.A. admissible to Central Government employees and the employees of organisations mentioned above in part (c);

(e) whether there is any proposal to revise the rates of O.T.A. for Central Government employees; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) There are different rates of overtime allowance for different categories of Central Government employees like office staff, operative staff, employees in government industrial establishments, staff car drivers, etc. The O.T.A. rates applicable to all the categories in the various departments are not centrally available. However, the existing rates of overtime allowance applicable to office staff and staff car drivers are given in Statement I.

(b) The rates of overtime allowance for office staff were fixed w.e.f. 1.6.1961 and were last revised w.e.f. 1.2.1974. The rates for some other categories like the staff car drivers, P&T operative staff

were recently revised on the basis of Arbitration awards.

(c) The rates of overtime allowance applicable to the employees of RBI, SBI and other nationalised banks, LIC and other public sector undertakings are given in Statement-II.

(d) The conditions of service, hours of work, nature of work and pay scales and emoluments of Central Government employees are different from those of the

staff working in Banks, LIC, Public Sector Undertakings etc.

(e) and (f) The demands for revision of the rates of O. T. A. for Central Government employees have been considered from time to time and the OTA rates for P&T operative staff and staff car drivers were revised in the recent past. A demand for revision of OTA rates for office staff was referred to the Board of Arbitration under the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery. The Award given by the Board is under consideration.

### Statement-I

*Statement showing the rates of Overtime Allowance applicable to office staff and staff car drivers*

#### (i) Office Staff

| Emoluments<br>Rs.               | Overtime allowance per hour<br>Rs.  |            |
|---------------------------------|---|------------|
|                                 | Upto the first one<br>hour in excess of<br>the prescribed<br>hours of work. | Thereafter |
| Below Rs. 275                   | Nil   | 0.95       |
| 275 and above but below Rs. 325 | Nil   | 1.25       |
| 325 and above but below Rs. 375 | Nil   | 1.55       |
| 375 and above but below Rs. 425 | Nil   | 1.80       |
| 425 and above but below Rs. 475 | Nil   | 2.05       |
| 475 and above but below Rs. 525 | Nil   | 2.35       |
| 525 and above but below Rs. 575 | Nil   | 2.60       |
| 575 and above but below Rs. 625 | Nil   | 2.90       |
| 625 and above but below Rs. 675 | Nil   | 3.20       |
| 675 and above                   | Nil   | 3.45       |

#### (ii) Staff Car Drivers

|                                 |     |      |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|
| Below Rs. 575                   | Nil | 4.30 |
| 575 and above but below Rs. 625 | Nil | 4.50 |
| 625 and above but below Rs. 675 | Nil | 4.90 |
| 675 and above but below Rs. 725 | Nil | 5.25 |

| 1                               | 2   |      |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|
| 725 and above but below Rs. 775 | Nil | 5.60 |
| 775 and above but below Rs. 825 | Nil | 6.00 |
| 825 and above but below Rs. 875 | Nil | 6.40 |
| 875 and above but below Rs. 925 | Nil | 6.75 |
| 925 and above                   | Nil | 6.95 |

### Statement-II

*Rates of Overtime Allowance applicable to employees of Reserve Bank of India  
Nationalised Banks (including SBI) LIC and Public Sector Undertakings.*

#### 1. Reserve Bank of India

| Category of Employees   | Rates of OTA                               |                           |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| (i) Class III employees |  |                           |
| (A) On week days        | 150% of hourly emoluments                  |                           |
| (B) On Sundays/holidays | 200% of hourly emoluments                  |                           |
| (ii) Class IV employees |  |                           |
| (A) On week days        | (i) for first four quarters of an hour.    | 150% of hourly emoluments |
|                         | (ii) Thereafter...                         | 200% of hourly emoluments |
| (B) On Saturdays        | (i) for the first four quarters of an hour | 150% of hourly emoluments |
|                         | (ii) for the next six quarters             | 170% of hourly emoluments |
|                         | (iii) Thereafter...                        | 200% of hourly emoluments |
| (C) On Sundays/holidays | 200% of hourly emoluments                  |                           |

#### 2. Employees of Nationalised Banks (including State Banks of India)

##### Categories

##### Overtime as percentage of hourly emoluments

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Week days (excluding Saturdays & Holidays) | Saturdays (excluding Holidays) |
|--|--------------------------------|

| 1  | 2     | 3     |
|--|-------|-------|
| <i>Workmen other than the Members of the Subordinate Staff</i> |       |       |
| For first two quarter hours of overtime work                   | @ 100 | @ 100 |
| For next four quarter hours of overtime work                   | @ 170 | @ 170 |
| For next four quarter hours of overtime work                   | @ 200 | @ 170 |
| For rest of the overtime work                                  | @ 200 | @ 200 |
| <i>Subordinate Staff</i>                                       |       |       |
| For first four quarter hours of overtime work                  | @ 150 | @ 150 |
| For next four quarter hours of overtime work                   | @ 200 | @ 170 |
| For rest of the overtime work                                  | @ 200 | @ 200 |

For the work done on Sundays and Holidays, a workman will be paid for the entire period of work at 200% of his hourly emoluments unless any such day happens to be a working day for him.

### 3. Employees of L.I.C.

#### Category

#### Rates of Overtime Allowance

|                   | Minimum per hour<br>Rs. | Maximum per hour<br>Rs. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sweepers          | 4.21                    | 8.10                    |
| Peons             | 4.37                    | 8.30                    |
| Drivers           | 5.71                    | 10.47                   |
| Record Clerks     | 4.28                    | 10.65                   |
| Assistants        | 4.90                    | 15.61                   |
| Section Heads     | 7.03                    | 17.61                   |
| Stenographers     | 5.90                    | 16.67                   |
| Hr. Grade Asstts. | 7.30                    | 19.14                   |
| Superintendents   | 10.10                   | 19.93                   |

### 4 Employees of Public Sector Undertakings

For the public sector undertakings covered by the Factories Act or Shops and Establishments Act, the OTA rates are as provided in the respective Acts. For other undertakings, different rates have been prescribed by the different undertakings. Information about the rates prescribed is not centrally available.

### Lottery Conducted By B.S.F.

6065. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Border Security Force conducts a lottery;

(b) whether Government have given permission for the same;

(c) the purposes for which the amount of Lottery is intended for; and

(d) whether any other Government Departments are also conducting lotteries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Headquarters Director General, Border Security Force organise a Fete and Raffle occasionally for which permission has been obtained from the Delhi Administration. The profit accrued from such raffles/fete goes to the B.S.F. Welfare/Benevolent Fund which is used for the cause of war widows, disabled B.S.F. jawans and their dependents in the shape of financial assistance and *ex-gratia* payment in the event of death invalidation etc.

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

### Review Of Expenditure Incurred By State For Plan Implementation

6066. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission undertakes reviews every year of the expenditure incurred by the States for the plan implementation for which the Central Government funds are made available;

(b) if so, what has been the findings of the Commission of the expenditure pattern of the States during the last three years;

(c) whether along with the plan expenditure, the Commission also undertakes any review of the non-plan expenditure and if not, the reasons thereof; and if such review is undertaken, then findings of the Commission regarding the trend during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The expenditure incurred by each State on its Annual Plan is reviewed.

(b) A statement indicating the actual expenditure in 1980-81 and 1981-82 by Individual States under major sectors of development, is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in library see No. LT 6314/83] The final figures of actual expenditure for 1982-83 are not yet available. As may be seen from the annexure, the total expenditure of all the States taken together in these two years has exceeded the originally approved outlays, and there has been also excess expenditure under all the sectors except irrigation, flood control and economic services where some shortfall in expenditure has occurred.

(c) Yes, Sir. At the time of the assessment of the financial resources for the States' Annual Plans, the actual non-plan expenditure in the previous one or two years and the latest estimates for the current year are taken into account and the State Governments are advised to economise the non-plan expenditure without affecting the efficient maintenance of the assets and services already created. Information about yearwise and State-wise non-plan expenditure in 1980-81 (actuals), 1981-82 (pre-actuals) and 1982-83 (latest estimates) on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments is annexed. It would be observed therefrom that the non-plan expenditure has been on the increase partly due to normal growth and partly due to sanction of additional dearness allowance to Government employees and higher cost of maintenance of assets and services already created due to inflation.

### Innovation Of Bullock Carts Design

6067. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute has devised ten new innovated designs of bullock-carts with many-sided advantage to the small farmers' transportation problems;

(b) if so, the details of the designs innovated;

(c) which of the above ten designs have been selected for standardisation and production;

(d) the estimated tonnage of load carried and the passengers transported in the country per year and by how many traditional Bullock-carts;

(e) what is the likely purchase price of the new innovated design bullock-carts and the yearly cost of its maintenance;

(f) whether any arrangement or plans have been drawn to provide finance to farmers purchasing the new type bullock-carts through the new District Credit Plans drawn by the Reserve Bank; and

(g) if so, the details of the credit procedure ?

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) The Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi is doing work towards improvement of the bullock-cart. In view of the very large number of carts already existing, the thrust of the Institute's work is for inserts and modification that would bring one benefit or the other. Under a scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Road Wing), the Institute had prepared 10 carts with new features and these are undergoing field trials with Delhi farmers since 1981-82. These trials are in respect of such features as taper roller bearing

and its housing, waste rubber tyres, braking mechanism, adjustable draw-bar, and different types of loading platforms.

(c) Recommendations about the various inserts and modifications will be made after conclusion of the hold trials.

(d) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport had sanctioned an all-India survey for carrying out socio-economic studies on bullock cart transport in rural areas. The survey was conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi and Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. The study covering 410 million population in 14 States and 2 Union Territories revealed that total animal cart population was 15.1 million of which 87.5% were traditional type (wooden wheeled) and 12.5% were pneumatic tyred carts. Total rural household freight traffic was 1340 million tonnes of which 80% was within the villages. About 70% of freight traffic was handled by animal carts both within and outside the village.

(e) The actual price and maintenance cost will be arrived at in the light of the field trials now in progress. However, the rough estimate of initial cost is between Rs. 2000-3500, depending upon the materials and type of cart.

(f) and (g) For propagation of new models, the innovated designs are proposed to be passed on to State Governments, agro based corporations and other organised sectors connected with rural development programmes. No plans have been drawn to provide finance to farmers for purchasing improved carts.

### Racket In Fake Medical Degrees And Certificates

6068. SHRI DEEN BANDHUVERMA :  
SHRI A.C. DAS :

Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police have smashed an organised racket in fake medical degree and certificates;



(b) if so, how many such medical degrees have been distributed so far; and

(c) the action taken to seize the fake medical degrees ?

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

(b) As per records seized 100 bogus medical certificates/degrees had been distributed.

(c) A such fake certificates have since been seized in Delhi and a police party has been sent to Uttar Pradesh to detect such fake certificates issued to persons residing in that State.

#### Incentive To Sport Goods Industry

6069. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian sports goods industry is on the verge of collapse;

(b) have the prices of raw material gone up considerably and even then the raw material is not forthcoming steadily from the producing State such as J&K;

(c) are Government not giving adequate and suitable incentives to the industry as compared to other neighbouring countries like Pakistan;

(d) are the industry unable to get quality leather for the manufacture of leather sports goods;

(e) is the Export Promotional Council headless; and

(f) if so, what are the details of the steps which Government propose to take to bring the industry on proper and competing footings ?

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

(b) The prices of various raw materials

used in sports goods manufacture such as different species of wood and cane, have gone up considerably. These raw materials are not easily available due to some restrictions imposed on their movement from the States where they are available.

(c) In order to encourage production and export of sports goods, Government is providing suitable incentives which includes Cash Compensatory Support and exemption of import duty on the import of important raw materials like Nylon Gut, Ash wood, Beech wood, Willow clefts, Shuttle cock feathers and Cork bottoms. The incentives offered to sports goods industry are comparable to those provided by neighbouring countries.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

(f) Sports goods industry have done well in exports inspite of recession and severe competition in sophisticated markets abroad. Small Industries Development Organisation is providing necessary technical advice, common facility service, testing and training facilities for encouraging the production and export of various types of sports goods. Indigenous supply of cane for sports goods industry is being made available through the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council for export production of various types of wood based sports goods. The Council/trade are permitted to take part in fairs/exhibitions in foreign countries and also within the country to enable them to know the latest technology in the world to improve the quality of the Indian Sports goods. The Government also gives grants for study teams to visit foreign countries for exploring possibilities of increasing export of sports goods. Foreign experts are invited under ITC/ SIDA assistance for helping the industry in upgrading their technology.

#### Register Of Foreign Missionaries

6070. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether register of foreign missionaries maintained by the Ministry contains

only the details of the Christian Missionaries; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider registering missionaries from Muslim countries and other religions also ?

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

(a) and (b) No register of foreign missionaries is maintained by the Ministry. Foreigners entering India on visas are governed by registration requirements under the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the rules thereunder irrespective of their occupation or nationality, when their stay exceeds a specified period.

#### Authorisation to Issue Caste Certificates For Tribals By M.Ps And M.L.As

6071. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of HOME Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether MPs and MLAs are authorised to issue caste certificates for tribals; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) names of the officials in Delhi authorised to issue caste certificates for persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir. M.Ps and M.L.As are not authorised to issue certificates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the reasons being that the certificate-issuing authorities are required to make a proper verification before they actually issue such certificates.

(b) The following officers have been authorised by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi to issue such certificates in the U.T. of Delhi :

(i) The Officer Incharge (CCS-II)

Deputy Commissioner's office, Tis Hazari, Delhi.

(ii) S.D.M. New Delhi.

(iii) S.D.M. Shahdara.

No community has been specified as Scheduled Tribe in relation to the U.T. of Delhi. However, the above officers are authorised to issue the Scheduled Caste/Tribe certificate to a person who has migrated from another state to Delhi on the production of the genuine certificate issued to his father/mother by the prescribed authority of the State of the father's/mother's origin except where the prescribed authority feels that detailed enquiry is necessary through the State of origin before issue of the certificate. The certificate will be issued irrespective of whether the caste/tribe in question is scheduled or not in relation to the State/ Union Territory to which the person has migrated. This facility does not alter the Scheduled Caste/Tribe status of the person in relation to the one or the other State.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 866 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1983 rescinding the Salt (Price Control) Order, 1977, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library See No. LT-627683]

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) Sir, a news item and photo has appeared.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

Mr. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record without my permission. He will live longer.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY  
(Bombay North East) : Please send good  
wished to Shri Jyoti Basu.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष  
जी, आपने वायदा किया था कि कल गेहूँ  
की सपोर्ट प्राइस के बारे में ऐलान किया  
जायगा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने वायदा माना  
वब था ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपने तो माना  
था । आप मेरी बात सुन लें । बंगाल में  
कांग्रेस वाले शोर करें तो यह भाई करें,  
पंजाब में दूसरे शोर करें तो यह भाई शोर  
करें जरा रास्ता बना दो पुलिस को इतनी  
खुली छूट न हो कि लोगों के मारे और  
न पुलिस को लोग मारें । यह हिंसा का  
वातावरण देश में नहीं होना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आ रही है होम  
मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड (व्यवधान)

मैं सब की बात सुनता हूँ, व्यवस्था से  
सारा काम चलता है और जब आप लोग  
या लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बलीज में जो लोग हैं  
वह जो चुन कर आते हैं, जो विधान के  
अनुसार कानून बनाने के हकदार हैं, जिन्हें  
देश को चलाना है, पहले तो यह सोचें, हमें  
सोचना चाहिये कि हम किस प्रकार की  
व्यवस्था चाहते हैं ?

आज आपने जो कहा, मेरे दिल में बात  
आयी कि आपको कहूँ और आपके माध्यम  
से सारे देश से कहूँ । जो कुछ मैं पढ़ता हूँ  
आजकल या सुनने में आया है, असेम्बलीज  
में हमारी जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार होता  
है, मुझे चिन्ता है और आप सब को होनी  
चाहिये । और जो भी जागरूक हैं इस देश  
में, जिन्हें थोड़ा सा प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास है  
उनको थोड़ा सोचना पड़ेगा कि किस तरीके

से हमें इस देश को चलाना है ? और अगर  
हम ही ऐसा करेंगे, जो बाड़ खेत की रक्षा  
के लिये लगायी है अगर वही खेत को खाने  
लग जाए, रक्षक ही भक्षक बन जायगा, तो  
कैसे काम चलेगा ? ऐसी बात नहीं होनी  
चाहिये । कोई कहीं पावर में है, कोई कहीं  
है । यह सत्ता लोगों की है, लोग मालिक  
हैं । इस देश से राजा और प्रजा तो चले  
गये, अब तो आप लोग हैं, या जनता है,  
राजा हमारे लोग हैं, इसलिये सब को हमें  
सोचकर चलना पड़ेगा । अब किसी की  
बारी है, लेकिन जो तंत्र बना है उसको  
लागू करने के लिये हमें ठंडे दिल से सोचना  
चाहिये । मैं बिल्कुल आप से प्रार्थना करना  
चाहता हूँ सबकी मार्फत से ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay  
South) : Why don't you convene a  
conference ? Why don't you take the  
initiative for convening a conference ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :  
बैठक बुलाइए... (व्यवधान)... आप ने जो  
कुछ कहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।  
...(व्यवधान)... इस पर फैसला होना  
चाहिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
बैठक बुलाइए आज का राजा परमानेंट  
समझ रहा था कि हम परमानेंट राजा हो  
गए । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए (वायोलेंस की  
बात करते हैं)

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए । मैं  
बताता हूँ । जब आपने जनता को साकत  
बख्श दी और वोट का हक दे दिया कि  
पांच साल में पहले या पीछे, जनता सब

कुछ कर सकती है। वह किसी की परवाह नहीं करती है।

(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कर देती है। बदल देती है। तो फिर क्यों बायोलैस का सहारा लेना है। वह सारों के प्रति घातक होगा। जो बायोलैस करता है, उसके प्रति भी और देश प्रति भी घातक होगा। (बायोलैस कहीं भी करो, वह अनुचित है। अनुचित सदैव रहेगा। उसका हमें सहारा नहीं लेना चाहिए) (व्यवधान)

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I agree with you about the 'Rakshak' becoming 'Bhakshak'. But the Central Government employees have come out without any clothes on and the Government must come out with a statement. How can they go to such an extreme extent? There should be some consideration for that.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** देखिए, अच्छा नहीं है। गलत बात है। ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। टेरिकाट हो या खदर हो-सारी बातें समझाई जा सकती हैं। ऐसा करने से अशुद्धि होती है। (व्यवधान)

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They have gone to such an extreme extent and the Government is answerable to this.

(Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहले शास्त्री जी की बात सुन लूँ, फिर आपकी सुनूँगा।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** अनाथ के बारे में, जो जवाब दिया है...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आएगा, करवा देंगे।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** कब करवा देंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** देखेंगे, मैं सोच रहा हूँ।  
(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने क्या बोला है। मेरे से बात कर लेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :**  
**अध्यक्ष जी,** कल हजारों रेल मजदूरों ने यहां डिमांड स्ट्रेशन किया है। आपसे भी मिले हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि उनकी मांगों के बारे में सरकार वक्तव्य दे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने पंटीशन भेज दिया है। आप इसको 377 में दे दीजिए। आप 377 में दूसरा दे दीजिए। जो दिया था वह स्टेट के मुताल्लिक था। आप बदल दीजिए, हम रख देंगे।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I very much agree with the sentiments that you have expressed about the responsibilities of the elected representations. Why don't you convene a conference of the representatives of the State Legislatures and take up this matter, as Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वाजपेयी जी ने भी कहा है। आपने भी कहा है। आ जाएगा।

SHRI R.P. YADAV (Madhepura) : Sri, notices have been issued to terminate the services of 49 teacher in Delhi...

Mr. SPAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :**  
मान्यवर, रक्षा मंत्री जी ने हिन्दुस्तान मोनार्क के बारे में जो वक्तव्य दिया है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। आप मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं क्या उनके खिलाफ प्रिवलेंज मोशन दूँ, क्योंकि वह बीस करोड़ की डिलिंग है। जिसके पास न कोई फैक्ट्री है और न कुछ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए ।  
आप लिखकर दीजिए ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उसका इजरायल से संबंध है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखकर दीजिए, ऐसे नहीं होता है ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मान्यवर, आप बहस करवाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए । मैं बहस करवा दूंगा ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप बहस करवाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए । ऐसे कहने से थोड़े ही बात हो जाएगी ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गौरखपुर) : यह अष्टाचार जो हो रहा है । वह इसी कंपनी के जरिए से हो रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान मोनार्क के जरिए से ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लेंगे ।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : मैंने आपको नोटिस दिया है । लेकिन मैं दूसरी चीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । मैंने एक एडजनमेंट मोशन दिया है । बहुत गम्भीर मामला है पूरे देश में भुखमरी की स्थिति है । लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई दफा करवा दिया है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और करवा देंगे ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : डिसकशन के लिए आल-रैंडी दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करवा देंगे । मैंने पहले भी कई दफा करवाया है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सरकार से कहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार भी देखेगी । सरकार ने काफी दिया है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : इस सदन में बार-बार यह चिंता व्यक्त की गई है कि जो फेयर प्रइस शांप्स से गेहूं या गल्ला मिलता है, उसमें कचरा और मिट्टी बहुत होती है ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 377 दे दीजिए ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, in spite of Prime Minister's visit to Assam, the Assam problem has not been solved... (Interruptions). A meeting should be called... (Interruptions).

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हम आपके सामने फेयर प्राइस शांप्स का मामला ही रख रहे हैं । यह सारे देश की समस्या है .. (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राम स्वरूप राम ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोलिए, मैंने राम स्वरूप रामजी को बोलने की इजाजत दी है । आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने आपके समक्ष एक कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है कि डालमियानगर की रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है कि लोग भूख का शिकार होने लगे हैं । आप इस पर हमारा कालिंग अटेंशन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसे देख लेंगे, कंसीडर कर लेंगे

## NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to  
lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 311 (E) (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchanges of on Conversion of Cetrain foreign currencies into Indian currency of vice-versa in supersession of Notification No. G.S.R. 2 (E) dated the 1st January, 1983, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6277/83]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 301 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum extending upto 30th June, 1983, the exemption from excise duty to Raw Naptha used in the manufacture of Amdnia granted *vide* Notification No. 2/83-Central Excise dated the 1st January, 1983 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1941. [Placed in Library See No LT-6278/83]

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLU- TIONS

### FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANA (Madras North): I beg to present the Fifty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

### FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola): I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Indian Airlines.

## COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAM-  
CHANDR WASNIK (Buldhana): I beg  
to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and  
English versions) of the Committee on  
Petitions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Now, we go to the  
next item; Calling Attention.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा प्वाएंट  
ऑफ़ आर्डर है कि कालिंग अटेंशन का यह  
मामला शिक्षा मंत्रालय का नहीं है, यह  
मेडिकल से सम्बन्धित है। पिछली बार जब  
हमने इस सदन में इस मामले को उठाया  
था तो शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि मैं  
क्या करूँ, यह मामला मेडिकल से सम्बन्धित  
है। आप इसका जवाब मेडिकल से सम्बन्धित  
मंत्रालय से दिलवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह ठीक नहीं है  
तो सोच लेंगे।

### (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहते हैं कि यह कालिंग  
अटेंशन मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ एजुकेशन के अन्तर्गत  
आता है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR  
(Gorakhpur): Government has collec-  
tive responsibility.

Mr. SPEAKER: Let us see what he  
says.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप इसके  
लिए दोनों को बुलाइये। पिछली बार जब  
डिस्कशन हुआ था तो यह बात आयी थी

और यह बात रिकार्ड पर है। आप उसे देख लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब तो एक ही मिनिस्टर देगा। लेट हिम आन्सर।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप उन्हें जवाब देने की परमीशन दे दीजिए, लेकिन हेल्थ वाला भी तो यहां रहना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) पिछली बार स्वयं शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि हमें इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने मोनार्क के बारे में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा। I will have to consider everything and then decide. बाद में देख लेंगे, अपने को कोई बन्दिश थोड़े ही आ रही है।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The senior Minister is not in the House to answer this Calling Attention.

Mr. SPEAKER : She is in the hospital.  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then, why not postpone it? I do not mean any disrespect to the junior Minister, but I do not think, he will be in a position to do justice. Health Minister is not here; even the senior Minister of Education is not here.

Mr. SPEAKER : Let us see; if we are not satisfied, we will have it again.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको हाउस की मर्यादा का खयाल रखना चाहिए। कालिंग अटेंशन की अहमियत क्या रह जाएगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप इनकी बेल्यू क्यों घटा रहे हैं। ये भी सक्षम हैं।

I don't differentiate between man and man.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : हमारा तो रोज अपमान होता है। आज आपका अपमान हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है। सभी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं।

I don't treat them as Ministers. I treat them as Members.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : Sir, does the Hon. Member want reply or go by status?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ये कैबिनेट की मीटिंग में नहीं जा सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जा सकते हैं। मैं तो जाया करता था जब मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर था।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप लंबे थे, ये इतने लंबे नहीं हैं।

12-17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

NEED FOR ABOLITION OF CAPITATION FEE FOR ADMISSION TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मैं अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की और शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें :—

“शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रवेश के लिए प्रति



व्यक्ति प्रावेशिक शुल्क (कैपिटेशन फी) को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government are aware that the charging of large sums of money in the form of donation or capitation fee for admission of students in institutions of higher learning has been in existence largely in the field of engineering in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. There are a number of private engineering colleges and technical institutions in these States which adopt this undesirable practice.

The Government of India are totally opposed to the charging of capitation fee or of donations for the purposes of admission to an educational institution. The Government are of the view that admission to all institutions of higher learning should be made strictly on merit, with suitable reservation as prescribed by law for protecting the interests of the weaker sections of the community. The Government consider that the use of large sums of money for securing admission in any institution violates the principle of offering equal opportunity to eligible candidates.

The Prime Minister wrote a letter to all the Chief Ministers in April, 1981 condemning the charging of capitation fees for admission of students and specifically requesting the Chief Ministers to put an end to this pernicious practice. Later, in her inaugural address to the State Education Ministers' Conference in June, 1981, she again deplored the practice of charging capitation fees. Following this, the then Education Minister wrote letters to the Chief Ministers and the Ministers of Education of all the States, requesting them to take immediate action to put a stop to the practice of charging capitation fee by engineering colleges.

Most of the States which do not have any institution in their territory charging capitation fee have responded

favourably by welcoming the initiative of the Central Government in trying to stop the charging of capitation fee. The response of the above three States which have institutions which charge capitation fee also been favourable but have not yet been able to stop this practice due to certain legal and other difficulties. They are, however, making efforts to get over these difficulties. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently promulgated an Ordinance to ban the charging of capitation fees. The Ordinance is being replaced by a Bill which has already been passed by the State Assembly. The Government of Karnataka are taking legal steps to get on with the implementation of their plan of progressively abolishing the charging of capitation fees over a period of five years. The Government of Bihar is proceeding ahead to make arrangements for the inspection of the concerned institutions with a view to close down some of them, wherever necessary or to seek recognition of the remaining from the All India Council for Technical Education to ensure their functioning and development in accordance with the prescribed standards.

The Central Government in seized of the problem and the urgent need for abolition of capitation fees for admission in educational institutions. In pursuance of the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Central Government also propose to bring in suitable legislation in Parliament to prevent charging of capitation fees.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Not a word about medical colleges.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): 6 अगस्त, 1982 की डिबेट देख लें जिसमें श्रीमती शीला कौल जी ने कहा था कि यह तो हैल्थ का मामला है।

MR SPEAKER: Mr Minister, this is about educational institutions. What is the difference between a medical college and other educational institutions? Are they not educational institutions?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGON :** Here, we have mentioned about educational institutions; and we are dealing with those institutions which are under this Ministry. About institutions which are under the control of the Health Ministry, though the pattern is almost the same, we do not deal with them. That is why...

**Mr. SPEAKER :** So, you will not be able to take charge of that file.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGON :** So far as medical education is concerned, it is dealt with by the Health Ministry. So, I have not mentioned it. But the pattern is almost the same.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHDUR :** Let us discuss engineering education.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** आज डिस्कशन करवा लीजिए, कल हेल्थ पर हो जायेगा ।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Then we shall have to have another Calling Attention about medical colleges.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** आप निर्देश दें कि दोनों मंत्री सदन में उपस्थित होने चाहिए और अपने-अपने विषय का पूरी तरह से निर्वहण करें ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या दोनों को साथ कर सकते हैं ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** दोनों साथ होने चाहिए । यह सरकार ज्वाइन्ट रिस-पान्सेबिलिटी के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर चलती है ।

**SHRI P.K. THUNGON :** The pattern is the same, and the hon. Members can get certain information, as they have already got from out side. And about the medical...

**Mr. SPEAKER :** What is the difficulty if we take it up on a later date ? we will ask the Health Minister also to be here. We will now postpone it.

(Interruptions)

**Mr. SPEAKER :** We will take up 377 later on, because that list is not yet

ready. Now we will get on with the discussion on the Demands.

(Interruptions)

12-24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRAMTS,  
1983-84-CONTD.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY-CONTD.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Now Mr. Girdharilal Vyas. Is he not on his legs ? This is unthinkable. Next is Mr. Raghunath Singh Verma.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा (मैनपुरी) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे एनर्जी पर बोलने का मौका दिया है । कोई भी देश बिजली या ऊर्जा की शक्ति के बिना तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है । ऊर्जा ही हमारे देश के विकास की रीढ़ है

12-24 hrs.

(Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

ऊर्जा के मुख्य स्रोत पानी, कोयला, सौर गोबर गैस प्लान्ट और भू-तापीय उर्जा है । हमारे देश में मुख्य रूप से ऊर्जा शक्ति को पैदा करने के लिए बिजली और कोयला ही हैं । आज जो छोटे-मोटे ट्यूबवैल चल रहे हैं, वे खास कारगर नहीं हैं । सूरज की गर्मी पानी गरम करने और फल तथा आलू और केले के चिप्स आदि सुखाने के काम में ही आती है । अभी यह प्रयोगशाला में ही है । तारापुर में जो ऐटमिक पावर हाउस बनाया जा रहा है वह अमरीका के बीच में ही लटक रहा है, दूसरा मद्रास में है 235 मेगावट की यूनिट तैयार हो रही है, तीसरी कोटा में 220 मेगावट की यूनिट और चौथा

ऐटमिक पावर हाउस नरौरा में है जिसके लिये यूरेनियम की सप्लाई नहीं हो रही है ठीक से और जो हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। इसलिये हमें अपने पानी और कोयले पर ही निर्भर करना होगा ताकि देश में ऊर्जा के अतिरिक्त साधन लाये जा सकें और सारे देश की तरक्की हो सकें।

हमारे देश में 31,000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा होती है, लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि 80 प्रतिशत जनता जो गांवों में रहती है उसको बिजली खेती के लिये सिर्फ 15.6 परसेंट दी जा रही है, इंडस्ट्री लिये 60.6 परसेंट दी जा रही है, 3.8 परसेंट औरों को, 6 परसेंट काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को, और 4 परसेंट दूसरे साधनों के लिये दी जा रही है। रोजाना देखते हैं कि पूरे देश में बिजली की कमी है जिससे हमारी खेती और उद्योग चौपट हो रहे हैं। ऊर्जा मंत्री जी कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, किसानों की हालत यह है कि बिजली की कमी के कारण गेहूं की बोवाई नहीं कर सकें और सिंचाई न होने के कारण गेहूं की पैदावार कम होगी, हालांकि आंकड़ों में आप दिखा कर कहेंगे कि बम्पर क्रॉप हुई है। मैं स्वयं किसान हूं मेरी 4.5 एकड़ जमीन बिजली की कमी के कारण और सिंचाई न होने कारण खाली पड़ी हुई है। किसानों को 4, 5 घंटे बिजली देते हैं जिससे कोई फायदा नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि किसानों को बोवाई के समय और आंशिक के वक्त 24 घंटे बिजली दी जानी चाहिए तभी पैदावार बढ़ेगी। इस वर्ष गेहूं की पैदावार निश्चित रूप से कम होगी क्योंकि जो लास्ट पानी गेहूं में लगता है वह नहीं लग सका। इससे पैदावार आधी हो गई। आपकी सारी योजनायें खटाई में पड़ी हैं, कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों से मिनिमम गारन्टी लेते हैं। जनता पार्टी के समय सरकार ने 15 रु.

से घटा कर 12 रु. प्रति हाईस पावर कर दिया था। लेकिन आज की सरकार ने उसको बढ़ाकर पहले 15 रुपये प्रति हाईस पावर और इस वर्ष 22.50 कर दिया है। यह किसानों पर अन्याय है। बिजली एक घंटे भी नहीं मिलती है, हमारे यहां 15, 15 दिन तक बिजली नहीं आयी है जिससे किसानों में त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है।

इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स से कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इनको समाप्त किया जाय और एक डिपार्टमेंट के तौर पर उनसे काम लिया जाय जिससे किसानों को बिजली मिल सके। उत्तर प्रदेश में 3, 4 विद्युत योजनायें चल रही हैं जिसमें टिहरी है गंगा पर, छिबरी है यमुना पर खेती की जो पैदावार होती है वह 33 करोड़ की पैदावार होती है, और उद्योगों से जिनको कि आप 66.6 परसेंट बिजली देते हैं, 10, 11 करोड़ की पैदावार होती है। इससे बढ़कर और क्या अन्याय होगा कि बिजली की चोरी स्वयं वहां के कर्मचारी करते और कराते हैं। बिजली डिपार्टमेंट के लोग स्वयं ही आधी बिजली गायब कर देते हैं। वे लोग बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से मिले हुए हैं। टाटा, बिड़ला, डालमिया को चोरी से वे बिजली देते हैं जिससे कि आम कंज्यूमर्स को बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ होती है। इस प्रकार की जो स्थिति चल रही है उसको सुधारा जाना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां मैनपुरी में एक थर्मल पावर हाउस है उसकी हालत इतनी दयनीय है कि उसको अब प्राइवेट कांटेक्टर को दिया जा रहा है। जिले को बिजली मिल भी पायेगी या नहीं-इस बात को स्वयं सरकार ही जान सकती है।

इसी प्रकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि मैनपुरी में अधिशासी अभियन्ता का कार्या-

लय है। उनका आधा कार्यालय दो तहसीलों जसराना-शिकोहाबाद तहसीलों में ट्रांसफर हो रहा था लेकिन जैसा कि मुझे पता चला है अधिशासी अभियन्ता ने विद्युत बोर्ड के अधिकारियों को कई हजार रुपए देकर उस दफ्तर को जहां का तहां रखा है जिससे कि किसानों को बड़ी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। अपने काम के लिए उन्हें 30-30 मील चलकर मैनपुरी आना पड़ता और बिना रिश्तों लिए वहां पर कोई काम भी नहीं किया जाता है। बिना पैसा लिए हुए कोई एग्रीमेंट भी नहीं किया जाता है। और न फार्म ही लिए जाते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1979-80 में 16 परसेंट बिजली की कमी थी जोकि अब 8 परसेंट रह गई बताई जाती है। बताया जाता है कि 1984-85 तक बिजली की पूरी सप्लाई होने लगेगी और उससे किसानों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। लेकिन मुझे इस बात पर विश्वास नहीं होता है कि ऐसा सम्भव हो सकेगा। केवल दस परसेंट बिजली की कमी होने से 19 करोड़ रुपए का औद्योगिक नुकसान होता है और 4 करोड़ का सरकारी राजस्व में नुकसान पहुंचता है।

बिजली घरों की क्षमता इस वर्ष काफी बढ़ गई बताई जाती है। 7.5 परसेंट की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। उत्तरी खण्ड में 6.5 की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है लेकिन जम्मू कश्मीर में बिजली की कमी 36 परसेंट है, वेस्ट बंगाल में 28 परसेंट की कमी है, कर्नाटक में 26 परसेंट की कमी है, तमिलनाडू में 20 परसेंट की कमी है और राजस्थान में 22 परसेंट बिजली की कमी है। तमिलनाडू की स्थिति तो यह है वहां पर चार-पांच साल से वर्षा न होने के कारण पानी भी मोल बिक रहा है। वहां पर एक टैंकर दो सौ, ढाई सौ रुपए में मिलता है।

विभागीय इनफोर्शिएसी के कारण 1979-80 में 14 अरब का नुकसान हुआ है और इस वर्ष 20 अरब का घाटा होने की सम्भावना है। अनुमान है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 5 हजार मेगावाट बिजली की कमी हो जायेगी। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्युत योजनाओं के विलम्ब से चलने के कारण दो तीन गुना खर्चा बढ़ गया है। राज्य की 29 तापीय और जल विद्युत योजनाओं के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उनमें दो से लेकर दस वर्ष की देरी हुई है। राज्य में 1970-71 से 15 अरब 98 करोड़ 38 लाख की योजनायें चालू की गई थीं, वह देरी होने के कारण 32 अरब 81 करोड़ दो लाख तक पहुंच गई हैं। रिहन्द और माता टीला योजनायें 1955 से शुरू हुई और 65 तक तैयार हो पाई। रिहन्द डैम 19 सालों में तीन बार ही भर पाया है। खरीना शारदा नदी पर बना है। योजनायें इस सदी के अन्त तक भी पूरी नहीं हो जायेंगी। इस समय तक इन दोनों की लागत 20 अरब से ज्यादा तक पहुंच गई है। पूरी टरबाइन्स नहीं बनने से पानी नहीं मिलता है। लागत 34 करोड़ 39 लाख से बढ़कर 73 करोड़ 33 लाख तक पहुंच गई है। राम गंगा परियोजना की लागत 76 करोड़ 67 लाख से बढ़कर एक अरब, 33 करोड़ पर पहुंच गई है। इसलिए राम गंगा परियोजना तैयार नहीं हो पाई है। इस समय राज्य में जल विद्युत योजना तैयारी पर है, लेकिन उसके सुरंग में पानी नहीं है। टेहरी परियोजना पर एक अरब रुपया पानी की तरह बहाने पर भी यह योजना प्रारम्भ नहीं हो पाई, जबकि शुरू में एक अरब 90 करोड़ 72 लाख रुपए पर यह योजना प्रारम्भ की गई थी। अब 8 अरब, 27 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपए पर पहुंच गई है। जब तक यह योजना तैयार होगी, तब तक

पता नहीं कितना रुपया और खर्च हो जाएगा। मुझे तो यह भी विश्वास नहीं है कि यह योजना बीसवीं सदी तक पूरी हो पाएगी।

तेल, कोयला, प्राकृतिक गैस ये हमारे स्रोत हैं। एक लाख 11 हजार 628 मिलियन मिट्रिक टन कोयले के भंडार हमारे देश में हैं। 19075 मिट्रिक टन कुकिंग कोयला है और 22500 दूसरे किस्म का कोयला है, जिसका कि उपयोग थर्मल पावर हाउस में किया जा सकता है। हमारे यहां थर्मल पावर हाउस को दूर ले जाकर बनाया है। पिट-हैंड पर नहीं बनाया है। रेलवे का समन्वय नहीं हो पाता है। उनको सहयोग नहीं मिल पाता है। हमारे बहुत से बिजली घर कोयले की कमी की वजह से नहीं चल पाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि बिजली घर पिट-हैंड्स पर ही बनाये जायें, जिससे कोयले की धुलाई में परेशानी न हो। बिजली के ट्रांसमिशन पर भी कम खर्च होगा। बिजली किसानों और व्यापारियों को दी जा सकेगी।

श्रीमन्, पहले थर्मल पावर के बजाय जल विद्युत योजना पर काफी ध्यान दिया गया था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे का इनके साथ सहयोग रहना चाहिए, जिससे देश का औद्योगिकीकरण हो सके और हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सके। तेल के हमारे देश में बहुत बड़े-बड़े भण्डार हैं। दक्षिणी गोदावरी, बंगाल की खाड़ी, बम्बई हाईवे में काफी तेल उपलब्ध है। मैं अभी एस्टीमेट कमेटी में अरब सागर के एक स्थान को देखने के लिए गया था। वहां पर अधिकारी और बड़ी मेहनत से 150 मील दूर काम करते हैं, समुद्र में। मैं मानवीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने काफी कार्य इस क्षेत्र में किया

है बड़ी लगन से हमारे कर्मचारी और अधिकारी इसमें लगे हुए हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि हम सन् 1990 तक तेल में आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

हमारे देश में 5 लाख 76 हजार गांव हैं। जिनमें से बहुत कम गांवों में विद्युतीकरण हो पाया है। जब तक हम गांवों में अधिक बिजली नहीं देंगे तब तक शहरों में आबादी बढ़ती रहेगी। शहरों की जिस तरह से आबादी बढ़ रही है और शहरों की समस्याएं बढ़ रही हैं, वह सब हमारे सामने हैं। अभी मद्रास शहर में पीने के पानी की समस्या उठ खड़ी हुई है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि शहरों की आबादी न बढ़े तो गांवों को अधिक से अधिक बिजली दीजिए जिससे कि लोग गांवों में छोटे-छोटे उद्योग लगा सकें और गांव के लोग गांव में ही अपना धंधा कर सकें।

बिजली के कर्मचारी मिल कर के बिजली की चोरी कराते हैं। जब गांवों में किसान की खेती पक रही होती है उस समय वे बिजली की चोरी कराते हैं। बिजली की चोरी बिजली कर्मचारियों के सहयोग से ही हो सकती है और किसी में बिजली की चोरी करने की हिम्मत नहीं है। गैर-जानकार आदमी बिजली की चोरी नहीं कर सकता है। इसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। श्रीमन् अगर देश में किसान का खेत हरा होगा तो देश हरा होगा और खेत सूख जाएगा तो देश भूखा होगा। इसलिए किसानों को अधिक सुविधा देनी चाहिए। मेरा तो यह निवेदन है कि कुल पैदावार की 50 परसेंट बिजली किसान को मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि 80 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग देश में खेती के काम में लगे हैं।

कोयले के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिंगरीली में 9 करोड़ टन से भी

अधिक कोयला है। उसका हैड क्वार्टर रांची में है। रांची से उसका हैड क्वार्टर हटाकर सिंगरोली में बनाया जाना चाहिए। बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी अपने-अपने ऐशो आराम के लिए बड़े-बड़े शहरों में हैड क्वार्टर बना लेते हैं ताकि वहां उन्हें आराम की सारी सुख-सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकें। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसका हैड क्वार्टर सिंगरोली में बनाया जाए।

श्रीमन् कोयला मजदूर को 512 रुपये प्रतिमाह तनखाह मिलती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि बिजली मजदूर को भी इतनी ही तनखाह दी जाए। बिजली के महकमे में बहुत से कर्मचारी अस्थायी तौर पर काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे गांव में एक कर्मचारी बिजली का कनेक्शन जोड़ने के लिए आया। कनेक्शन जोड़ते वक्त उसकी डेथ हो गयी। वह डेलीवेजिज पर काम करता था। उसको कोई कम्पेनसेशन नहीं मिला। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि चाहे कोई परमापेंट तौर पर काम करता हो, चाहे टेम्परेरी तौर पर काम करता हो, दोनों को कम्पेनसेशन जैसे और बिभागों में दिये जाते हैं, उसी आधार पर दिये जाने चाहिए क्योंकि जीवन की कीमत नहीं आंकी जा सकती है। जीवन गरीब और अमीर सभी का बराबर है। आपको मेरे इस सुझाव पर अमल करना चाहिए कि कोयले और बिजली के मजदूरों की तनखाह एक हो।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि आपको सारे देश के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड बनाना चाहिए जिससे कि किसी राज्य में कमी के समय में दूसरे राज्य से बिजली दी जा सके। हमारे केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी के अधिकारियों ने बताया है कि यह ग्रिड 1990 तक बन पायेगा जिससे कि सरपलस बिजली वाले राज्यों से कमी वाले राज्यों

को बिजली दी जा सके और सूखे के टाइम पर दी जा सके।

श्रीमन् हमारे जो राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड हैं ये सभी राज्यों में एक सफेद हाथी की तरह हैं। ये बोर्ड करोड़ों रुपया खाते रहते हैं। इनके अधिकारी अपनी परसनल प्रापर्टी दिन दूनी, रात चौगुनी पैदा कर रहे हैं और ये बिजली की पैदावार 49 परसेंट ही कर रहे हैं। इसको आपको चेक करना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो ये सब साफ कर देंगे। इनकी मशीनें खराब हैं। मशीन लगाने से पहले ही ये इतनी कमीशन ले लेते हैं कि वे मशीनें ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर पातीं। मेरा सुझाव है कि अक्टूबर, नवंबर और दिसंबर में तथा अप्रैल मई और जून में किसानों को 24 घंटे बिजली दी जाए जिससे उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके।

सन् 2000 तक हमारी विद्युत की मांग चौगुनी हो जाएगी। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिक से अधिक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाए जाएं जिससे उस समय हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सके। हिमाचल प्रदेश और अरुणाचल प्रदेश का सर्वे किया जाना चाहिए। यहां पर अधिक विद्युत उत्पादन किया जा सकता है। कच्छ एरिया में समुद्र की लहरों से बिजली प्राप्त की जा सकती है। वहां पर कार्य चल रहा है। उस कार्य में तेजी लाई जानी चाहिए ताकि भविष्य में हमें पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली उपलब्ध हो सके।

शादियों-इत्यादि में बिजली की फिजूल खर्ची बंद की जाए और यही बिजली खेती और उद्योगों के लिए दी जाए। इससे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। हमारे देश में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत 133 बाट है जबकि कनाडा में 1100, स्वीडन में 9000, जापान



में 2000 और यू.एस.एस.आर. में 4000 वाट प्रति व्यक्ति है। इस बात से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि हम इस क्षेत्र में कितने पीछे हैं। हमारी टोटल इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 30000 मेगावाट की है। मांग 27000 मेगावाट है और पूर्ति 15000 मेगावाट की हो रही है। 11000 जल विद्युत का उत्पादन हो रहा है और बाकी कोयले से उत्पादन हो रहा है। अगले पाँच वर्षों में 2000 मेगावाट महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात विद्युत बोर्डों द्वारा प्राप्त होगी। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात विद्युत बोर्डों की हालत अच्छी है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। कर्ज पर कब तक यह चलता रहेगा बिल बढ़ाकर कब तक काम चलाते रहेंगे। जब तक ये इकानामी नहीं बरतेंगे तब तक इनका काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकता।

इसके साथ ही एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों पर लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया विद्युत का बकाया है। उनको स्प्लाई बंद नहीं की जाती है। लेकिन अगर किसान का 1000 रुपया भी बकाया है तो उसका कनेक्शन काट दिया जाता है। वह सिंचाई नहीं कर सकता। उसके बच्चे पढ़ नहीं सकते। पूंजीपतियों से अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत रहती है इसलिए उनका कनेक्शन नहीं काटा जाता। इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी में 25 अधिकारियों के पद हैं जिसमें से 10 खाली हैं। इन पदों को शीघ्र भरना चाहिये। 6 सेक्रेटरीज में से 5 आई. ए. एस. हैं एक इंजीनियर है। ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरीज में भी केवल एक इंजीनियर है बाकी सब आई. ए. एस. हैं। आई. ए. एस. आफिसर को रामबाण

समझा गया है जिसको जहाँ चाहे रखा जा सकता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि अधिक से अधिक टेक्निकल आदमियों को रखा जाना चाहिए।

चालू वित्त वर्ष में 132 मिलियन यूनिट बिजली पैदा करने का लक्ष्य है जो पिछले वर्ष से 7 प्रतिशत अधिक है। फरवरी 1983 तक के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया गया है। कोयले की पैदावार भी हमको बढ़ानी होगी। 1982 में कोयले की पैदावार बढ़ी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1977 से 1979 तक गतिरोध रहा है। 1981-82 में कोयले में 96 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन वृद्धि हो पायी है। 1982 में आपका लक्ष्य 12.4 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन का था लेकिन वह 12.49 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन तक पहुँच गया इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ। हमें इससे ही सन्न नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि कोयले की पैदावार को और बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए जिससे देश की योजनाएँ आगे बढ़ सकें। बिहार में कोयले की चोरी कितनी होती है, इसका आपको पता है। मुगलसराय में जितनी भी चोरी होती है उसको आप रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष हम लोग कोयला खदान देखने गए थे। वहाँ हमने देखा कि लोग जबर्दस्ती ट्रक लगा देते हैं, वे आतंकवादी भी बहुत हैं। वहाँ एक गैंग बना हुआ है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहाँ सी. आर. पी. या बी. एस. एफ. को लगाया जाए ताकि कोयले की चोरी न हो सके।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 19066 मेगावाट बिजली का लक्ष्य रखा गया था। जबकि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 20300 मेगावाट का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इस वर्ष के लिए 3500 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त क्षमता का लक्ष्य रखा गया था।



नेशनल ग्रीड बनाने से ही इसका काम चल पायेगा जिससे कमी के समय में दूसरे राज्यों को अधिक बिजली दी जा सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Regarding Matters under Rule 377 the Members will be called at 2 o'clock Mr. Vyas may speak now. When the Members are called, they must be present in the House.  
(Interruptians)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, as a special case you can speak. You have already taken 12 minutes, you will get three minutes more now.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : I will take 15 minutes.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't repeat what all you have spoken yesterday.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं लिगनाइट के बारे में जिक्र कर रहा था। हमारे राजस्थान में लिगनाइट के बहुत बड़े भण्डार हैं। हमारे माननीय सांसद श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन जी के इलाके बाड़मेर में भी लिगनाइट के बहुत बड़े भण्डार हैं। हम माननीय मंत्री जी को पिछले दो सालों से कह रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां लिगनाइट के पावर प्रोजेक्ट लगाइए, परन्तु अभी तक उसका कुछ पता नहीं है। अभी तक प्लानिंग कमीशन को भी लिखकर नहीं भेजा है। हमने प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर से भी निवेदन किया कि हमारे यहां यह प्रोजेक्ट मंजूर करवा दीजिए। लेकिन, अभी तक कुछ भी फारवर्ड नहीं किया है। इस प्रकार से व्यवस्था चलेगी तो राजस्थान में किस प्रकार से बिजली प्राप्त हो सकेगी। इस बारे में आप स्वयं विचार कर सकते हैं। आज राजस्थान में सारी इन्डस्ट्रीज बंद पड़ी हैं। कृषि के लिए चार घण्टे से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं मिलती है।

सारी की सारी फसल तबाह हो गई है। अगर वहां लिगनाइट बेस्ड पावर प्रोजेक्ट लगा दिया जाए तो सैकड़ों मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है और उसके जरिये से किसानों, कारखानों और सभी को बिजली देकर गरीबी दूर करने का बहुत बड़ा प्रयत्न किया जा सकता है। दूसरा निवेदन हाईडल बेस्ड प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में है। मगर राजस्थान के जितने भी हाईडल प्रोजेक्ट हैं वह सब बाहर दूसरे प्रदेशों में हैं, जैसे पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली। हमारे यहां पर कोई भी हाईडल प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, इसलिए ऐसे प्रदेशों में आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा थर्मल प्लांट लगायें ताकि अकाल के समय उनको बिजली मिल सके जिससे खेती और उद्योग पर बुरा असर न पड़े।

हमारे यहां कोटा में 420 मेगावाट की दो ऐटमिक पावर प्लांट यूनिट्स लगायी हैं जो साल में 20 दिन ही चलती हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन दोनों यूनिट्स को समाप्त करके दूसरे नये प्रोजेक्ट लगायें ताकि हमें बिजली मिल सके। यह घिसीपिटी यूनिट्स लगा दी हैं, आप एवरेज लगा लीजिये कि कितने सालों में लगी हैं और कितने दिन यह दोनों प्रोजेक्ट चले हैं जिससे पता लग जायेगा कि ऐटमिक पावर प्लांट्स से राजस्थान को कितना नुकसान हुआ है। आप कितना ही प्रयत्न कीजिये यह घिसी पिटी ऐटमिक यूनिट्स चलने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। इसलिये इन दोनों ऐटमिक यूनिट्स को समाप्त करके और नए दो यूनिट्स आप राजस्थान को दें ताकि हमें 420 मेगावाट बिजली मिल सके जिससे उद्योग और खेती की पूरी बिजली उपलब्ध हो तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये।

इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स में करोड़ों रु. का घाटा है। अभी राजस्थान के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में सी. एंड ए. जी. की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है एक करोड़ से ज्यादा का सामान बोर्ड ने बिना आवश्यकता के और बिना टेंडर इनवाइट किए हुए खरीद लिया। तो जहां पर नियमों का पालन नहीं होता है और करोड़ों रु. बरबाद करते हैं, ऐसे जितने भी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स हैं सारे प्रदेशों में उन पर उचित नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था की जाय। आज इन बोर्ड्स से बिजली भी ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध नहीं होती है, बिजली की भी चोरी होती है लाखों रु. की बड़े लोगों द्वारा, लेकिन उसके खिलाफ बोर्ड्स कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं। अतः आप को कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये और चोरी करने वालों के खिलाफ जो केसेज राज्यों में पेंडिंग हैं उन पर तुरन्त ऐक्शन लिया जाय जिससे चोरी करने वाले बड़े लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो सके। करोड़ों रु. की बिजली हर साल लोग चुरा रहे हैं, करोड़ों रु. का सामान बिना टेंडर के खरीदा जा रहा है जिसका दुरुपयोग होता है इन्हीं कारणों से इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स में घाटे हो रहे हैं। आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये जिससे यह गड़बड़ियां न हों।

अब एक बात मैं मजदूरों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स में स्टाप रखने के लिये कोई नौम्स स्थापित किये हैं जिनके अनुसार इंजीनियर्स या मजदूर रखे जायें? मैं समझता हूं कि जितने भी बिजली बोर्ड घाटे में चल रहे हैं उसके पीछे एक बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि जरूरत से ज्यादा और स्टाफिंग है। इसलिये नौम्स स्थापित करने चाहिये जिससे व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सके। जो

मजदूर सरप्लस हों उनको और कामों में लगाइये। इस समय राजस्थान में इण्डस्ट्रीज के ऊपर 100 परसेंट बिजली की कटौती लागू की गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो भी इण्डस्ट्रीज अपना अलग जनरेटिंग सेट लगाना चाहेंगी उनको बैंकों से पैसा देने की बात कही गई लेकिन इसके विपरीत राजस्थान में जिन्होंने जेनरेटिंग सेट्स खरीदे उनपर बिजली का टैक्स और लगा दिया गया। आपको सुनकर हैरानी होगी कि बिजली उपलब्ध न होने के कारण जिन इण्डस्ट्रीज ने 20-20 लाख रुपया लगाकर जनरेटिंग सेट्स लगाए उनके ऊपर टैक्स और लगा दिया गया जबकि आर्थिक तौर पर उनकी मदद की जानी चाहिए थी। तो इसके सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आपका बिजली बोर्ड बिजली उपलब्ध न करा सके और फिर आप छूट दें कि अगर कोई उद्योगपति अपने लिए अलग से प्लान्ट लगाना चाहे तो लगा ले और फिर उसमें इस तरह की रुकावटें स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से लगाई जायें तो फिर उत्पादन किस प्रकार से बढ़ सकेगा? मुझे आशा है कि राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री जी गम्भीरता से विचार करके अधिक से अधिक बिजली उपलब्ध करने की कृपा करेंगे।

जहां तक पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों का सम्बन्ध है, आपका जो उत्पादन का कार्यक्रम है वह काबिले तारीफ है और इसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं। हम आशा करते हैं कि आगे भी आप इसी तरह से पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों का उत्पादन बढ़ाते चले जायेंगे जिससे कि देश सेल्फ-सफिशिएन्ट हो सकेगा। लेकिन आपका जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सिस्टम है, उससे मुझे शिकायत है। पेट्रोल पम्प या गैस एजेन्सीज देने में भयंकर

घोटेला किया जाता है। जब तक आप पूरी सतर्कता नहीं बरतेंगे तब तक यह घोटेले होते रहेंगे। एक संसद सदस्य द्वारा अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में अमुक स्थान पर पेट्रोल पम्प खोलने का सुझाव माना नहीं जाता है लेकिन आपके मोहकमे में कोई जैन हों, या अन्य अधिकारी, उनके कहने से कहीं भी पेट्रोल पम्प स्थापित कर दिया जाता है और गैस की एजेन्सी भी दे दी जाती है। फिर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की आवश्यकता ही क्या है? मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इसकी स्वीकृत देने वाले जो हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। आज जिन के पास डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन एजेन्सीज देने का काम है, उनकी हालत दस-पांच साल पहले क्या थी और आज क्या हो गई है? आज वे करोड़ों रुपए के मालिक बन गए हैं। हमारे यहां गंगानगर में आपके यहां का कोई भण्डारी अधिकारी था, जिसने गैस की एजेन्सी ली, उसने पता नहीं कितना पैसा खाया कि आज बम्बई में वह एक करोड़ से ऊपर का अस्पताल बनवा रहा है। ऐसी ही हालत अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी है। खास मेरे यहां गांव में जो पेट्रोल पम्प दिया गया है, उसका डीलर कहता है कि बीस तोले सोना देकर उसने पम्प प्राप्त किया है। इसी तरह से दो-तीन लाख रुपए में एक गैस एजेन्सी मिलती है। इस तरह की स्थिति चल रही है। आप कितना भी बढ़िया काम करना चाहें, अधिकारी लोग उस पर पानी फेर रहे हैं, हमारी पार्टी की बदनामी कर रहे हैं। चारों तरफ से धन बटोरने की कोशिश हो रही है। इसलिए इन के खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। पहले पुलिस महकमें को बदनाम किया जाता था, लेकिन आज गैस की एजेन्सी सबसे ज्यादा सोने का अण्डा देने वाली एजेन्सी हो गई है। इस एजेन्सी में आज कितनी गड़बड़ी हो रही

है, उतनी पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी। हमारे क्षेत्र की बात के संबंध में हम लोग किसी प्रकार की बात कहें, तो आपके अधिकारी और आप मंत्री मानेंगे ही नहीं है। यह आपके कहने की बात नहीं है। आपके अधिकारी सुनते नहीं हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र के लोगों के बारे में क्या-क्या व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि आर.एस.एस. के एक आदमी को पेट्रोल पम्प दस साल से दे रखा है। मैंने आपसे शिकायत की थी कि वह सामान को ब्लैक करता है और पैसा खाता है। उसका नाम बाली है, लेकिन आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया है। आप उसके खिलाफ एक्शन न लें, लेकिन वहां एक और पेट्रोल पम्प खोल दीजिए, ताकि लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से सामान उपलब्ध हो सके। लेकिन इस संबंध में भी कुछ नहीं किया गया है। पेट्रोल पम्प की हमारी मांग बरसों से चली आ रही है। वह आर.एस.एस. का आदमी है। आपके डिपार्टमेंट में संबंधित लोग होंगे। जैन है, जैनी सेल्स में बैठे हुए हैं। वे लोगों के साथ निश्चित तरीके से अन्याय और अत्याचार करते हैं। इसलिए आपके डिपार्टमेंट में जो अत्याचार है, उस के खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

पेट्रोल पम्प स्थापित करने के लिए हम बराबर कहते आ रहे हैं। वहां सब-डिवीजनल हैड क्वार्टर है। सब इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, सब कुछ हैं। कुछ लोग आपके विभाग से मिले हुए हैं। उनकी एप्लीकेशन आने पर सब तैयारी हो जाती है। जब पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर कहता है, तो उस पर कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। आपके डिपार्टमेंट के अधिकारी के रिश्तेदार की एप्लीकेशन पर उस प्वाइंट को ले लिया जाता है और सारी कार्यवाही

हो जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर आप पेट्रोल पम्प लगायें, मगर आपको अधिकारियों पर भरोसा नहीं करना चाहिए आपको और राज्य मंत्री को स्वयं इन चीजों को देखना चाहिए। आपके अधिकारी गलत रास्ते पर अन्धेरे में रखते हैं। गलत तरीके से फैसला करते हैं। इसलिए इनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान) ... मैंने तो अधिकारियों के लिए कहा है कि वे गड़बड़ी करते हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय की तारीफ की है।

... (व्यवधान) ... यदि मैं श्री ज्योति बसु का नाम लूँ तो आपको कितनी तकलीफ होगी।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The only solution to the problem which you have just mentioned is that the distribution also must be in the hands of public undertakings. The distribution should not be in the hands of individuals. It should be done by the public undertakings.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयले के संबंध में, मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी है। खास तौर से वैस्ट बंगाल से हमारे आने वाले माननीय सदस्य इस बात से स्वीकार करेंगे... उसमें कितना कोयला चोरी जाता है, उस कोयले को चुराने के पीछे किन लोगों का हाथ है? कौन लोग कोयले की चोरी कराते हैं? इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष तौर से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अगर सारा कोयला सही ढंग से आये, उसमें से कोयला चोरी न जाए, चोरी किया हुआ कोयला विदेशों में न जाए तो बहुत बढ़िया काम हो सकता है।

बायोगैस के बारे में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह देखें कि यह व्यवस्था ठीक से चल रही है या नहीं। यह प्रोग्राम हमारे

टक्की प्वाएंट प्रोग्राम में है। आप इसको देखें कि यह प्रोग्राम ठीक प्रकार से चल रहा है या नहीं। गांवों में हम देखते हैं कि किसान लोगों को तो इसके लिए पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है लेकिन बहुत से फर्जी लोग पैसा ले लेते हैं, लोन ले लेते हैं, सीमेन्ट ले लेते हैं और सामग्री ले लेते हैं। सब्सीडी भी ले लेते हैं। उसके बाद बायोगैस का प्लांट नहीं लगाते हैं। आपके पास इसके भूटे आंकड़े बना कर भेज दिए जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसी मोनेटरिंग के जरिये इसकी मोनेटरिंग की जाए। इस मोनेटरिंग के जरिये से यह देखा कि प्रदेश सरकारों ने जो आंकड़े भेजे हैं वे ठीक हैं या नहीं। इसके सम्बन्ध में आपके पास कोई एजेंसी होनी चाहिए।

आपका एन.आर.ई.पी. का कार्यक्रम है जिसमें गांवों के किसान लोगों को, ट्राइबल लोगों को काम दिलाने का इंतजाम किया जाना है। इसमें जो सब्सीडी दी जाती है वह सही लोगों तक पहुंचती है या नहीं यह भी आपको देखना है। आज इस देश के करोड़ों लोग पावर्टी लाईन के नीचे हैं। उनको अपने पांवों पर खड़ा करना है। क्या इस कार्यक्रम के लिए रखे गये पैसे का उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं, यह भी आपको देखना है। क्या इस कार्यक्रम के लिए गये धन का राज्य सरकार सही ढंग से उपयोग कर उसके सही आंकड़े प्रस्तुत कर रही हैं? यह सब आपको देखना है।

हमारे भाई नाराज हो जाएंगे, इसलिए मैं किसी एक स्टेट का नाम न लेकर सभी राज्यों के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो हमारी एन.आर.ई.पी. और आई.आर.डी. की योजनाएं हैं और बायो-प्लांट की स्कीम है यह बहुत बढ़िया है। इसके लिए जो पैसे आप देते हैं, सामग्री

देते हैं, उनका उपयोग ठीक प्रकार से हुआ है या नहीं इसको आप देखकर इसको आप सही ढंग से लागू करवाएं। यह योजनाएं हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की हैं और इनको ठीक ढंग से लागू करवाया जाना चाहिए। इनको लागू करवाना आपके हाथ में है अगर आप इन योजनाओं को, बायोगैस की योजना को ठीक ढंग से लागू करवाएंगे तो लाखों यूनिट आपकी बिजली बचेगी और उससे लोग अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज चला सकेंगे। बायोगैस के जरिये से जंगलों की जो लकड़ी जलाने की प्रवृत्ति लोगों में है वह प्रवृत्ति समाप्त होगी और लोगों को भी सब प्रकार की सुख-सुविधाएं मिलेंगी।

मैंने जो आपके सामने तीन-चार प्वाएंट रखे हैं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप निश्चित तरीके से उन पर तवज्जोह देंगे। हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की योजना है कि जिस तरीके से भी हो देश शक्तिशाली और ताकतवर बने। वे लोगों को आर्थिक तौर पर खुशहाल बनाना चाहती हैं। निश्चित तरीके से जब उनकी योजनाएं सफल होंगी तो इस देश के लोगों का जीवन बहुत उन्नत होगा और वे फलेंगे-फूलेंगे। देश में उद्योग धंधे भी बहुत पनपेंगे। देश की जनता सैंकड़ों वर्षों तक इन योजनाओं को याद रखेगी और चाहेंगी कि हमारी नेता उनके लिए सदा ऐसे कार्य करती रहें।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the transition of my good friend, Mr. Shiv Shankar, from Law to Energy has been marked by lawlessness and loss of energy. From the company of Law and Justice, he now finds himself in the company of Mafia operator of the coalbelts. In the power sector he is exuding darkness while in the oil sector, I find, he has become a prisoner in the hands of the slippery customers. I wish him well being really a good friend of

ours. But what can he do when the policies he is called upon to implement have neither the thrust nor the direction? That is why, the performance of his Ministry has now become a saga of exploitation of the common people. Defused light, unlighted ovens, longer queues before kerosene shops and higher prices to bolster up the revenues of this country—this is the result of the performance of this Ministry.

There are three important Departments of this Ministry. Coming to the power sector, first, the Central Electricity Authority has issued a Bulletin in November 1982 in which it has been said that there was shortfall in power supply in all the regions of the country to the extent of a staggering figure of 29.79 million unites per day which amounts to eight per cent of the requirement. In the western region the shortfall was 7.52 GWH, in the southern region the shortfall is 2.07 GWH but in the eastern region the shortfall is 10.18 GWH. Although there has been, in absolute terms, an increase in generation by 7.2 per cent in one year, it has fallen far short of the target of 11.3 per cent of the growth set in the Sixth Plan document. The capacity expansion for power generation has consistently fallen below the targets. The shortfall was 15.4 per cent in the First Plan, 35.7 per cent in the Second Plan, 35.8 per cent in the Third Plan, 50 per cent in the Fourth Plan and 15 per cent in the Fifth Plan and judged by the recent performance, it seems that the shortfall, if at all, will be aggravated.

In 1982, the Central Electricity Authority published their Eleventh Survey in which it has been forecast that the shortage condition will persist both on All India basis and in all the regions except, of course, the North Eastern Region. Why is this so? It is because planning and approach in the power sector have always been lopsided. Experts have given their views that, unless there is a matching expenditure in transmission and distribution, what is known as T & D in technical circles, including rural electrification, there are bound to be constraint and bottlenecks and these are bound to hinder proper

and effective utilisation of generated power. But what is happening ? In order to show the results in terms of addition to the existing capacity, what are they doing ? The aspect of minimising the losses on T & D is not being looked after; the money for that is not being properly utilised. Increasing losses in T & D, low voltages, prolonged failures of supply in rural areas—all these are being ascribed by expert sources to distortions in planning and execution of the power plans. You will be surprised to know, as I was, from the relevant data that the T & D losses have mounted steadily to 20 per cent on all India basis, and in quantitative terms it comes to a loss of 6,000 MW or its equivalent in terms of energy. If we can reduce it to 15 per cent, that is by five per cent, we shall be saving the equivalent of 1500 MW of energy, and at the present cost for generating plant of Rs. 6,000 per KW, the expenditure incurred for reducing T & D losses would be amply justified; in fact, this expenditure will be rewarding in the sense that there will be greater availability of generated power. One thing you might have noticed is that in the House all Members are making complaints about the situation in their respective areas. One major drawback in the power sector planning in this country which is being perpetuated is regional imbalance. I would like to tax somewhat the patience of this hon. House by giving some data. Although in 1951 the Eastern Region was well ahead of other regions, unfortunately, it has now been trailing behind. I would like to give the cause. Between 1951-82 there has been an increase in the installed capacity in the western region. We do not grudge expansion of any region, but only I want to show how different regions are being treated differently. In the western region there is an increase in the installed capacity during the 30 years, of 2025%, the northern region, 2905%, in the southern region 2306% while it is only 864% in the eastern region—less than one-third of the growth in the other regions. I am talking regionwise.

The imbalances and disparities will

be absolutely clear if we consider the inter-State position. While the installed capacity in 1981-82 in Maharashtra was 4322 megawatts, in Tamil Nadu 2539 megawatts, in Gujarat 2407 megawatts, it is only 1726 megawatts in West Bengal. The per capita consumption in 1980-81 was 272.3 KWH in Maharashtra, 245.2 KWH in Gujarat and only 114 KWH in West Bengal. It is not chauvinism, Sir ? We want to live as a part of India where whatever is available to us should be properly distributed.

In the report for the Department of Power, for 1982-83 a list has been given of units commissioned, expected to be commissioned and rotated during 1982-83—Table I. This is on 10th of March, 1983. In the Northern Region the total addition is 815 megawatts, in the western region it is 1170 megawatts, in the southern region it is 585 megawatts and in the eastern region it is 380 megawatts—it is only one-fourth of the western region and almost one-third of the other regions.

So far as the eastern and north-eastern regions are concerned, what is the capacity allocation ? When this is the situation, what is the capacity allocation in the Sixth Plan ? The region-wise breakdown of the capacity expansion in the Sixth Plan is : southern region—23.2%, northern region—26.3%, western region—30.2% and the eastern region 16.9%—almost half of the western region when there is already a disparity. The eastern region comprises of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, the DVC system as also the Andaman and Nicobar islands. ...

AN HON MEMBER : What about the North-eastern region ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : North-eastern—it will be still worse.

I will give you. It is 3.4%.

The MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : It is 2550, you read the book.



**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Very well, I read it. 2951. I am very happy and I congratulate you.

That shows all the more that there is no planning and there is no perspective of region-wise investment. The eastern region which includes Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, DVC system and Adaman and Nicobar, the position is aggravated because the hydel capacity is only 16 per cent and which is in Orissa. There has been no expansion and no proper planning in spite of repeated demands by the West Bengal Government. In North Bengal there is possibility of hydel generation but that is not being done. As it is known unless there is hydel generation it is very difficult to meet the shortages by introducing energy rationing which is effective only when there is adequate hydel generation because at peak demand time in thermal stations it is difficult to control the production and the trouble starts. But whatever hydel generation is available in Orissa which can come to the rescue of the Eastern region it cannot be done because there is inter-connection between Orissa and southern region and not with the rest of the Eastern region.

Therefore, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the project reports which have been submitted for expansion of the generating capacity in Eastern India as also West Bengal.

Sir, as many hon. Members have said I also demand that there should be a national power grid so that there can be at least some sort of samblance of equitable distribution of power. Six project reports have been submitted by the West Bengal State Electricity Board for the generation of 3212.5 MW of energy. They are pending clearance by the Central Electricity Authority for a long time. The State Government is also further in the process of preparation of project reports for 2040 MW which I would call upon the hon. Minister that he should consider them

urgently and approve the pending projects which are awaiting sanction.

Sir, there is the problem in the DVC also of erratic supply to the Calcutta system. There is an agreement for supply of 95 MW to West Bengal but there is no regularity of supply. Most of the days the supply goes down substantially. I would request the hon. Minister also to take up the Majhia project of which we have heard so much. It should be immediately approved and Farraka project should be expedited.

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol) :** Sir, if the hon. Member can give the facts of the performance of the Central sector as well as the State sector in West Bengal then this House would be better enlightened.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Sir, I am not yielding.

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY :** Give the facts.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) :** Who are you to demand facts about performance? You should be ashamed of asking any question. For ten years your Government did not spend a single paisa on power sector.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Sir, I have not referred to 12,000 illegal induction of cohorts of Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay into the West Bengal State Electricity Board. Everybody knows about it.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** His party people are conducting sabotage work there.

*(Interruptious)*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Sir, I am not yielding. There should be some limit. I am not yielding.



Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, you are aware that rural electrification projects are entirely funded by the Central Government. What is the position with regard to this? In regard to rural electrification, I have got some figures covering the period from 1951 to 1979. The Left-front Government came to power in 1977. For 28 years, the rural electrification coverage increased from 1% to 33.10% in West Bengal while the coverage of all-India has increased from 0.5% to 41.80% during the same period. By 1983, rural electrification progress has crossed 50% for the country while in West Bengal it crossed only 44%. Now, who are responsible for this?

The disparity in power availability in the rural areas of West Bengal is the result of the long-term neglect by the Central Government. That is my charge. The disparity is due to neglect by the Central Government towards investments in rural electrification in particular and towards increase in installed capacity of the State in general. The position regarding rural electrification, so far as the Eastern region is concerned, is really dismal for which Central Government funds are to be provided. So far as small and minor irrigation sources are concerned, lack of availability of electricity is causing serious detrimental effect on the rural economy. I will give you some figures of the disparity in this respect.

The per capita consumption of electricity in respect of agriculture is 40.76 KWH in Gujarat, 43.6 KWH in Tamil Nadu, 115.97 KWH in Punjab, while it is only 1.30 KWH in West Bengal. Now, it has increased to 4% only. So far as the West Bengal State is concerned, the West Bengal State Electricity Board is preparing detailed proposals to achieve 100% rural electri-

fication coverage by 1989-90. But the cost will be Rs. 400 crore. We request the Central Government to provide necessary funds for this purpose. That is why I demand from the hon. Minister that so far as rural electrification is concerned, it is essential that the Central Government should provide the fund, gross disparity is there between Eastern Region and the Northern Region and it should be rectified. It cannot be allowed to be carried on like this. The Government of West Bengal has been giving utmost importance in regard to investment in the power sector. The State Plan Outlay for 1983-84, for which we had to come to Delhi for the blessings of the Central Government, is only Rs. 543.01 crore out of which the Government of West Bengal has allocated for the power sector a sum of Rs. 135.01 crore. Nearly one fourth has been earmarked for the power sector. If there has been a greater allocation in the general plan outlay for the State Plan Outlay, we could have provided more for power sector. Therefore, even after one fourth of our entire Plan Outlay has been given for power sector, it cannot catch up with the position because of total neglect during the Congress regime for years and years.

According to figures available from C.E.A., in the next seven years, as many as 92 thermal units with 20,200 MW capacity will be commissioned in India, out of which only 9 units with 1440 MW capacity are in West Bengal. This, according to us, is a deliberate neglect shown to our State.

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : He is not saying about the progress made in the State.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, so far as the Government of India's own assessment of inter-regional disparity as prepared by the Central Electricity Authority is concerned, you will find that 24% of the population of India are in Western region.

The western region with 24% of population of this country is getting 25% of power, the southern region with 28% of population is getting 29% of power, the northern region with 22% of population is getting 29.3% of power, and the eastern region with 22% of population is getting only 15.4% of power. Kindly see that whereas in the northern region, 22% of population is getting 29.3% of power, in the eastern region, the same percentage of population is getting half of the power, that is 15.4%. What do you call this? Thus regional disparity in developmental planning is clearly established. I demand that a very serious thought should be given to rectify this situation by better and greater investment in the power sector in the eastern region.

What about Tripura? Are you seriously concerned with the development of the small States? In Tripura, the gas is now available. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the gas is used for power generation and a thermal power station is set up for that purpose there.

In view of what I have stated, I would request the hon. Minister and would appeal to him not to play partisan politics with power. I know, he has inherited all these things as we had to inherit a disgusting and useless administration.

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY :** You were interested not to generate power, but to grab power.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** People have given us power; I do not have to run to you. Some of the politicians are frustrated; what can I do? He is now on the verge of losing his job in West Bengal. Let him go there and face the electorates. Don't shout here; it cuts no ice.

Now, as I was saying, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this very seriously. I am not saying this

for the purpose of criticism; it is my duty to voice the feelings of the people, the position which now exists in that part of the country. We shall continue to project and protest against the attitude of discrimination and sooner some semblance of fairplay and justice is adopted, the better for the country.

Now, I come to another important sector, the oil sector. I must congratulate our technologists, engineers and workers and also the Minister for greater crude production and for new finds at Bombay High. Indigenous production has gone up—I find this from the Minister's statement at Hyderabad, where he had gone to please his constituents—from 16.5 million tonnes in 1981-82 to 21.5 million tonnes in 1982-83. But, we have at the same time the riddle of the people being fleeced more and more by means of administered prices. Greater the production, greater the hike in petrol prices.

It is a wonderful economice of Shiv Shanker variety.

We must strive for self-sufficiency in this important source of energy. We find that due to our increased production the import bill for petroleum products has gone down from Rs. 5200 crores to Rs. 4600 crores if the gap is more please tell us. Thus, there is a saving of nearly Rs. 600 crores in 1982-83. The prices of petroleum products except L. P. G. were increased, but thanks to the contribution of Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, the prices of petroleum products have again been increased because of the hike in railway freight. Now, the additional amount by increase of prices of petroleum products will come to nearly Rs. 800 crores. Besides this, as I said, there is a saving of Rs. 600 crores because of the lesser quantity of imports. But, who has got the benefit of this amount of Rs. 1400 crores. Will this financial benefit be available to the people? But they are fleecing the people, the cruel thing that they have done is to increase the price of kerosene, which is bound to hit the common people hardest.

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

Sir, we have now got the additional benefit. Not only because of greater production we have to import less, but the price in the world market has also fallen and that has resulted in another Rs.500 crores of benefit. That benefit the Government will have on the petrol bill. But where is the benefit going? Common people are not getting even one paisa benefit out of this. On the other hand the Govt. have increased the price of kerosene by ten paise. I would strongly protest against this price hike and the methods to rule by administered prices, totally by passing the Parliament. We have been objecting to this and even the Hon. speaker expressed his view against this. But, of course, this Government has to go by gimmicks and it has no concern for the people.

Sir, it is important to have greater production; but it is also important to stop wastage. There is a considerable scope for adopting oil conservation measures in the industry. There is an association called the Petroleum Conservation Research Association, which has made research and calculation in this regard. It says that by investing Rs. 220 crores, the saving of oil alone would be of Rs. 200 crores annually. It has indicated the major areas of capital replacement like the modernisation of boilers, installation of waste heat recovery system etc. Apart from this, we also think that the Government should explore all non-conventional energy resources so as to become less dependent on other sources of energy.

Sir, it is necessary to strengthen the R & D in the field of energy. So far as these resources are concerned, there are several expert opinions and there, I hope the Government is looking into the matter. We should emphasise on solar energy, bio-gas, wind energy, hydro-power, ocean energy chemical sources of energy. I don't know whether is right or wrong, but I was reading in some papers that cow-dung alone is estimated to have a potential to produce 30 million cubic metres of bio-gas, 20% of which will be sufficient to energise

2.7 billion diesel pump sets in the country, if that is the potential of bio-gas, it is high-time the Government pays a very serious attention to this matter.

The other is petro-chemical complex. Certainly we are happy that there is a proposal as we find from the Annual Report to establish two gas-based petro-chemical complexes in maharashtra and Gujarat. Certainly let them come up. But what about setting up such a complex in Haldia? Why everything is in the Central sector so far as every-petro chemical complex is concerned? We have been crying hoars, but nothing is being done in this regard. I don't know what is the attitude of this Hon. Member from Asansol? How he could come here, I don't know, if this is the position, then what does he say? Does he support the demand for setting up the petro-chemical complex?

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY:** It is an underhand method.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Very well, but gas is there. What is the decision of the Government? why don't you give a clear....

**SHRI ANADA GOPAL MUKHAOPADHYAY:** I should remind Shri Chatterjee about that, I am glad he has mentioned it, but he has forgotten the other thing. What about the gas turbine, white elephant which they have purchased, Are they being eaten up by ants?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Sir probably he does not know what is meant by petro-chemicals. when I am talking of petro-chemical, he is talking of generation in turbines. I think the Hon. Minister should hold some classes for the Hon. Members on the other side.

So, far as the petrol chemical is concerned, Haldia petrol complex proposal has been pending and we have to make pilgrimages to the Government of India. Where Minister are changing

but nothing else is happening —to see that something come out.

(Interruption)

I am not ashamed to be a lawyer. I am not a lawless man like him.

I would request the hon. Minister to announce during his reply to this debate, his acceptance of the Haldia prochemicals unit, and say that it would be set up. Let him be honest to the country and the people, and accept the financial responsibility. The State Government has said; Very well "if you will not take it up at the Central level, make it a joint sector, we will each contribute 40% and 20% from the financial institutions". I would request the Minister to look into this.

Now about extraction of oil from coal. The Ghosh Committee report was there. It was kept under the carpet, but due to the efforts of our young and energetic Members like Mr. Niren Ghosh it had to be recovered. But no sympathetic consideration is being given, because of the vested interests involved, I request the Minister to take up that issue very seriously, so that coal, which is an abundance in this country, can be utilized for producing oil.

One aspect of this oil sector is the distribution of kerosene. In this respect what is the policy of the Government? we do not grudge a greater allocation to other states, or greater investment in other states, But we say: 'Please do not forget us.' We need 85,000 metric tonnes of kerosene per month. We have been given 38,400 metric tonnes, out of which we have to meet the needs of Central Government undertakings, and other industrial units also which are badly in need of it.

So far as the *per capita* allotment of kerosene is concerned, I have got the figures: Maharashtra 1.51 litres; Goa 1.60 Punjab 1.13; Chandigarh 2.85; Gujarat 1.45; Delhi 2.49 but West

Bengal only 0.85 litre. I bring this situation to the notice of the hon. Minister and of this country. What is the basis of allocation of kerosene, state-wise? Either it is *Per capita* need, or something else. They say: 'No, we are following a historical basis.' Do you want that because of historical reasons, we should be left behind? This is the way injustice is being perpetrated, and I call upon the Minister to rectify this and arrange for a greater allocation of kerosene.

Now about the functioning of the Indian Oil Corporation. I won't not like to get into too much of a controversy because the Minister has promised to look into it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I would rather prefer that you do not make a reference to it, because you and I are connected in this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I agree, I will not touch it. I hope he will do it. I will wait for another opportunity.

Now I come to the coal sector. In the coal sector, there is complete chaos. I am sure he will admit it privately, not publicly.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Here I agree with you 100%. Twenty-eight mines could not be opened for long. (Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee is talking on the subject. Let us hear him.

Coal Indian Ltd. and its subsidiaries have become cesspools of corruption. Everybody knows about it. The legitimate demands of the workers are not being attended to. Seven lakh coal mine workers were forced to go on a day's strike on 8th of November last year in spite of opposition of a section of the divisive forces in the working class, and there was a three-day strike

from January 17 to January 19 this year. All sorts of bogus reports were given by the management to show that the strike was a failure. They, in their exuberation, had removed the Chairman, in a last ditch battle to save his job he said there was 104 per cent production on the days of the strike. Of course, he could not save his job because he had lost the grace somewhere else.

In the Annual Report you will find that they have noted what are the demands of the workers on which they had gone on strike. But not a whisper is there as to what was going to be done with regard to these demands of the workers which are pending for a long time. I would demand from this government to settle the issue, to come to a reasonable settlement with the workers and their pending, longstanding justified demands should be attended to early.

Regarding Coal India Ltd., according to the figures that I have got, its target has not been reached.

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY :** To make the strike a success, they killed three of the workers.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** The last thing in this life that I can do is to accept him as my teacher. I hope that will be the last day of my life. It seems these disclosures of corruption, etc. in colliery belts, Coal India Ltd., etc. are touching one hon. Member here very deeply. Probably, I do not know who are the beneficiaries of those corruptions. The Coal India Ltd. failed to achieve its target of coal production in 1982-83, according to the figures available to me and which also appeared in the Press, by about 1.5 million tonnes as against the target of 116 million tonnes. According to the figures available, it has raised 114.5 million tonnes upto 31st March, 1983,

**SHRI RAM PYARA PANIKA (Robertganj) :** I would like to know what is the source of information?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** So many vested interests are there. The Coal India Ltd. has a record pit-head stock of 23 million tonnes. These are the figures available to me. If I am wrong, there are four Ministers to correct me. There has been an alarming increase in the number of accidents in the coal mines. The obvious reason is non-compliance with the safety measures. But the serious allegations have been made that the workers are forced to work in unsafe area so that the officers can show greater production by somehow raising greater quantum of coal. There are serious allegations that after the accidents, cover up action has been taken by the management and the officers so that the truth does not come out.

The workers are agitated because there has been a serious complaint about the slaughter mining. I don't know whether Mr. Mukherjee encourages that. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, it is very necessary to see that safety measures are scrupulously adopted and followed. There should not be any slaughter mining. Special attention has to be paid to the aspect of safety measures by government and this Ministry.

So far as the quality of coal that is being supplied to the power stations is concerned, there is a complaint from every power station in this country regarding the bad quality of coal that is being supplied to them, with a very high content of ash. Two things are happening. It is affecting the power plants and further, the State Electricity Boards are required to pay railway freight not only for carrying coal but also 75 per cent of which is the ash content !

13.56 hrs.

**SHRI F.H. MOHIN** in the chair

This sector it is essential that the demands of the coal mine workers should be immediately looked into and settled, slaughter mining should be stopped and appropriate safety measures should be taken, quality of coal should be improved and immediate steps be taken to end corruption in this sector. So far the murder of one young Accountant, S.S. Das in the Dhanbad field area has not been properly investigated. Although everybody is saying that he was a victim of mafia of the coal fields but up till now no action has been taken.

My last point, I am coming to is about the increase in the price of coal. The price of soft coke has been increased both at ex-dump and pithead level. The pithead price which was Rs. 72 per MT in 1973 has gone up to Rs. 175. The ex-dump price in Calcutta which was Rs. 293.75 in 1981 has gone up to Rs. 350.48 in February 1983. Between July 1978 and May 1982 the pithead price of soft coke has been raised by 103 per cent and within two years the ex-dump price has been increased by 20 per cent. The retail price has also been increased by Rs. 10 per 40 Kg in October 1978 to Rs. 14 in June, 1982. Apart from levies on soft coke over the pithead price, the transport charges are also so high that they are adding considerably to the price and it is hitting the consumer hard.

There is also a complaint about the quality of soft coal. Handling and storing agent are appointed without consulting the State Governments. Dumps are being allowed to be placed where there are no weigh bridge facilities. Nobody, no local authority is consulted, and dumps have been set up at places where no operational facilities are available. Sir, as a result of this, very serious inconvenience is being caused not only to the domestic consumers, but to all consumers of coal. I call upon the hon. Minister to look into these matters very seriously. Consultation with State Governments is essential in this very important sector. There has been some improve-

ment in the production of oil because of the very strenuous and sincere efforts which are made by the workers, engineers and the officers, but the policy is such that there is an in-built system of creating discrimination, of exploiting, the common people of this country and the benefit is not percolating to them, more and more price increases are taking place, although according to the Ministry's reports we are progressing very fast towards a situation of self-sufficiency, but the common people of this country are not the beneficiaries of the achievements of the workers and the engineers of this country. Who should be the beneficiaries? As I was saying, there must be some reduction in the prices of the coal. Better production should result in lesser price also. Therefore, I demand that this extra levy should be withdrawn, there should be proper fixation of prices taking not consideration the situation that there is a global reduction in the prices, there is need for lesser imports to be made, and there is greater production in the country in this oil sector.

In the power sector the situation is very gloomy, and I call upon the hon. Minister to take steps in the matter not only to re-activate and arrange that higher generation is there but also to rectify the serious imbalances in the different regions of this country, so that in this important sector the country does not lag behind.

14. hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (i) NEED FOR IMPROVING POWER GENERATION IN NORTH BIHAR

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिमा) :  
समापति महोदय, बिहार में बिजली की उपलब्धता के बारे में स्थिति असंतोषजनक है। बिहार राज्य में बिजली की आवश्यकता और उसकी प्राप्ति में लगभग 40



श्रीमति माधुरी सिंह

लाख यूनिट्स का अन्तर है। बरौनी, पतरातू और कामती (मुजफ्फरपुर) में निर्माणाधीन 6 नये बिजली उत्पादन यूनिट्स का काम शीघ्र पूरा होना चाहिए। और बिजली में सुधार लाने के लिए इनमें केवल बिजली का ही उत्पादन करना चाहिए। वर्तमान में फरक्का, कोयला कारों और भूटान में चूक्का में विद्युत उत्पादन की केन्द्रीय परियोजनाएं इस समय निर्मित की जा रही हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि भारत सरकार ने भूटान में निर्मित चूक्का प्रोजेक्ट से 71 मेगावाट और बिहार को ग्रावंटन किया है और इस बिजली के वितरण के लिए पूर्णिया में सब स्टेशन बनाया जा रहा है। उत्तर बिहार क्षेत्र का विकास अनेक वर्षों से बिजली के अभाव में अवर्द्ध रहा है और यह अत्यावश्यक है कि उत्तर बिहार के पूर्वी जिलों में पूर्णिया, सहरसा, खगरिया बिजली के संचार एवं वितरण प्रणाली में मजबूती लाने के लिए तुरन्त आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए जिससे भूटान से उपलब्ध बिजली का विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में समयक वितरण हो सके। भागलपुर के निकट कहलगांव विद्युत परियोजना का काम भी शुरू करना चाहिए। यद्यपि केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरण ने इस परियोजना की अनुमति दे दी है परन्तु इस दिशा में काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा है। बिहार में थर्मल बिजली कारखानों में असंतोषजनक उत्पादन हुआ। यह भी एक कारण है कि ग्रिड स्टेशनों में संचार सुविधाओं का अभाव है। रख-रखाव में अनियमितता बढ़ती जा रही है और उपयुक्त किस्म का कोयला भी नहीं उपलब्ध हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूं कि इन समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान देकर बिहार में बिजली के उत्पादन की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए तत्काल

आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए ताकि बिहार का पिछड़ापन दूर हो और जन समाज के जीवन में सुख और समृद्धि हो।

(II) NEED TO ASK THE TEXTILE DYEING AND PRINTING UNITS IN JODHPUR ETC. TO SET UP PLANTS FOR TREATMENT OF POLLUTED WATER DISCHARGED BY THEM INTO OPEN DRAINS.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : About 1500 units are engaged in dyeing and printing of textile in Jodhpur, Pali and Balotra. As none of these units have treatment plants, they discharge about 15 million litres of polluted water which flows through open drains traversing long distances before joining some river bed or reservoir. These 1500 units together employ about 80,000 persons. They are highly exposed to health hazards. It is revealed from the survey conducted by the Jodhpur Medical College, the Department of Zoology, University of Jodhpur and the environment cell of the Gandhi Peace Foundation that 20 per cent of these workers fall the victim of cancer, tuberculosis and a host of the other dangerous diseases.

Since the untreated water passes through scores of villages, the agricultural land is fast turning into barren land. According to an estimate about seven or ten thousand hectares of land has already been either destroyed or in the process of turning into an arid land.

In view of this, I request the Minister of Ecology to take immediate steps for the protection of large number of labourers working in those three textile mills from untimely death. Necessary instructions should be sent to those units to set up treatment plants without any further delay.

(III) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN TALCHAR AND SAMBALPUR.



DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : The movement of minerals and agricultural goods from western Orissa to eastern Orissa has become very difficult in the absence of direct rail link. The State Government and the Members of Parliament from Orissa have highlighted the prime need of Talcher-Sambalpur rail link time and again which would provide direct connection between Sambalpur and Paradip. Construction of this line would shorten the distance between northern and central India and the eastern coast by nearly 470 kilometres and would effect considerable economy in the cost of transportation. It would reduce the congestion of traffic in the Jharsuguda-Kharagpur section of the South-Eastern Railway.

If this line is constructed, the distance between the aluminium smelter and alumina plant under construction at Damanjuri and Anugul would be reduced by 75 kms. The rail link would therefore, effect the economy of the project to a considerable extent.

The Talcher-Sambalpur railway line would provide a direct communication between coastal Orissa and western Orissa, a tribal area, rich in mineral and agricultural resources. At present, one has to travel through the State of West Bengal and Bihar in order to reach Sambalpur, the headquarters of western Orissa from the State capital. The proposed railway line is, therefore, vitally important for the growth of the economy of the State and the establishment of much needed emotional integration between the coastal Orissa and western Orissa.

In view of this, I demand that the construction of Talcher-Sambalpur rail link should be taken up during the Sixth Plan period.

(IV) PROBLEM OF DRINKING WATER IN MIRZAPUR AND VARANASI UTTAR PRADESH.

श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

वैसे तो ग्राम तीर पर उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में पेयजल की कठिनाई प्रतिवर्ष रहा करती है, किन्तु गत वर्ष वर्षा की कमी के कारण वाराणसी तथा मिर्जापुर जिले के कुछ भाग में पानी का स्तर अत्यन्त नीचा होने के कारण पेयजल का गम्भीर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। वाराणसी के सेवापुरी, भदोही, नवगढ़ आदि विकास खण्डों में तथा मिर्जापुर के अकौड़ी, हलिया, लालगंज तथा दक्षिणी मिर्जापुर के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कुएं सूख रहे हैं। अनेक गांवों में सूख भी गए हैं। तीन-तीन, चार-चार किलोमीटर से पीने का पानी ढोया जा रहा है। वहां के निवासियों में पेयजल के संकट के कारण घबराहट उत्पन्न हो रही है। यदि समय रहते उपाय न किया गया तो उक्त क्षेत्रों में पेयजल के अभाव का गम्भीर संकट सम्भावित है। सरकार से अनुरोध है कि पहले तो पेयजल के संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिए उक्त क्षेत्रों में तात्कालिक कदम उठाए जायें। इसके पश्चात् मिर्जापुर तथा वाराणसी जिलों की पेयजल की समस्या के समाधान के लिए स्थाई योजना क्रियान्वित की जाए।

(V) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SLUM CLEARANCE IN PATNA.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ :

## श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री

बिहार राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में गंदी बस्तियां बढ़ रही हैं और गन्दगी तथा कूड़े के जमाव के कारण स्वास्थ्य को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पटना में गन्दी बस्तियों की दशा की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। अतः यह अति आवश्यक है कि गन्दी बस्तियों को शीघ्र समाप्त करने के लिए उचित कदम उठाए जाएं। केन्द्रीय सरकार को गन्दी बस्तियों को समाप्त करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता देकर राज्य सरकार को सहायता करनी चाहिए। ऐसे अनुदान सीधे नगर निगमों तथा नगर-पालिकाओं को देने चाहिए न कि गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने की योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकार के एक मुश्त अनुदान के रूप में।

### (VI) ILLEGAL IMPORT OF COCONUT OIL AT COCHIN PORT.

SHRE E.K. IMBICHIBAVE (calicut)  
An alarming situation has arisen due to the clandestine imports of coconut oil in the name of "Fattyacid" at cochin port. A foreign ship carrying 1450 tons of coconut oil from Penang has started unloading, the coconut oil, marked as raw material for soap manufacturing since last Thursday. This oil is said to be for a soap manufacturing firm in Kerala.

This is yet another example of clandestine import of coconut oil by big traders and big monopolists to cheat thousands of poor farmers of Kerala. Kerala account for 90 per cent of the milling copra produced in the country and this cash crop sustains most of the farmers in the State. That is why we cannot justify the import of the coconut products. The coconut prices are declining. They stood at Rs. 1840 per quintal in November 1980 and went down to Rs. 1250 in July 1981 due to large scale imports. This decline continued in 1982 and due to

this the farmers and the State lost Rs. 175 crores each during the last three years. When the price of coconut is falling in the market, prices of all other commodities are rising.

The unscrupulous traders and big businessmen are taking advantage of the loopholes in the import policy, thus stimulating fall in the prices. The farmers should be guaranteed a stable price for their produce.

The Government must order immediate confiscation of the illegally imported cococut oil. Government also should take strict measures to stop all illegal imports in future.

I also wish the Prime Minister and the Commerce Minister will take note of the seriousness of the issue and take all necessary steps to safeguard the interest of the cultivators.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं सबसे पहले एक बात कहना चाहूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : स्टेटमेंट पढ़िए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप खुदाई हुकम अगर चलाना चाहेंगे तो मैं नहीं मानूंगा। नहीं कहने से मैं नहीं मान जाऊंगा। यह बहुत गलत है। आप सुन लो। मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न रख रहा हूँ।

कायदा आपको पहले बनाना है। आपका कायदा है और उसके मुताबिक कालिग अटेंशन से पहले इसको आना चाहिए था। आपने पहले नहीं लिया।

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर हो गया था स्पीकर का इसके बारे में।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : दूसरी बात यह है कि स्पेशल मेंशन इसलिए रखा जाता है

कि टेलीविजन और आकाशवाणी से यह चीज जनता तक पहुंचे। अगर नहीं पहुंचती है तो क्या बकने के लिए हम लोग यहां पर हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : मैंने कल टी.वी. पर सुना 377 का जिक्र आया था।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : प्रेमीजी को सिर्फ नाम आया क्योंकि बाल्मीकि थे। लेकिन सूअरों की मौत के लिए जो उन्होंने कहा वह बात नहीं आई। यह गलत है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। ये दोनों प्रश्न में आपकी व्यवस्था के लिए आपके माध्यम से रख रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप पढ़िये।

(VII) COMPENSATION TO FARMERS IN HARYANA FOR CROPS DESTROYED BY HULSTORN.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : हरियाणा में ओला-वृष्टि से फसलें बिल्कुल तबाह हो गई हैं और उनका मुआवजा भी लोगों को नहीं मिला। यहां तक कि गांव बड़ोदा और बड़ोद के चार गांव जो कि बहुत बड़े गांव हैं, पक्षापात का शिकार बने। रिश्तत न दिये जाने की वजह से उनका पैसा सरकार को वापस किया गया।

प्रान्त में बिजली की दरों की बढ़ोतरी और खाले नालों की वसूली से हालत बहुत खराब हो रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि बड़ोदा और बड़ोदा के अन्य गांव, जिला जींद की ऐसी ही दूसरी जगह पर जो गांव बचे हुए हैं, जहाँ ओला वृष्टि से नुकसान हुआ है उनका मुआवजा दिया जाए और वसूली हर किस्म की खाले नाले, बैंक कर्जा व सरकारी कर्जा माफ किया जाए क्योंकि

किसानों की हालत ओला-वृष्टि से बहुत खराब हो गई है।

(VIII) DRINKING WATER FAMINE IN COLONIES LOCATED ALONG YAMUNA RIVER.

SHRI BHIM SINGH (Jhunjhunu) : The Central Government have dug wells along Yamuna river in Delhi to augment the drinking water supply to Delhi and New Delhi areas. With the commissioning of these wells, conditions of serious drinking water famine have resulted in the large number of colonies located along Yamuna river in the trans-Yamuna areas. Mostly people of low and middle income group live in these colonies. The ground water level there has gone down and the hand pumps which the people of these colonies were using have become dry due to groundwater going down very low. There is great resentment in the people of these colonies. They are sitting dharna in front of wells. The situation can take and ugly turn if no steps are taken to ensure water to the residents of these colonies from these wells.

The hon. Minister of Works and Housing should immediately take necessary steps in the matter to mitigate the difficulties of the people of the area.

(IX) NEED FOR SAVING SICK CROCODILES OF THE JAWAHAR SAGAR WILD LIFE SANCTARY IN KOTA (RAJASTHAN).

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Sir, I do not wish to shed false crocodile tears, but I seek your permission to shed some true tears for crocodiles.

The report of the Environment Cell of the Gandhi Peace Foundation on the Jawahar Sagar Wild Life Sanctuary of Kota, Rajasthan is indeed very disturbing. The Sanctuary was specially

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

established to conserve and preserve the endangered species of crocodiles in 1976 by the Government of India in cooperation with F. A. O. (Food & Agricultural Organisation) of the United Nations and the Rajasthan Forest Department. The Government has invested Rs. 3.25 lakhs till 1979, but since then there has been a complete neglect of this Project Crocodile.

It is very sadly noted that the attention of the Government has not been still drawn to the death of 156 crocodiles between 1976 and 1979 out of the 222 crocodiles housed in this Sanctuary, while the remaining are already ill and suffering. The Central Government has disowned this Sanctuary, making it a point of dispute with the State Government on its maintenance. Instead of this Project Crocodile becoming an ideal environmental cell to breed this endangered species, it has now turned into a Crocodile death trap.

I call upon the Central Government to act with speed and prevail upon the Rajasthan Government and the Forest Department to immediately get expert Zoologist and Veterinary aid to save the remaining ill crocodiles, as well as to make long term arrangement for the maintenance of this prestigious wild life and Tourism Project. The Government should not make this a point of prestige with the State Government as the reputation of the country will be tarnished with the F.A.O. of the United Nations. I hope the Government would tell the House through a statement the action taken on this issue.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You have shed the crocodile tears for the crocodiles.

**(X) EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF VELRANAM DRINKING WATER SCHEME FOR SOLVING DRINKING WATER PROBLEM IN TAMIL NADU.**

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) :** The drinking water is supplied

in my constituency, namely, Dindigul, once in a week. In Madurai town also the drinking water is supplied once in a 7 days. At Madras the said drinking water is supplied once in three days in some parts and in other parts once in a week. The drinking water supplied at Madurai, Madras and Dindigul is not pure. It is brought to my notice that same unknown disease is spreading because of the impure water. In some places at Madurai, especially in the Madurai West the drainage water is mixed with drinking water. My Dindigul constituency people have postponed their habit of taking bath. Due to the non-availability of pure drinking water various kinds of serious diseases are cropping into the said towns and cities mentioned herein. The farmers of my constituency are having neither water to drink nor to save their cattle nor to raise any crops. The State Government of Tamil Nadu have not taken any steps on a war footing to provide drinking water and to prevent the people from the disease.

The emergent demands of the people of Tamil Nadu were not placed before the Chief Ministers' Conference to find out some solution for the water, power and food. The Tamil Nadu Government failed to plead before the Central Government to get more financial assistance and aid for Drought Relief Works.

In the above said serious circumstances, I request that the Central Government should direct all the Railway Wagons and Military lorries to send drinking water to Dindigul, Madurai, Madras and other parts of Tamil Nadu. Moreover, the Central Government is called upon to direct the Tamil Nadu Government to implement Veeranam Drinking Water Scheme in order to provide drinking water in a short period to the people of the city of Madras and various other parts of Tamil Nadu and thus protect the people of Tamil Nadu.

14.20 hrs.

# DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1983-84- CONTD.

## MINISTRY OF ENERGY-CONTD

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we revert to the discussion on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Energy. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I rise to support the demands presented by the Ministry of Energy.

For the last few years the hydro generation has not been given the due that it deserves. Now it is estimated that by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan the hydro share would be 34% which would be the lowest so far. This is inspite of the fact that hydro generation offers an ideal solution to the problems and States like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and many others have potential for the development of hydro-electricity. To take the case of Himachal Pradesh alone we have the well known project Nathpa Jhakri with a capacity of 1040 MW. This has been agreed upon between the two States of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Though the Himachal Pradesh Government has put it into the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Haryana Government has proposed to include it in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The result is that the whole project is pending for execution. I would suggest that some initial work should be started especially the civil works so that in the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan this project can be taken up in right earnest.

Similarly there are two other projects of this level. One is known as Kol Dam and the other is called Larji Project. Himachal Pradesh has rich potential. It can supply power to the whole of the Northern Region. This can be seen from the fact when other States are

facing power cuts, Himachal Pradesh is having electricity in abundance. I would suggest that serious consideration should be given and priority should be given to the taking up of hydel projects. In this connection I welcome the decision of the Ministry and the Department of Power to have mini, small and micro level projects. Our Chief Minister Dr. Parmar used to say the water in the rivers in Himachal Pradesh is a flowing gold and it should be tapped for giving prosperity to the nation. There are 103 such mini micro/small hydro-electric schemes (upto an installed capacity of 15 MW) under operation in India which account for an aggregate installed capacity of 150 MW. There are some others for which the investigation, etc; is going on. I am happy that this will give every stream a chance to produce electricity for the benefit of the neighbouring villages. There is one other advantage in this also. Whereas thermal generation pollutes the air and involves one in a heavy risk in the environment, the hydel-generation is clean from that angle. For this, serious thought should be given.

I would like to refer to the report of the Estimates Committee on power generation. This is contained in the 13th report presented to this House on 29th April, 1981 in which due stress has been laid on speedy execution and monitoring. This is recommendation No. 3.25 at page 67. It reads :

"At present 5 hydro power projects with a capacity of 794 MW are under executions in the Central sector and another 4 projects with a capacity of 2100 MW have recently been taken up in the Central sector. Beside, investigation and execution of 6 other projects (4070MW) have been taken up in the Central sector. The Committee would like Government to ensure that execution of the nine projects under implementation is regularly monitored at the highest level with a view to avoiding any slippage and completing them in accordance with a time-bound programme"

[Prof. Narain Chand Prashar]

This is the emphasis of the Committee. The Committee would like to lay stress on the speedy execution and regular monitoring of each one of these projects.

While this is true that hydel projects and the irrigation projects bring prosperity to the nation, I would like to point out humbly the other points—the misery, that they cause to the people who are commonly known as oustees. In Himachal Pradesh when Bhakra project was raised on the soil of Himachal Pradesh, may streams, sources of waterdribges and roads were submerged resulting in the uprooting of thousands of families and they had to re-settled in Haryana. May I bring to your kind notice that to this day, the oustees who were ousted from their native villages in the years from 1950 to 1954 have not been given the property rights in the various villages of Haryana where they have been made to settle with the result, they can not take any loan from any bank. This kind of shabby treatment to the oustees who sacrificed their earth and home for the benefit of the nation should be looked into immediately and steps should be taken to see that they are given incentives and flower bouquets rather than brick-bats for the sacrifice they made for the nation.

Similar is the case for the Pong Dam oustees. They too are getting shabby treatment in Rajasthan. They should also be given a better deal by the Government. Recently, I have brought to the notice of the House under Rule 377 the need for construction of two important bridges in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh which are submerged on account of the construction of Bhakra Dam and the sharing of 50% of the cost by the BBMB. A dispute is going on regarding Shah Nehra village in district Kangra where the raising of one dam would prevent Himachal's from getting the water. So, I would request that various aspects should be taken into consideration before a project is finalised and proper care should be taken to see that those who make sacrifice, those who leave their villages and

those who leave their homes are not made to suffer simply because they are living in the catchment area of the dam. People have still not been given their due share.

When we invited Dr. K. L. Rao to visit Bhakra in the year 1974, we had a public meeting on the bank of Gobind Sagar. Literally he was shedding tears on the occasion and said: "What I am seeing is the Bhakra village which has supplied power and electricity to the rest of the nation and brought prosperity and smile on every face? It is still unlit by electricity. Is there no electricity?" Then, he sanctioned two schemes, one for the electricity?" Then, he sanctioned two schemes, one for the electrification of the village and another for the supply of drinking water to the village. The Bhakra Gram Panchayat owes to Dr. K. L. Rao that the Minister came from the Centre and sanctioned electricity to the village which has dedicated to the nation the project of Bhakra and where the dam was raised. The drinking water facility to the village whose wells were submerged in rising tides of Gobind Sagar lake was also provided.

Similar is the problem in Uttar Pradesh also. The Tehri Dam is going to be erected and I would suggest that before the construction work starts, the prospect to re-settlement and proper care to those oustees should be taken so that nobody suffers or sheds tears when the rest of the nation smiles.

I would refer to the most important task of providing electricity to the villages. It is generally undertaken by the Rural Electricity Corporation and we are told that by now about 52 per cent of the villages in India are being electrified or have been electrified and 70% of the population has been given electricity. Roughly, about 3 lakhs of villages have been given electricity.

One of the very interesting lacunae that makes the whole programme rather very odd is that the definition of an



electrified village is that once on electric line is taken to the village boundary, it is declared to be totally electrified in the records with the result that many houses are left out, many hamlets are left out and, for the subsequent electrification, we have to take up new schemes called the intensified electrification schemes. So why not change this definition? Why not the Department of Electricity, the State Electricity Boards and the Rural Electrification Corporation have a simple, exact and mathematical approach that they should declare that 80 per cent of the village is electrified or 50 per cent of the village is electrified or 10 per cent of the village is electrified. Why tell the entire nation that the whole village has been electrified where it is just possible that only one lamp has been lighted in a village having 200 or 300 houses?

Who suffers? In this programme of total electrification based on a simple formula which is of a very useless nature, it is the weaker sections of society which suffer. In Harijan basties, you have to have another programme with the result that the Annual Report says that another programme had to be launched and, by now, 1 lakh Harijan basties have been electrified. So, if you have the concept of integrity and honesty, then you must reduce the formula to simple dimensions and say that a village has so many houses and so many houses have been electrified.

The problem of transmission losses and the problem of electrification in hilly, backward and tribal areas are of great concern to all of us because there the wires have to pass through dense forests. Sometimes, our schemes are held up for one reason that the Central Government has passed the Forests Conservation Act and the regulations thereunder that even for cutting one tree in about 20 kms., You have to seek the permission of the Central Government. This is a case of a very odd nature that one small tree should prevent about 10 villages from getting electricity because there is no permission of the Central Government. At the district level, this difficulty comes that three officers are

asked to submit a report. One is the project in charge; the other may be an Executive Engineer or the Deputy Commissioner and another officer of the sister department. These three officers have to join together to give a report. Then, the report will go to the State Government and the State Government will send the report to the Central Government and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Forest will give clearance. By this time, the whole programme would be delayed.

These are some of the snags and some of the difficulties which defeat the very purpose for which we are clamouring. We are thinking of saving the forests. But what are we doing? We are preventing drinking water schemes to be executed. We are preventing electrification schemes to be executed. We are preventing road construction schemes to be executed. We are preventing so many schemes to be executed under just one umbrella of saving the forests. This aspect should be looked into.

Similarly, there is another aspect and that is an important one. It is that we have to care for those people who are living in the extreme fringes of a district or a State so that there normal rules will not apply. For them, the normal rules of a project being viable cannot be applied because that project would be in great deficit. So, for this purpose also, special relaxation in norms has to be allowed.

The State Electricity Boards have been incurring losses. What are the losses due to? These losses are due to the overhead expenses of the big executive establishment that is there for each Board. The result is that the money which is spent for the purpose of laying down lines for supplying electricity is of a very low order as compared to the big salaries that are provided for these people. Therefore, some re-structuring of the Boards should be ensured and the Boards should be streamlined as has been pointed out in so many reports. Similarly, we have to see that at the lower level,



[Prof. Narain ChandParashar]

especially in hilly areas, we have to opt for smaller executive units. A sub-division or a division or a circle in Himachal Pradesh would be of a different nature than the one for, say, Uttar Pradesh or plains of Punjab where the means of communication are vast and the approach is easier. In Himachal Pradesh, if there are 10 streams and if a sub-division is scattered over these streams, it will be difficult for the Sub-Division. Officer to go from place to place and provide proper electrification of the villages. Though the target to hundred per cent electrification is prescribed by the State Governments like Himachal Pradesh, I am doubtful whether it can be achieved within a reasonable period for the simple reasons that the various norms which they have fixed and which are uniform norms for all the parts of the country are not going to benefit us.

I would also suggest that the river water disputes should be solved at an early date and there should be a regular mechanism so that the nation does not lose the prospect of total electrification, of better power and a brighter future simply because two States are quarrelling. The States can quarrel. There is no doubt about it. Let them quarrel. But the nation should not suffer. I would plead with the Hon. Minister of Energy that he should use his resources to see that some sort of a permanent mechanism is put before the nation so that when two States quarrel, it is immediately resolved within the minimum time. Let the projects continue. After all, what for the States are quarrelling? Sometimes they are quarrelling for royalty. Now in case of some projects between UP and Himachal Pradesh, I am grateful to Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi when he was the Chief Minister, he said "Himachal Pradesh is a very small State and let them have better benefit" and he gave a greater royalty for us and that became basis for future prospects in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. But this benefit may not be available in all cases. Sometimes Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, and

sometimes Punjab and Himachal, or Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal, They may quarrel. Let them quarrel. There should be some set formula, some regular mechanism, some sound way in which the dispute can be solved in due course but the projects should not suffer. Because what is happening is the projects have been talked of .....

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : when there is a dispute about project site, what happens ?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : That can also be located. I take a simple example of Thein Dam project. This has been having fire for so many years and in each Plan we have been hearing since we came to the Lok Sabha in 1971, the Thein Dam has been hovering in our mind and the Nathpa Jhakri has been hovering in our mind for a long time. There should be a standard formula which should be evolved by the Central Government. Let there be a mechanism. Let there be a three-Member Commission or Committee, one member of the two states or three states whatever the dispute is, and another from the Centre, let a nominee of the Central Government be the Chairman and there should be a permanent mechanism to solve all dispute of common nature. Sometimes the catchment area, sometimes boundary, sometimes location, all things crop up, sometimes problems of royalty also crop up, They are human problems, they have to crop up. But in case we are able to continue with the execution of the projects while solving these dispute, the nation will not lose. I plead for some sort of a permanent mechanism for this purpose should be ensured and some relaxations and norms should be allowed for rural electrification and immediate attention should be paid to the generation of hydel power which has been neglected and which is being relegated to the background. If you can ask for aid from world bodies like the world Bank for other projects, you can also think of tapping the hydel resources of the country and rivers can be tapped for a better destiny for the nation. Let there be a smile and let there be a

brilliant smile on the nation's face. The hydel generation is the answer.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : Sir, I must thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

Energy is one of the most important inputs of development and holds the key to the transformation of the quality of life. Unfortunately, even after 33 years of planned development, more than half the population continue to suffer deprivation and the socio-economic structure remains more or less the same without any apparent impact of our policy and development programmes. This picture is reflected in the low per capita consumption of energy. Only 56 per cent of the total energy use in the country comes from commercial fuels indicating the low levels of growth, the rest 45% comes from non-commercial fuels like fuel wood, crop residue and animal dung.

The use of the commercial fuels now is in the range of 124 million tonnes of coal, 32 million tonnes of oil, and 123 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. This quantity would no doubt go up as industrialisation proceeds apace but the challenge for our energy policy list only not in raising the use of commercial fuels but also in making use of non-commercial fuels including firewood, and cow dung, also in more efficient use of the knowledge that modern technology provides. It is necessary to remember that we have a renewable source of 65 million tonnes of animals dung and 45 million tonnes of agrowaste. That makes the total energy perspective most important for us so that even as total energy use increase, the proportion of renewable to non-renewable sources of energy use continues to be favourable and the non-renewable sources are conserved even while their use is being expanded. That is the real challenge.

I welcome the constitution of the Energy Advisory Board which will study

the various aspects of the energy problem in depth to be able to help the Government to formulate a National policy on Energy for the development of energy in a certain direction which provides the most efficient use of both renewable and non-renewable sources and promotes a harmonised use not only to provide energy as cheap as possible but also to preserve environment.

In commercial energy, the Board will have to consider a proper balance between oil and coal. With our proven hydro-carbon resources of only 468 million tonnes of oil and 411 billion cubic metres of gas, we can not afford to be extravagant in its use. Therefore, I am glad to note that, out of a total provision of Rs. 5000 crores in the budget for the energy sector, Rs. 2900 crores go to oil. The Government can take legitimate credit for the increase in oil output beyond the 20 million tonnes per year to 26 million tonnes. I think, it is high time that we paid greater attention to power sector where the slippage is from 20,000 mega watts to 14,000 mega watts.

The power sector allotment is Rs. 1222 crores which is 30 percent more than in 1981-82, but there is little consolation as cost are escalating. The other day, while speaking from All India Radio, Patna, the Minister of State for Energy claimed seven percent increase in generation. May I submit that even this increase would hardly conceal the fact that there would be a shortfall of 6000 mega watts in the Sixth plan target of 20,000 mega watts.

Already half the States are facing power scarcity. The Planning Commission says that, if installed capacities are fully utilised, there will be no power cuts. But there is a big 'if'. As many as 67 out of 179 power stations were shut down in the last nine months of 1981. At this rate, a huge power famine is likely to confront us in the seventh plan.

Resources are stated to be a major constraint. Government should take early decision about the foreign aid

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

offers. Delay in decision could raise project costs. Already the costs of several thermal power projects have gone up by as much as 95 per cent. For instance, the Singrauli expansion project would now cost Rs. 996 crores instead of Rs. 660 crores. Similarly, the Korba expansion, Ramagundan and Farakka Projects are going to cost more. Should be not, therefore, take a decision now and assure the BHEL that it would continue to have orders ?

The National Thermal Power Corporation feels that the cut in its budget from Rs. 847 crores to Rs 607 crores will result in the work on 500 mega watt units being abandoned. We would like the Government to clarify the position.

The less than 50 per cent utilisation leads to an annual loss of Rs. 3000 crores. I think, the major culprit is coal, the quality of which has gone down, and the second major culprit is improper maintenance. Government should take a decision soon to put up coal beneficiation Plants. National interests are suffering as poor quality coal is drastically reducing capacity utilisation of the thermal Plants besides damaging the equipments.

The BHEL's research grant for the fluidised bed combustion process which could use low grade coal and get better efficiency out of it, should be increased and by 1985-86, all boilers should be of this nature. BHEL should be asked to initiate necessary action to change over boiler design to take in fluidised bed process where increase in the thermal efficiency from 15 to 25 per cent is attainable.

The condition of the State Electricity Boards is bad as their performance is far below the target. These State Boards are in most cases bedevilled by political groupings, trade union rivalries, lack of trained management personnel and shortage of funds. The dispute within the Government over whether the percentage return on new investments should be 9.5% as suggested by Venka-

traman Committee or 12% as the World Bank wants, should be settled soon as the Bank aid is held up because of this.

I would now refer to Bihar's position as an illustration of how the State Electricity Boards in general are functioning. The Minister of State for Energy fortunately comes from Bihar and I hope he will bear me out. ...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
Listen to her, Mr. Chandra Shekhar.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA

I think he will bear me out. The power crisis in Bihar is acute. The 750 megawatt thermal capacity in Barauni and Patratu is not being utilised even to the extent of 40%. Even the construction schedule of additional capacity is not being adhered to, as, for instance, the 9th generating unit of the 110 megawatts at Patratu, the 6th generating unit of 110 megawatts at Barauni and the 1st unit of 110 megawatts of Muzaffarpur (Kanti Thermal Power Station) are likely to be delayed by 6 months to one year or may be more: for commissioning.

Equally disappointing is the performance in the field of rural electrification. Despite the fact that it has been given priority position in 20 point programme, Bihar's achievement during the first three years of 1980-83 of the Sixth Plan is electrification of only 1600 additional villages as against the target of 10,000 additional villages by the end of the Sixth Plan. Is it now possible to achieve this target ?

Gujarat and Andhra on the other hand are giving very good results. A comparative study of the working of the State Boards should be carried out to find out the real cause of slippage. Mr. Tata Rao is running the Andhra thermal plants at over 70% capacity utilisation. The Vijayawada plant is having a 90% efficiency. So why not others ? The State Boards should adopt system engineering Projects instead of adhocism. More incentive schemes should be

interoduced for power engineers to remove their frustration.

I would also like to suggest that the State Boards shou'd be brought within the general discipline of the Central Electricity Authority for closer supervision and guidance.

In regard to oil, the performance of the ONGC is commend ab'e. But I am sorry to say that some whispers have been heard about the personnel policies in the ONGC. Also some recent discoveries of thefts of oil have tarnished the image of the ONGC management. the government must explain what is being done to prevent the recurrence of thefts, and to promote professionalism....

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay Noath-East): You better answer that.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : A clear cut policy decision shou'd be taken to develop other chemical hydro-carbons like alcohol for eventual replacement of oil. For that purpose, I would suggest that Rs.100 crores be set apart from the oil surplus funds for research on a'cohol brsed derivatives, plant that give hydro-carbon resins, synthetic, chlorophyl and hydrogen Separation by using chemical separators.

The hon. Minister for Energy had announced in December last that oil had been found in the Godavari basin but there is no mention of it in the report. May I Know the reason why it has not been mentioned in the report ? Or was it intended only for the Andhra voters ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : It was only tested at that time.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : But it was not mentioned in the report.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : What I am saying is that at time, on the basis of the test, whatever we found we explained to the House. That part of it merely. Unless we are in a position to produce it regularly we cannot put it in the Report. Everything cannot be put in the Report.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : In regard to hydro resources, though we have 75,000 MW hydro potential which is quite cheap, the actual power tapped is less than 10,000 MW. This is eally very unfortunate.

In Bihar-Bengal arca, the DVC has proposed hydro power projects of 3700 MW at a cost of Rs. 2,360 crores. This would help DVC to from up power and meet peak demands of the most important industrial area of the country. The use of pumped storage potential will reduce the cost of power. But it is necessary to streamline the management. The supply of power from DVC to many areas in Bihar is irregular, erratic and causes great damage.

With regard to coal, a review was published in the Statesman according to which coal industry was given 17 percent increase in prices as against an output growth of only 5.5 percent. With an investment of Rs. 2000 crores prior to nationalisation the industry was producing 75 million tonnes of coal whereas with an investment of Rs. 7,500 crores now which is likely to go up to Rs. 12,000 crores, the output is 130 million tonnes only. In 1940, the coal mines could sink 600 ft. shaft all by themselves, the same mines now requir foreign assiseance to drill 300 ft. shaft This is a measure of proficiency that the coal industry has acquire after nationalisation. Then it is said that there are 22 million tonnes of pithead stocks, clearly indicating breakdown in transport. Government should enquir into this.

I now turn to renewable sources of energy. It is good that Government have created a new department of nan-conventional sources of energy.

[Shrimati Kishori Sinha]

and, I hope, it will devote its attention to finding ways and means of increasing the use of renewable sources of energy in order to reduce its load on non-renewable sources. I understand that the Commission on additional sources of energy has already utilised Rs. 50 crores. set apart for these sources of energy. The Commission has reportedly asked for another Rs. 50 crores. This should be granted as future belongs to these non-conventional sources of energy. It has a great potential and we can provide energy in most of our villages to meet most of the domestic and civil needs like street lighting, drinking water, irrigation, etc.

In USA private and public investment that went in research and development in solar system alone is 500 million dollars. It is, therefore, necessary that in the field of renewable sources, we should install and perfect an integrated energy system using solar wind and biomass sources. Our experiments in this field have been encouraging. We should go ahead building operational system. An integrated system comprising community biogas plants photovoltaics and wind mills costing about Rs. 5 lakh could provide cooking gas for large village of some 100 to 120 families drinking water, street lighting and lighting for community centre with power for T.V. receptions. It can also meet partially the needs for power for irrigation pumping. And above all this would provide basic amenities which will maintain the sanitation of the village.... and free womenfolk from the drudgery of bringing firewood and burning it for domestic purposes. In this integrated system is introduced, we can visualise a more or less clean and self-sufficient village as this system will open multiple channels of economic activity in various directions. A five to seven year programme with a budget of roughly about Rs. 3000 crore a year would transform the rural scene. We have the technology and means of changing the life of the poor of the country. Can we not find Rs. 3000 crore a year to create this change? Is

it too much price for the health of women and better life to our villagers and children and creation of more jobs? In Worldwatch Report "Electricity from Sun light" it has been said :

"In Third World villages, just a few hundred watts of power can boost living standards and provide basic amenities for the first time "

We have the technology. We can find resources. What is needed is to grasp the opportunities that lie in decentralised energy sources so that the hopes of the poor are realised soon and sunshine of health and happiness light up the poor and benighted villages. Thank You.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as we all know, energy plays a vital role in rural and urban economy and also in all other sectors of economy. Therefore, it is one of the foremost duties and responsibilities of the Government to see that mobilise and more power is produced for agricultural and industrial development of the country. If enough power is produced there will be stabilisation in prices of goods and services in all other sectors of economy. Sir, I know that the hon. Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar, is competent and capable of delivering the goods to the country as one expects and asks the people of various sections of society and political parties of the country expect. Energy is power. The name of the hon. Minister, that is, 'Shiv' confirms 'power.' Energy, that is, 'Shakti' is 'Shiva'. Therefore, 'Shiva' plus 'Shakti' combined together will get the goods delivered to the people of the country.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : His name is Shiv Shankar.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : 'Shiva' plus 'Shankar' plus energy, all combined together. (Interruptions) I am not demanding anything from the hon. Minister. I am pleading for the people of this country, for the benefit of my State, Tamil Nadu and for the benefit of the nation as a whole. So far as the availability of coal is concerned, at page

13 of the Report for 1982-83 says as follows :

“3.22 The Energy Policy Committee appointed by the Government of India in its report submitted in 1980 has stated that the available coal reserves would be adequate to last for about 90 years after 2000 AD assuming that the annual coal production would reach a level of 400 m.t. by then and continue at this level beyond 2000 AD.”

Sir, according to our Report and study made by our scientists, we have got sufficient amount of coal in reserve for the purpose of producing the required amount of energy and power for this country. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the power production is very poor. It is quite unprecedented and unparalleled in the history of Tamil Nadu. Further in the report on page 71, the same Committee has anticipated a great danger to the southern region, because there will be still more acute shortage in the production of energy in southern States, specially Tamil Nadu.

15. hrs.

In this context, I would like to quote from page 71 of the Report :

“Even after taking into account the power generation from Tulaicorin, Kalpakkam and Kunda, a shortage of 3960 kwh power is anticipated in the Southern Region by the end of 1983-84, major portion of which is expected to be in Tamil Nadu. In order to meet this situation, Government of India sanctioned setting up of Second Thermal Power Station of 630 MW capacity in February, 1978.”

Then further :

“According to Neyveli Lignite Corporation submitted a proposal to Government for expansion of II TPS and II Mine at an estimated cost of Rs. 638.95 crores and 334.77 crores respectively. These projects

have since been approved, in principle, by the Government for implementation. The existing II TPS will be expanded from 630 MW to 1470 MW and II Mine from 4.7 m.t. to 105 m.t. per annum to meet the additional requirement of lignite for expanded TPS.

You have mentioned about the II TPS and the II Mine in Tamil Nadu, a proposal about which has been made by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. I would request the Government to expedite these schemes to implement to safeguard the interests of the people in Tamil Nadu and the Southern Region.

What is the present position there? There is no power in Tamil Nadu. Although the Government is in power there, the power, the energy is not available. The Government of Tamil Nadu is having no energy to produce energy for the people of Tamil Nadu. There is 75% cut in the supply of power in Tamil Nadu. There are no street lights in Tamil Nadu. There are more than 1500 villages in my constituency and all of them are very badly affected by the power cut.

Further, there are 10 to 12 lakh pumpsets installed in the wells for farming purposes. For all these pumpsets, the Tamil Nadu Government announced six-hour supply of power daily? I am myself a farmer, though I am a lawyer also. Only a few days ago, I was in my constituency, Dindigul, I was there for three days. I was told that the farmers were not getting power supply for their pumpsets even for one or two hours once in 3 days. After every three days, they are getting power supply rarely for one or two hours. As a result of this, even the cultivable lands have been converted into deserts in Tamil Nadu.

The farmers could not produce anything for saving their cattle, for saving their children and even for their day-to-day needs. That is the difficulty of the farmers there. Because of the electricity



[K. Mayathevar]

cuts, all the industries, firms, mills and factories have been closed there and the Government is aware of this fact. As a result nearly seven lakhs of workers and employees have lost their job throughout Tamil Nadu. In 1976, the unemployment situation, there was 52%. From that year upto 1980 when again ADMK regime came to power there, the unemployment condition had risen upto 67.75%. In the year 1982, the unemployment position had further risen to 75%. Therefore, the unemployment position is very serious in Tamil Nadu because of the electricity cut there. The reasons for the cut in electricity in Tamil Nadu are :

The Tamil Nadu Government have not taken any steps at all for repairing so many thermal power plants in the State. I will quote certain instances. There is a big power plant in Tuticorin, which was previously producing more than 350 megawatts. Now its production has been reduced to 100 megawatts. According to the Reports of the comptroller and Accountant General for the year 1980-81, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board had taken more than six months time to erect a power transformer instead of the normal time taken to erect it within thirtyfive to fortyfive days time. In a few cases, the Tamil Nadu Government has taken one year to four and a half years for the repairing work of the transformers. About 30 small capacity power transformers are lying idle for a long time without causing any repair by the Tamil Nadu Government. Another 30 transformers worth about a few crores remain unrepaired for three to four and a half years. Two big transformers imported from Canada failed to function in 1978 and even now they are lying idle without making any available repair. They have also not even taken the step of inviting some of the experts from the same Canada firm to get them repaired or to get them replaced. The total number of transformers which wanted repair rose from 692 in the year 1978 to 1,928 in the year 1980. All these are lying unrepaired.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : These are matters to be discussed in the State Assembly.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : No Sir. I request the Central Government and the Central Energy Ministry to give direction to the State Government to repair all these defunct and unrepaired things. It is the duty of the Central Government also. We are the children of the Central Government, when the State Government is absolutely defunct, when the State Government has broken down absolutely, In such a case where have we to go? You are the Chairman, you have to protect me. I am your child. Tamil Nadu people are your children.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But your Party is there in the State Assembly.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The Tamil Nadu Government wanted to shift the burden on the Central Government. They say that because you are not giving coal, they are unable to produce more energy and supply it to the people.

Yesterday, the Minister said here that the Central Government has taken steps to transport as much quantity as they can, to Tamil Nadu Government. So, that the charge by Tamil Nadu Government against the Central Government is absolutely false.

What they are doing is this from 1976, they have been trying to purchase three ships. The first shipping deal attempted by Tamil Nadu Government was in the year 1977-78 from Bulgaria for Rs. 100 crores. It was not permitted by Government of India, because there was some attempted malpractice by certain people-commission or bribe, (Interruption) all malpractices. Tamil Nadu Government's second attempt to purchase some ships for Rs. 100 crores was from West Germany, which was also not permitted by the Government of India. The Ministry of Shipping rejected it because they said Tamil Nadu Government should go in for a



better ship at a lesser cost from other places. So, the West German and Bulgarian deals were rejected by the Central Government, i. e. Ministry of Shipping.

Now they are attempting to purchase three ships from Mishipmishi, Japan, and from Hetachi under kayo in Japan for a sum of Rs. 66 crores. Three parties sent the tender, but the tenders were opened without the presence of those parties.

This was the third deal in this matter. So, for the last 5 to 6 years the Tamil Nadu Government could not purchase ships from Bulgaria West Germany and Japan because of malpractice and fraud by some people. This was the reason for their not being able to transport coal to Tuticorin. So, I request our able Minister to deliver the goods and save our people by giving suitable directions and instructions to the Tamil Nadu Government to wake up and work for the people, otherwise, we will not be there any more. So, we want more power from you, so that more power could be given to the people of Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the forum to speak in such a language. The Tamil Nadu Government is not represented here. You should not use unparliamentary language.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Their party members are here. What is the unparliamentary language ? Please point it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will see if there are any such words.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : With these words, I support the Demands for the Ministry of Energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the forum.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I request the Central Government to protect us. Otherwise, we will die in the long run. (Interruptions)

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : While speaking on the Demands for the Ministry of Energy, I would like to say a few words about the critical power situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu.

Industries in Tamil Nadu, both large and small scale, have come to a grinding halt because of power. The hon. Minister Shri Shiv Shankar knows that there was a 100% cut all over Tamil Nadu last month. Now it is a 75% cut.

I need not dilate on the consequences of the closure of industries which would result in widespread unemployment, of lakhs and lakhs of people.

I know personally that even in the 1st phase of Tuticorin Super Thermal Station the plant load factor is just 40 per cent. I do not know when the second phase will be completed and when generation will start. I see reports in the Press about the deficient equipment supplied by BHEL. I do not know how far it is true. The hon. Minister should explain what is the real fact. But one thing I know that the high ash content of our coal is the cause of low generation of power in our thermal stations. I demand that the Ministry should take research steps for reducing the ash content of coal. The research effort may take some time to yield the result. Till then for the super thermal power stations like Tuticorin and other stations, the import of special coal from countries like Australia should be permitted without any reservation. Why I am impressing upon this is because my friend Mr. Mayathevar spoke about it in a different language. Not even for one hour, the agriculturists are getting electricity. So, under such a condition, I am pleading with you to allow the import of high grade coal because the

[Shri K.T. Kosalram]

ash content in our coal is so much. This is my earnest request to you. I understand that the supply of coal from Bihar for Tuticorin Plant is haphazard. The State Government has sought the permission to import coal—5 lakh tonnes of coal from Australia. This must be permitted so that the present crisis in Tamil Nadu can be overcome.

Similarly, the import of gas turbines should also be permitted. This is the most important thing. In Tamil Nadu, we are suffering. The AIADMK Government is there. I am not bothering about this government or that government. Five crores of people are suffering. The Government of India should help the people in Tamil Nadu. When we are importing many unnecessary items like soda ash etc. why should not gas turbines be permitted to be imported? A few crores of rupees do not matter much to the centre.

The hon. Minister knows how China has tackled the power generation problems. All over China they have installed many small hydro-sets producing 5 MW. We should also go in for this in a big way. When we have allowed precious foreign exchange to be wasted in the import of colour TV sets recently, we should have gone in for the import of such mini-hydro-sets from South Korea and Japan.

From the Annual Report I find that three places have been chosen for this experiment. I am really surprised that the officials of Energy Department go to France and Spain to study the tidal wave projects. Why should you not send some officials to China to study the mini-hydro projects working successfully there? I would emphasise that this is a worthwhile project and we should go in for this seriously. Thank you.

**श्री मोती लाल सिंह (सीधी) :** समापति महोदय, अपने देश में बिजली उत्पादन में सुधार के बावजूद कमी रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं, विशेषकर किसानों को विशेष कठिनाई का सामना

करना पड़ा। विद्युत के उत्पादन में अपना देश बढ़ा लेकिन उन तक हम विद्युत अभी तक नहीं पहुंचा पाये हैं। विद्युत की विशेष आवश्यकता ग्रामीण अंचलो में है जिनको यह मालूम भी नहीं है कि विद्युत है क्या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विद्युत को लिया गया है। ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के अन्तर्गत जो योजनाएं हैं, उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अपने शासन की योजना है, लेकिन सही ढंग से वह कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा सकी है। इसका विशेष कारण यह है कि सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है, विद्युत लाइन के लिए खम्भे गाड़ दिये जाते हैं लाइन खींच दी जाती है, लेकिन बिजली घरों तक नहीं पहुंचाई जाती जिससे गरीबों को राहत मिल सके।

मध्यप्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा कोयला और पानी है। बिजली के लिये इन दोनों की आवश्यकता होती है। अगर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना वहां पर की जाये तो मैं समझता हूं कि मध्यप्रदेश में ज्यादा विद्युत का उत्पादन हो सकता है और वहां लोगों को विद्युत मिल सकती है। वहां पर जल-विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

अभी तक मध्यप्रदेश में सर्वेक्षण भी बहुत कम किया गया है। प्रस्ताव चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से हो या जिले से हो, जब वह केन्द्रीय शासन को भेजा जाता है तो उसमें विलम्ब किया जाता है। यदि उन प्रस्तावों को जल्दी स्वीकृत किया जाये तो काम करने में भी सुविधा हो सकती है।

इस कमी के होते हुए भी मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उन इलाकों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये जो पिछड़े हुए हैं। इस श्रेणी में अपना मध्यप्रदेश भी आता है।

कोलरीज के अन्तर्गत 4,5 कंपनियां हैं डब्लू सी एल, बी सी एल, ई सी एल। डब्लू सी एल मध्यप्रदेश के अन्तर्गत आता है लेकिन इनके हैडक्वार्टर्स दूसरी जगहों पर हैं। वहां पर काम करने में वहां के अधिकांशियों को विशेष सुविधा हो या न हो, लेकिन वहां के रहने वाले मजदूरों को और लोगों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कंपनियों का डिवीजन किया जाये। जो सुविधाएं कंपनियों के द्वारा दी जाती हैं, वह डिवीजन के द्वारा दी जायें। वहां डायरेक्टर नियुक्त होना चाहिये।

कोलरीज में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के जीवन के लिये, आवास, शिक्षण और औषधि की सुविधाएं बहुत जरूरी हैं। वहां पर मजदूरों को सुबह से शाम तक काम करना पड़ता है और अंडरग्राउंड में काम करते हैं। वे अपना जीवन न्यौछावर करते हैं लेकिन उनके रहने के लिये और पीने के पानी की सुविधा नहीं है। जो पानी मानव के लिये उपलब्ध होता है, वह उन मजदूरों को नहीं मिल पाता है। वह लोग गन्दे पानी को प्रयोग में लाते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर नल और कुओं की सुविधा नहीं होती है। जो लोग एक्सीडेंट की बजह से मर जाते हैं या बीमार हो जाते हैं, उनके लिए कोई हस्पताल न होने की बजह से ठीक इलाज नहीं हो पाता है। मननगढ़ में डिस्पेंसरी दी है लेकिन वहां पर डाक्टर भी नहीं हैं और स्पेशलिस्ट्स भी नहीं हैं जिससे कि उचित रूप में चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था हो सके। इसकी तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। शिक्षा की दृष्टि से मजदूरों के बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई का प्रबन्ध भी किया जाना चाहिए ताकि कम से कम जो

मजदूरों के बच्चे हैं उनका भविष्य सुधर सके। वहां पर सेन्ट्रल खोले जाने चाहिए ताकि शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हो सके।

पेट्रोलियम के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि इंडियन आयल और हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम की ओर से जो गैस एजेन्सीज एडवर्टाईज की जाती हैं वह वास्तव में जिनको मिलनी चाहिये उनको नहीं मिलती हैं बल्कि ऐसे लोगों को दे दी जाती हैं जो कि उनको सही ढंग से चलाने में सक्षम नहीं होते हैं। आप जो कोटा भी निर्धारित करते हैं उसमें भी अनियमितताएं बरती जाती हैं। इन्टरव्यू में जो शामिल होते हैं उनको कई दफा रेजेक्ट कर दिया जाता है और विलम्ब से भी उनका इन्टरव्यू लिया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह (बलिया) : चेयरमैन साहब, एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्स पर बहस में हिस्सा लेते हुए तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने ऊर्जा संकट पर गम्भीर चिन्ता प्रकट की है। इसके बावजूद कि सरकार की ओर यह दावा किया जा रहा है कि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में पैदावार में वृद्धि हुई है यह एक हकीकत है कि इस संकट ने एक गम्भीर महामारी का रूप धारण कर लिया है। इस समस्या को लेकर चारों तरफ एक बेचैनी फैली हुई है।

ऊर्जा के विकास के सिलसिले में सरकार ने जो नीति अपनाई है उसका एक नतीजा यह निकला है कि सम्पूर्ण देश में क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन बढ़ा है, सामाजिक तनाव में वृद्धि हुई है तथा असंतोष बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। बिहार के सम्बन्ध में मैं दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि सन् 1964 में वहां पर बरौनी में रिफायनरी की स्थापना हुई थी। उस समय भी इस बात की घोषणा

[श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह]

की गई थी और तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री, पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि बरौनी के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पेट्रो-कैमिकल कॉम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना की जायेगी। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, उस समय से लेकर आज तक इस सदन में जितने भी पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर हुए हैं (शिव शंकर जी क्या जवाब देंगे वह मुझे नहीं मालूम), सभी ने यही जवाब दिया कि बरौनी में पेट्रो-कैमिकल कॉम्प्लेक्स लगेगा। जो समिति इस सम्बन्ध में गठित की गई थी उसने भी इस बात की सिफारिश की थी लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 35 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी, बिहार राज्य में इतनी प्राकृतिक सम्पदा होने के बावजूद, बिहार इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि वहां पर एक भी रसायन आदि का उद्योग अभी तक खड़ा नहीं हुआ है। बरौनी में पेट्रो-कैमिकल कॉम्प्लेक्स क्यों नहीं लगेगा, जबकि वहां पर नैपथा की पैदावार होती है। इसमें रासायनिक कान्टेन्ट इतना ज्यादा है कि रसायन के कारखाने लगाए जा सकते हैं। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर वहां पहले से मौजूद है। सड़के वहां पर हैं, बगल में गंगा नदी है और कोयले का प्रचुर मात्रा में भण्डार है। फिर क्यों इसको वहां पर स्थापित नहीं किया जाता है। आईओसी ने निर्णय लिया कि वहां पर पैराफीन वैक्स का कारखाना लगाया जाएगा, लेकिन पता नहीं चलता है कि पेट्रो-कैमिकल वहां चला गया, फ्रेन्टो लैक्टम कहां चला गया और पैराफीन कहां चला गया। इसकी वजह से सारे विकास के मार्ग वहां अवरुद्ध हो गए हैं। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि बार-बार हल्ला करने के बाद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है, लाखों रुपए का तेल वहां के यार्ड से गायब हो जाता है। मैस्टर का इतना बड़ा गिरोह वहां पर तैयार हुआ है कि वह प्रति वर्ष लाखों रुपयों का तेल काट

कर ले जाता है और बेशुमार मुनाफा कमाता है। इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

कोयले की बात को लीजिए। कहा जाता है कि कोयले की पैदावार में वृद्धि हुई है। हां, वृद्धि हुई है मगर बिहार की स्थिति को देखिए। बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि स्थायी प्रकृति के जो काम हैं, वे ठेकेदारों द्वारा करवाए जाते हैं। ठेकेदारों का बड़ा गिरोह वहां आपरेट करता है। माफिया गैंग की गतिविधियां धनवाद में बढ़ती जा रही है। वहां कोई अपना जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं पाता है।

राज्य सभा में श्री कल्याण राय के प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए इनर्जी मिनिस्टर ने बताया था कि धीरे-धीरे ठेकेदारों में कमी लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। बी.सी. सी.एल. ठेकेदारों को 1978-79 में 26.11 करोड़ रुपए का ठेका दिया गया है। 1981-82 में 34.14 करोड़ रुपए का ठेका दिया गया। इसी अवधि में जो सी.सी.एल ने ठेका दिया वह 9.71 करोड़ से बढ़कर 21.91 करोड़ रुपए का हो गया। कहा जाता है कि पैदावार में वृद्धि के लिए ठेकेदारों से काम करवाया जाता है। मगर पैदावार में कोई खास वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। बी.सी.सी.एल. में 1977-78 में 17.48 मिलियन टन, 1981-82 में 15.73 मिलियन टन की पैदावार हुई। सी.सी.एल. में उसी अवधि में 6.95 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 7.25 मिलियन टन की वृद्धि हुई है। अभी हमारे सी.पी.एम. के साथी, श्री चैटर्जी, कह रहे थे कि एक ओडिटर को मार दिया गया है। लेकिन इस संबंध में आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। लगता है कि वहां कोई कानून-व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। आप मिकेनाइज्ड मशीनों का

इस्तेमाल करते जा रहे हैं जिनके कारण मजदूरों की छूटनी करते हैं। जो औरतें उस इलाके में काम करती थीं, उनको आपने काम से निकाल दिया है। आपने वहां ठेकेदारों की फौज खड़ी कर दी है।

मैं बिहार की स्थिति का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। बिहार के साथ आप विमाता का सा व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। बलरामपुर, राजमहल, नार्थकरनपुरी कोल्डफील्ड्स के विस्तार के लिए बिहार पोर्शन में 25 सौ करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन हुआ था। सिक्सथ प्लान में मगर यह खर्च नहीं हुआ और न वहां कोई विकास कार्य हुआ। आपको सुनकर हैरानी होगी कि सिक्सथ प्लान में कोयलाकारी हाइडल पावर प्रोजेक्ट की मंजूरी दी गयी थी, उस पर भी कोई काम चालू नहीं हुआ। यह कहते हुए मुझे दुःख होता है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए तीस करोड़ रुपया लेण्ड एक्वीजीशन के लिये रखा गया था लेकिन आज तक भूमि का अंजन नहीं हुआ। यह योजना भी जहां की तहां पड़ी हुई है। कहलगांव सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन भी क्यों नहीं बना, यह भी हम जानना चाहते हैं? क्यों नहीं तेनघाट योजना को क्रियान्वित किया गया? आखिर बिहार ने क्या कुसूर किया है कि बिहार में किसी सुपर थर्मल पावर परियोजना का विकास कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। बरौनी की जो विस्तार योजना थी वह 45 करोड़ रुपये से शुरू हुई थी। वह वर्ष दर वर्ष बढ़ते हुए 90 करोड़ की हो गयी है और अब एक अरब तक पहुंच सकती है। अभी मुजफ्फरपुर में कांटी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बन रहा है। इसका भी निर्माण कार्य बहुत पीछे पड़ा हुआ है। बिजली के मामले में बिहार की बड़ी दुर्दशा है। बिजली की कटौती की वजह से बिहार को तीस हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। वहां कृषि की

पैदावार गिरती जा रही है। इस तरह से बिहार के साथ एक विमाता का सा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। जिन कमजोरियों की चर्चा की गयी है और जिस स्थिति का जिक्र किया गया है अगर उसमें सुधार नहीं लाया गया तो बिहार के लोगों में असंतोष और बड़गा और यह असंतोष ज्वालामुखी बन सकता है, जिसका मुकाबला करना सरकार के लिए कठिन होगा।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, about ten years back, when Dr. K.L. Rao was the Minister of Irrigation & Power, he used to say in the House, whenever we were asking for irrigation or power projects, "I am a Power Minister without political power". The difficulty is that the hon. Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar and three of his colleagues, who are also Power Ministers, though they are good Ministers, unfortunately, the Planning Minister is not supporting them. That is why he is not able to satisfy us.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : How do you know that ?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : It is very clear from the Report. While they have asked for a bigger sum, you have given them only Rs. 839 crores. They need another Rs. 307 crores.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Here I support the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Without sufficient allocation, he cannot do justice at all.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Kindly persuade him to get more.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : That is why I am making this request in his presence.

Sir, everybody knows...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The same thing is happening in Andhra.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :** Everybody knows that power is very important and without power there may be neither agricultural production nor industrial production nor any other production. It is not possible to have any production without power.

Sir, the Planning Minister is running away.

**SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA :** Sir, the Minister has walked out. Is he staging a walk out ?

**Mr. CHAIRMAN :** He did not want further pressure !

**SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA :** If he is here, more plan allocation can be there.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :** It is the unanimous opinion of this honourable House that more allocation should be there for power sector. I would like to congratulate our hon. Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar. After he assumed Ministership there is much progress so far as oil is concerned. After he became the Minister for Power and Energy,... (*Interruptions*). It is a good thing. That is why he is 'Shiv Shankar'. Somebody is telling that he has a Shiva and a Shankar. He has got three Assistants also. We say that 'God' means generator, originator and also a destroyer. But here there is a God. This 'God' means generator, operator and distributor. So he is also a distributor so far as we are concerned.

**SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :** (Patna) : Solicitor also.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO :** About thermal projects, although they are making the best efforts to see that there is more production, yet, because of certain difficulties they are not able to achieve the targets which they have fixed so far. As you know, the thermal project requires sufficient coal. Coal is an exhaustible commodity and just now somebody was referring to it. But according to this Report, coal will last only for about 90 years or for a maximum of 100

years. After 100 years, there will be no coal deposits. That is why it is very necessary that we should emphasise on hydro-electricity. It is cheap and also we have got many natural resources, we have got many rivers. On this aspect we have neglected and this Report is there about hydro-electricity. The shortage of hydro-electricity is very much there. Only 30 per cent of the power generation is from hydro-electricity. This is not enough. As a matter of fact, we have got very-very big rivers. About the Brahmaputra river, some scientist was telling me that the Brahmaputra is a very powerful river which can generate power that can not only meet the requirements of India, but also the whole of Asia. I do not know, I am not an expert, but some expert was telling me like this. But unfortunately we are not exploiting this river. Of course, sufficient money is also required for this purpose. But when this potentiality is there it is high time that we utilised this river potentiality which is available in plenty and as per the Garland programme—it was the scheme of Mr. Dastur, he had given this scheme long ago—he wanted to connect the rivers from North to South. In the North, in the Himalayas, we have got many rivers—the Ganges, the Yamuna, the Beas, the Sutlej and other rivers. Also in the middle we have got the Mahanadi and also the Narmada, the Godavari, the Krishana, the Cauveri, the Tungabhadra and also the Pennar rivers. Like this, many rivers are there in the country. If these rivers are connected with one another, I think there is a possibility of building big dams which can produce electricity. That possibility is there. On the one hand we are facing floods and on the other hand we are facing drought. In the North every year they are spending crores of rupees to control the flood situation there. Instead of spending money on controlling floods and meeting the drought situation, it is better to spend the amount on this scheme. Of course it is argued that there is not much money. If sufficient money is not available, we should approach the world Bank and other International Banks for this purpose. If it is done, most of the problems will be solved. I hope you will consider it very seriously. The hon.



Ministers Energy, Irrigation may sit with the Planning Commission and work out a scheme. Then they can approach the Cabinet. If the Cabinet approves, it will be a very good scheme. Then there will be no shortage of power in our country. I hope the matter will be taken up very seriously.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister, the engineers and other people for going ahead of time in so far as Super Thermal Power Project, Ramagundam, is concerned. When I was told about it, I was very happy. The people are very enthusiastic. They are doing their work very nicely in good spirit.

Class IV employees and other employees are not being recruited from out of the local people. It is unfortunate. Even for small posts the officers are bringing people from far off places. The local people over there are very much worried on this account. I would request the hon. Minister to pay a visit to Ramagundam Thermal Power Project and consider this problem. I hope he will soon pay a visit.

In Hyderabad, recently he met consumers of gas. About seven or nine people died because of an accident. I am very happy that the hon. Minister on his visit over there took first opportunity to convene a meeting of consumers. He instructed the officers over there to see to it that such things do not occur in future. He asked the officers to explain the cause. He did so to remedy it so that there is no repetition. I am very happy about that.

It has been said that India will be self sufficient by 1989. I hope that under his stewardship we will achieve self-sufficiency. Since he assumed charge of this office there has been an increase in production. As a member of the Estimates Committee, I visited Bombay High. Work is in great progress. The engineers and others are doing a wonderful job in spite of the fact that there are so many difficulties. But they are facing them badly.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee wanted to know when OPEC countries have reduced

the price, why our Government has not reduced the prices. The Report makes it simply clear. Whatever amount is saved because of the reduction in prices, that amount will be used for exploration and development. After all the Government is not keeping that amount in their pocket. That will be utilised for further exploration, production and development. We should not grudge it.

We should not neglect rural electrification 80% of our people live in rural areas. We should not only bother about Urban people but also think about the rural people. We are neglecting this sector. The agriculturists and the people who depend for their livelihood on agriculture are 70%. About 80% people live in villages. Unless you provide electricity to them at a cheap rate, it will not be possible to develop our country and we will not be able to bring about improvements in our agriculture. You, therefore, concentrate on rural electrification. People are coming to me and say that they are not getting electricity. If you implement all these things, it will be possible for you to give them sufficient power.

I am happy that Shrimati Kishori Sinha was referring to the Godavari Basin.

Why does the report not contain anything about Godavari basin? The Minister has announced this in this House and also outside that we find out something, some deposits in Godavari basin as well as Mahanadi basin. Though the report does not say anything about that, I would like the hon. Minister to throw some light on this as to whether we have got some deposits and if so what progress has been made. What is happening? Is exploration work going on there? I would request the Minister kindly to say something on it so that the Members will be satisfied. I will be very happy about that also.

We are concentrating on thermal, super-thermal and hydel projects apart from nuclear power which is not with him. There is a talk of solar energy. We have got sufficient solar energy in this



[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

country. That can also be developed. Tidal wave, wind power and other things should also be undertaken. I am happy that I have seen in the report that we have also requested some experts from France and other countries to come here and assist us. We are taking the technical know-how from them. If you develop these things, I think, we will be able to achieve our targets not only in the conventional energy but also in the non-conventional energy.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (TUMKUR) :**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to express the same points which were already pointed out by the hon. Members. I would like to explain the difference between the developing countries and the developed countries.

After the re-constitution of our Energy Ministry—of course, Shri Shiv Shankarji is not a technical man but still he is energetic and very resourceful because he can understand the subject well and he can bring a new shape to the important Ministry. The country's whole economy and its development is based on energy and I need not emphasise this. Let us look into the energy shortage and the power shortage in this country for the last two decades. He must take this point into consideration. A developing nation like India cannot be compared with the developed nations because even an apportionment of resources available in the international field is not properly distributed to the developing nations. Therefore, we are having an energy crisis in this country. It is a global phenomenon, and in the light of which certain factors developed in this country have to be taken into consideration. Let us analyse this. The developing countries need an increasing share in the world energy and oil for their economic development. But even today the OPEC countries where we are very much depending on their dictating terms so far as the purchase of oil and petroleum products are concerned, are not showing any sympathy. We are not still self-reliant on the basis of available resources in this country. Augmentation of the resources available in this country needs enormous funds and also technology

and other things. On this background we should view this.

The power deficit in this country today causes, according to the information available, more than Rs. 12,000 crores of net loss in the industrial development and our industries are today starved of power. The industrial growth has been envisaged in our earlier Budgets and even in the present Budget is not going to be achieved—7% or 8% of the growth because of the paucity of power. In the financial year, the power cut faced by the industries may be by about 20%.

Every State is facing power crisis. Also, we have to achieve what we have envisaged in the budget in the matter of industrial growth. Ultimately, the economic growth of this country is very much based on energy. Therefore, the energy crisis has to be arrested immediately and the crisis should be resolved in such a manner that the natural resources of the country are utilised properly. The largest single manifestation of the energy crisis is due to the short supply of oil and petroleum products.

Many of our friends have said about the internal resources mobilisation, about science and technology and about the deliberations and conclusions arrived at by international conferences. For example, in 1980-81, there was the United Nations conference on the Development of new and renewable sources of energy. The development of new and renewable sources of energy is the most important aspect in which the Government of India has to take keen interest and to see the guidelines given by the international conference held in Nairobi in 1980-81 where the Prime Minister of our country gave a key-note address. She gave a key-note address to that conference. I quote :

“As the prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi said in her key note address to the conference, measures must be taken to increase the use of mature technologies in renewable energy such as the fuller harnessing of hydro power potential, coal technology, large-scale programmes of reforestation and

energy plantation, biogas production, the use of solar energy for low and medium temperature requirements like water pumping and of wind and solar energy for pumping. Let a powerful call go out from this conference to make energy a focal point of contemporary international cooperation and collaboration."

The guidelines given by our Prime Minister in the form of 12 -point programme at the conference have to be given a new shape by this Ministry. Therefore I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take serious note of these guidelines and the key note address given by our Prime Minister at the Nairobi conference.

Let us analyse the whole thing. We are importing oil worth Rs. 40,000 crores. We are spending a huge amount of Rs. 40,000 crores on oil. What about our ONGC? How is the ONGC functioning? We have spent crores of rupees on having the ONGC. Of course, recently, the hon. Minister Mr. Shiv Shankar, has said that there is a break-through in the functioning of the ONGC. So far as the use of technology and also the sophisticated methods are concerned, the ONGC is functioning very well. I appreciate the efforts made by the hon. Minister. But at the same time, I would like to say that there are certain drawbacks in the functioning of the ONGC. The delay in the proper functioning of the ONGC should be examined and should be probed into because every rupee that we spend on the ONGC is the price paid by the people of this country. The country's economy is based on the exploratory results of the ONGC and its conclusions will make a new change, a new life, a new society, in this country. With this aim in view, we have put the people in the ONGC to manage the situation.

We have got various press reports and we have also got various letters written by various sections of the people on off-shore drilling to say that off-shore drilling is not properly organised. I would like to quote certain matters which have been brought to our notice ;

"To talk about Member Offshore who according to my information has been with Engineers India Limited was appointed Member Offshore of ONGC located in Bombay because of his expertise in structural engineering for the construction and action of production platforms."

This is where the delay has been caused indefinitely and where, according to the objects and reasons of that organisation, they are expected to bring about results. Why have they not got the expected results?

Why, on certain matters, was it delayed? Even regarding drilling even using the expertise opinion, according to the item below, there are certain oil field programmes which are envisaged. But, the activities of the vast expanding oil programme in this Ministry have not been coordinated properly in order to bring out the result early.

"Rig Pellerin while drilling in the Godavari region, BOP was lost and the man in charge of drilling told that it would be recovered thus resulting in paying a daily rent for a period of 40/45 days at US \$70,000 per day which had to be finally given up."

How much money have we lost in it? We are not taking even the prudent and precautionary measure of taking certain decisions and we are losing money and we are delaying the organisational set-up. And again there was a person.

"Sent to Singapore to get a replacement of BOP and brought back again for operation. Same thing happened on Rig Gettysburg—BOP was lost for careless handling and subsequently losing millions of dollars to the Commission."

Where is that money which has been put by this country for such a project organisation? How did this delay, inordinate delay, carelessness of the organisation and lack of coordination and the conflicts among the officers and

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

creation of inordinate delay in organisational set-up take place? For the delay that has taken place in bringing out the result, we are losing outside and inside the country. Where do we stand? How can we become Self reliant?

According to the world record and even today, OPEC countries are facing even the drying of their oil wells, and the whole world is even today thinking of finding out, the other-non-conventional, what is called, energy system, and when many of the countries are self-sufficient in this and Sudan and Japan and other countries in Europe are all self-sufficient and they are utilising this method, still we are having certain oil available in our country and plenty of natural resources are available in this country, but we are not doing the work properly. Organisational set-up has not been done.

"Sagar Prabhat—drill ship built in Germany at Kiel Shipyard was taken delivery at by ONGC with no sea trials".

The reply was, there was a sea trial. The report given by the officers is not only wrong, it is erroneous and it is punishable. There was no sea trial of the machine for which we have paid through our nose and money spent and squandered on the ship, with inferior material and equipment for finally when it arrived in Bombay it could not operate for over 90 days. One day's delay costs how much dollars? How much money have we to pay? According to the information, the Sagar Prabhat was received on 5.6.82 and started working on 15.9.82. One month's or two month's delay, one could understand, but it was more. For a day's delay we have to pay 70,000 dollars. You can imagine the amount for three months' delay, two month's delay, one month's delay or 15 days, delay. It was because of lot technical snags, because many technical people after they were trained, have not been able to utilise their services for the purposes for which they have been trained; and the people who are sitting here without any practical experience want to man the situation, they want to do the administration, they want

to control the whole thing. Therefore, technical people, where they are expected to be on the job, are not on the job. That is how the delay has been caused.

"The building of the vessel was responsible for the delay in spudding the first well. Sagar Prabhat was an all-weather drill ship built in West Germany. This was announced when it was brought and started working. Where was the necessity therefore to hire another drill ship called Dixyn Filed 95 for a directional drilling when Sagar Vikas caught fire?"

Why? When the same machinery was available, the same thing was available, why did you place an order for another thing? We are not technical people. But when we gather the information, we find how much of money has been squandered.

It is learnt that some of the top ranking officers of the ONGC attribute that the drill ship was not working due to cyclonic weather in the month of November, but the actual truth was that, in the month of October, there was a crack on the crown blocking beam and the whole operation had to be suspended in the month of October.

They put it very conveniently that it was in November and that the weather was not good in November. But the truth is that the crack was seen in October itself. Why did they not get it repaired?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is over. He may please try to conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Sagar Vikas had a blow-out in Bombay. But the officers did not attend to that. The information was there. But there was delay, and the delay caused burning of all these things resulting in a loss of over Rs. 10 crores.

We have got a lot of reliable information so far as the functioning of the ONGC is concerned. The ONGC is an

important organization of our country through which we can make a breakthrough. On-shore and off-shore drilling examinations and also seismic surveys have been conducted; we have been waiting for the results for a long time, but they have not come. I want the hon. Minister to bring a certain discipline in this organization. He should not stand on prestige but should hold up the prestige of this country. He should see that these losses are avoided and delays do not take place.

Regarding hydel projects, my friend has already mentioned, Plenty of water going to the sea is wasted. We have made several attempts on the floor of the House and have demanded that all the rivers and other natural resources should be harnessed for the development of this country and also for generating power. The hydel power is not polluted and it is cheaper. The whole world knows about it. There are important projects like the Kali. Still there are many rivers which are not being harnessed for producing electricity. There was a question in this House;

“Whether Government are aware that in many States the execution of power projects has lagged far behind the time schedule resulting in cost escalation.”

And the reply given is ‘Yes, Sir’. That means, there has been delay. We are providing funds from the Centre. The Planning Commission must have an overall supervision whether the projects envisaged in planning take their shape, whether the results are achieved. These projects must be executed within a fixed time. Otherwise, there would be cost escalations and you have to spend more money.

What about the Mangalore refinery in Karnataka? It has not yet come to shape; it has not yet reached that stage. Only the names are heard that such and such thing will be located, but nothing happens further. There is a lot of imbalance in power distribution. Many Members have already spoken about

rural electrification, and so on and so forth. There should be an equitable distribution. Today Karnataka is facing an acute power shortage and they have to go to Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Gujarat. But in the other States also the position is the same; they are also suffering from shortage of power. We have organized a grid, but the Electricity Boards are not under their control. Where is equitable distribution of power in the country?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : So far as thermal projects are concerned, we want to have a very ambitious plan and we want to see that thermal projects are implemented in the country. But coal is not reaching the thermal projects. Unless thermal projects are built, we cannot improve our position in the energy sector. Therefore, all these things have to be coordinated in this country. And it should be co-ordinated with efforts from other countries also. Therefore, this is a world crisis. This is a national crisis and every State is facing this crisis. Therefore, there should be a national perspective on this issue.

I once again emphasize that the ongoing projects, whether it be under the ONGC or whether it relates to the distribution system, should be given priority and completed and if there is any delay, the responsibility should be fixed. The responsibility of the public sector in controlling these things should also be controlled properly and responsibility fixed, and the erring officers punished. The hon. Minister should take a disciplinary attitude on this and unless we take a disciplinary attitude, things will not improve. I know Mr. Shiv Shankar is a very energetic and dynamic person.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : You are also giving energy to him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I hope and trust that our suggestions and discussions and deliberations and the debate on the floor of this House will not be in vain and he will shape it properly and bring

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

out the desired results. I wish him all success.

श्री टी. एस. नेगी (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : श्रीमन्, बिजली से हमारा सारा देश आज परेशान है। विद्यार्थियों को परीक्षा के समय बिजली नहीं मिल पाती और किसान को सिंचाई के लिए बिजली नहीं मिल पाती। छोटे उद्योगों को भी बिजली नहीं मिल पाती। इससे सब दुखी हैं। इसके बावजूद हमारी काबिल सरकार बिजली के दाम निरंतर बढ़ाती जा रही है। अभी पिछले नवंबर में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बिजली के दाम बढ़ा दिए। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में बताया कि यह वृद्धि जायज है। क्योंकि अनेक वस्तुएं महंगी हो गई हैं। लेकिन आंकड़े देखने से स्थिति दूसरी ही सामने आती है। 522 सिनेमाघरों को कितनी बिजली मिलती है, यह केलकुलेशन बहुगुणा जी ने लगाया है और उन्होंने श्री पति मिश्र जी को एक पत्र भी लिखा है। बिजली सिनेमाघरों को कहां से मिलती है। यह सेंटेंस उनके पत्र का है—

“This leaves one wondering as to how these cinema houses run on an average of 13 hours per day when the electricity supplied to them is for 2.81 hours per day only.”

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : What does it mean? 30 hours a day? We could not understand.

SHRI T.S. NEGI : It further says :

“I cannot understand in computing electricity used, how can a day for all practical purposes consist of 37.22 hours, when according to simple geographical laws there are only 24 hours in a day.”

सिनेमाघर 13 घंटे प्रतिदिन चलते हैं और 2.81 घंटे प्रतिदिन उनको बिजली

सप्लाई होती है। ये आंकड़े हैं। इसी प्रकार और कई जगहों पर 37.00 घंटे के लगभग प्रतिदिन बिजली दी जाती है जबकि 24 घंटे का होता है। यही गोलमाल है। यह भ्रष्टाचार है। इसके लिए उनको पत्र लिखा गया है।

16.13 hrs.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi in the Chair]

जो पत्र उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा गया है उसमें यह स्थिति है लेकिन यहां पर तो सब सही बता दिया गया है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आप बता दीजिए।

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : सही स्थिति तो मंत्री जी जवाब में बताएंगे। मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि यह क्या गोलमाल है।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की क्या स्थिति है? मसूरी में जब बिजली व्यवस्था सिटी बोर्ड के हाथ में थी तो पूरे शहर को ठीक बिजली मिलती थी। जब से इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने इस व्यवस्था को हाथ में लिया है तब से हर समय बिजली की परेशानी रहती है। आज हमारे देश की यह बिजली की स्थिति है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि बिजली सस्ती होनी चाहिए। जब तक कोयला सस्ता नहीं होता तब तक बिजली कैसे सस्ती हो सकती है। कोयले के उत्पादन के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि जितना कोयला हमारे यहां एक मजदूर एक दिन में निकालता है दूसरे मुक्तों में एक मजदूर उससे चौगुना कोयला एक दिन में निकालता है। इस प्रकार हमको बिजली कैसे सस्ती मिल सकती है? कोयला महंगा होने का कारण यही है कि

कोयले की खदानों को भी 40 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा बिजली नहीं दे रहे हैं। कोयले की दुलान में 25 से 35 परसेन्ट तक राख चली जाती है। इसलिए, मेरा निवेदन है कि बिजली सस्ती होनी चाहिए।

अभी यहां टिहरी डैम के बारे में जिक्र हुआ था। कुछ लोग चाहते हैं कि डैम न बनाया जाए। इजीप्ट में भी इसी किस्म का डैम बनाया जा रहा था तो लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया। लेकिन फिर भी वह बन गया और उसके बाद वह ऐसा टूटा जिससे घन-जन सब चीजों का नुकसान हो गया। ऐसा ही इसका भी होने वाला है। बड़े-बड़े एक्सपर्ट्स और यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर्स की भी यही राय है कि इसको न बनाया जाए लेकिन सरकार इसको बनानी चली जा रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आज तक जितना भी पैसा इस पर खर्च हो गया वह ठीक है। अब उससे रिजरवायर न बनाए बल्कि बिजली निकाली जाए ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और बंगाल का फ्यूचर खराब न हो सके। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों की यह धारणा थी कि बड़े डैम बनने चाहिए लेकिन दुनिया के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि छोटे डैम बनाए जाएं और इसीलिए हमारी भी यही राय है। बड़े डैम पर अरबों रुपया खर्च हो जाता है लेकिन उससे कुछ मिलता नहीं है। टिहरी डैम के बारे में भी हमने सरकारी अधिकारियों से कहा था कि इतना बड़ा न बनाएं। कुछ वर्ष पूर्व गंगोत्री के इलाके से बाढ़ आई थी, अगर वह दुबारा आ जाती तो डैम नहीं बन पाता सन्-78 में इस बारे में हमने तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी कहा था। जब हमने यहां के अधिकारियों से कहा तो जवाब मिला कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से संबंधित है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार सुनती ही नहीं है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या राम नरेश जी की सरकार ने भी नहीं सुना ?

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : उन्होंने किसानों के काफी फायदे एलान किए थे। मेरा निवेदन है कि छोटे डैम बनाए जाएं और इलैक्ट्रिसिटी जनरेट करने के लिए उत्तर भारत ही नहीं परन्तु दक्षिण भारत को भी देखना चाहिए। वहां इतनी नदियां हैं जिनसे अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में बिजली मिल सकती है। अगर सरकार बड़े-बड़े डैम के बारे में विचार न करती तो काफी पैसा बच जाता और मुल्क के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली उपलब्ध हो सकती थी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि छोटी-छोटी स्कीम्स बनाकर के बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाएं।

अब मैं तेल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत खुशी की बात है कि आज हमारे देश में ज्यादा तेल उत्पन्न होने लगा है। लेकिन यह नहीं मालूम कि दाम क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं ? जब हमारे देश में तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है तो फिर दाम क्यों बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं ? पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के बारे में एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। वहां बाढ़ें बहुत आती हैं क्योंकि जंगल का कटान काफी हो रहा है। वहां के लोग ईंधन के इस्तेमाल के लिए लकड़ी ले जाते हैं। वहां बिजला नहीं मिल रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में द्रुतिगति से सारे गांवों में इलैक्ट्रिसिटी लगायी जानी चाहिए। अफसोस इस बात का है कि 1980 में फारेस्ट अमेंडमेन्ट ऐक्ट पास हुआ लेकिन उससे वहां की प्रगति अवरूद्ध हो गई है। क्योंकि वहां तो पूरे इलाके में जंगल हैं और जंगलों के बीच से बिजली की लाइन बगैर केन्द्रीय सरकार की इजाजत के चल नहीं सकती। बहुत सी स्कीमें पैडिंग हैं जो कि चल नहीं सकती हैं। गवर्नमेंट क



[श्री टी. एम. नेगी]

तरीका निकालना चाहिये जिससे गांव-गांव में जल्दी बिजली पहुंचाई जा सके और स्कीमें पूरी हो सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विभाग की मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI D. P. YADAV (MONGHYR) : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister and his three able colleagues who have presented this Report for the year 1982-83 which consists of full data and figures up to February 1983. This is a very rare thing that data up to February 1983 has been prepared, especially when we are discussing the budget for 1983-84. In the Report for 1982-83 at page 4, you have mentioned about the Committee on power and said that the Ministry and the country will be guided by the philosophy, and the recommendations of the Report of the Committee on power headed by Mr. Rajdhyaaksha. This Committee is not a small Committee. When I go through the list of the Members who have been on the panel, it appears that almost all the topmost men in the power sector in the country have been associated with the Committee and the suggestions mentioned therein are quite valuable. But to what extent these are adhered to is to be gone into. In this context, I would like to put forward some suggestions. Whatever the suggestions in regard to the perspective planning in power sector have been given by the Rajdhyaaksha Committee, somehow or the implementation level there are some defects. Now, what are those defects? This year's plan execution about the super thermal power stations and the figures of installed capacity, etc. are given in the Report. The projects that are mentioned in the Report are Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam, Farakka, Vindhyachal and Rihand. All these super power thermal stations are to have a capacity of 9060 megawatts. That is all right. But the Rajdhyaaksha Report says that the power stations have to be located near the coal-pit heads. In that case, have you been able to work out a policy for this? I think the answer will be 'No'.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It has been given the greatest priority.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : It should have got priority right from the beginning. Now I would like to point out how it was manipulated in the year 1977. In spite of the fact that Kohalgaon has the best potentiality in the country, the plan outlay for this project was diverted to some other place in the year 1977 and of course, that project did not deserve the priority. The priority for that project was fixed on the basis of some wrong figures quoted in the correspondence between the Ministry and the CEA that Kohalgaon site is inferior to the Farakka site. May I know what is the height from the sea-level of the Farakka site? If you go through the geological report of the area and the data collected by the geo-physicists, definitely you will find that Kohalgaon site is better than the Farakka site. It is due to some wrong done somewhere that Farakka site was selected and given priority. I do not want to say anything further because it may create some rift between the two States. Sir, more over, the Rajdhyaaksha Committee has recommended that the power planning should not be done for five years or 10 years, but the planning should be done for a minimum period of 20 years. It should be a perspective planning. It should not be a State-wise planning, but it should be at the national level or at the regional level. Has this been done? I feel that this has not been done.

I would like to tell you that Kahaalgaon's resources of coal, that is, of Rajmahal hills, Lalmatia and Hurra came to light through Geological Survey of India in 1973. But you selected Farakka where you have to carry coal for about 80 kms from these coalfields. It means that you have to cover a distance of 80 kms from the coal deposits, coal pithead to Farakka. You have neglected this cost factor of carriage.

There was a meeting on 30th July, 1979 in which Shri L. P. Jain, Deputy General Manager, of the National Thermal Power Corporation and Shri S Sengupta, Deputy Manager (CSD), as also the Chairman, Garga Flood Control Commission were present. I will just read out a portion from the record of the discussion.



"Kahalgaoon has prior claim on these deposits as it is located nearer to the pithead than Farakka Thermal power Station."

This is from the proceedings of a meeting in which experts were present. It was a Committee set up by the Union Government. I am not quoting from any other documents.

What do they say about the cost estimates :

"The proposed super Thermal Power Station at Kahalgaoon is very close to coal pithead and source of water and is at the railhead. The plant site is adequately above high flood level and therefore, does not require earth filling."

But in the correspondence between Shri Morarji Desai and one of the Members of this House, at that time, it was stated that earth filling in Kahalgaoon will be required more than in Farakka, whereas the position is just the reverse. This is how wrong advice is given by the technocrats. The Rajadhyaksha Committee Report has been very surreptitiously, intelligently and cunningly manipulated.

Again in the year 1980, a project report was prepared about the Kahalgaoon Super Thermal power project. What does this report say?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you confining to Kahalgaoon only?

SHRI. D. P. YADAV : Yes, Sir If I get this, I shall be the happiest person.

What did this report say about the civil engineering aspects ? I would like quote :

"Land development : The average ground level in the plant area varies from RL Plus 31M to RL Plus 41M. The highest observed flood level in the river Ganga is plus 32.5 M. Hence a part of the area will require filling upto 3M depth. The minimum formation level in the plant area will be kept at RL plus 34.00 M

whereas the areas which is already higher than RL plus 34.00 M. will be levelled in different terraces such that the filling and cutting work more or less balances out and does not require import of earth for filling or disposing of surplus earth."

This is the position. Whereas it was said that earth filling to the extent of 11.90 million cubic metres will be needed in Kahalgaoon, the fact remains that this huge quantity of earth filling will be needed in Farakka and not in Kahalgaoon.

Then in, answer to an Unstarred Question, on the 24th February, 1981 regarding the location, it was stated in this House by the then Minister of State for Energy Shri Vikram Mahajan :

"The river Ganga in Murshidabad District of West Bengal, downstream of Farakka Barrage has been causing erosion along its right bank..."

It means, Farakka is vulnerable to erosion. the reply further said :

"Protective measures have been undertaken by the State Government and the authorities of Farakka Barrage from where the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station is to get its water supply to safeguard those works of the Barrage complex likely to be affected by this erosion. These protective measures are likely to stabilise river regime conditions. A comprehensive study on erosional problems due to shifting courses of Ganga has been taken up by the Geological Survey of India."

This is how things are going on.

Now, Sir, today is the 6th of April, 1983. On 24th of February, 1981 in this very House, the then Minister of State, Shri Vikram Mahajan, in reply to my question said categorically :

"We are expecting that the first unit of the Kahalgaoon power station will

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

start its operation by 1986-87 And shortly the work is going to start. Only the CEA has to clear it. Within two or three months the whole exercise will be over."

He said "within two or three months" in February 1981, but, Sir, more than two years have passed and the whole exercise is not yet over. I will just request Shiv Shankarji, please complete the exercise. You had committed to finish it within two months, but now it is two years.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is the exercise.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : That is the physical exercise.

Lastly about the location and development of that area, I will just remind the Hon. Minister for Energy, Power, Coal and Petroleum, Shri Shiv Shankar about my letter of October 29, 1982, to which he had made an interim reply on 5th November, 1982 regarding the establishment and coordination between the Singarauli Rihand-Vindhyachal and Farakka-Kahalgaon. Farakka has come into existence and I am not going to oppose it. Now, somehow or other you have to manage, it When you have married you have to carry the lady with you. Mind it, Sir,

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : (Nizamabad) : No, follow the lady.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : Anyway. I will just like to remind him about the water requirements of the Rihand and Vindhyachal area. There is going to be a veary serious problem there, Sir.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : No, Sir, it is not so. Now Rihand has become a standby project.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him finish. Mr. Panika, there is not much time left.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : Sir, I am not going to say much about it. I will simply remind the Hon. Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly hand over the papers to him.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : I will give them and the Officers are noting it down. I hope he will keep in mind one thing which comes to our knowledge in Kahalgaon and Lalmatia regarding the question of employment. The persons who are getting salary below Rs.600 or Rs.500 or Rs. 400 are being brought in from outside They should come from Bhogalpur, Monghyr or Santhal Parganas but the personsemployed there are from somewhere else. I would just like him to keep this fact in mind and findout why this is happening. I would appeal to him to consider adopting and bringing up this baby With these words I support the Demands and thank all the four Ministers in the Department.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आज के इस प्रगतिशील और वैज्ञानिक युग में ऊर्जा के बढ़ते हुए महत्व को कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है, चाहे विकसित हों और चाहे भारत जैसे विकासशील देश की बात हो। पिछले 10-12 वर्षों में जहाँ अन्तरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ऊर्जा के स्रोतों के बारे में अनिश्चितता बढ़ी है, वहीं हमारे देश में ऊर्जा के बारे में आत्म निर्भर होने में, ऊर्जा के नए स्रोतों की खोज करने में, संरक्षण देने में हमें काफी उपलब्धि हासिल हुई है। और हम धीरे-धीरे आत्म निर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं।

ऊर्जा के बढ़ते हुए महत्व को सभी माननीय सदस्य समझ सकते हैं। हाल ही में भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों का पुनर्गठन हुआ है। उन मंत्रालयों में पावर, पेट्रोलियम कोल और नान-कन्वेंशनल सोसिज आफ एनर्जी से सम्बन्धित मामलों को एक ऊर्जा

मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है। इस से हमारे देश में ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में विकास की संभावनाएं बहुत बढ़ सकती हैं। हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने ऊर्जा के सभी सोर्सिज को एक इन्टेग्रेटेड प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है।

इसके साथ-साथ, अभी हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक एनर्जी एडवांजरी बोर्ड बनाया गया है। यह भी इस बात का प्रतीक है कि हम अपने देश में ऊर्जा के मामले में आत्म निर्भर होना चाहते हैं और विकास की नयी-नयी संभावनाओं का पता लगाना चाहते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि ऊर्जा नीति को एक नया रूप दिया जाना चाहिए और हमारे देश की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमको एक दीर्घकालीन राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा नीति बनानी चाहिए जिसको कि हम लोग टर्म नेशनल एनर्जी पालिसी कह सकते हैं। हमारे देश की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं के सन्दर्भ में इसकी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए चाहे शीघ्र ही हमको ऊर्जा विकास एवं संरक्षण विधेयक ही क्यों न लाना पड़े।

हमारे लिए यह खुशी की बात है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में पेट्रोलियम, कोयले और विद्युत के उत्पादन में जितनी प्रतिशत बढ़ोत्तरी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हुई है, उसके लिए निश्चित रूप से हमारी सरकार के सभी प्रयत्न सराहनीय हैं। पेट्रोलियम के मामले में यह बात स्पष्ट है कि जहां 1978-79 में बोम्बे हार्ड से 4.5 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन होता था वहां इस वर्ष हमने अपने उत्पादन को बढ़ाकर 12.11 मिलियन टन कर लिया है। जो कि इस बात को सूचित करता है कि हमने पिछले तीन वर्षों में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के उत्पादन में तीन गुना वृद्धि की है। राष्ट्रपति जी के

अभिभाषण में भी इस बात की प्रशंसा की गयी थी कि पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में इस वर्ष कूड आयल के उत्पादन में 30 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन क्षमता का द्योतक है।

हम बाहर से जो कूड आयल मंगाते थे, उसके आयात में भी एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की कमी हुई है। पिछले दस-बारह वर्षों में पहली बार ऐसा मौका आया है जब कि हम 10 मिलियन टन से भी कम कूड आयल का आयात कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह मैं विद्युत उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में भी आंकड़े आपके समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा। विद्युत के उत्पादन में, चाहे वह थर्मल पावर हो, चाहे हाइड्रल पावर हो, चाहे न्यूक्लियर पावर हो, मैं भी हमने 1977-78 साल के 102 बिलियन यूनिट के मुकाबले में 1982-83 में 132 बिलियन यूनिट का उत्पादन किया है। फिर भी हम यह अनुभव करते हैं कि हमारे देश में कृषि और उद्योग के मामले में विद्युत की जितनी आवश्यकता है, उतना उत्पादन हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे जो विद्युत उत्पादन के स्रोत हैं, जो पावर स्टेशंस हैं, वे एफी-शियेन्टली नहीं चल पा रहे हैं और न ही उनसे पूरा आउट-पुट मिल पा रहा है। विशेष तौर से मैं थर्मल पावर की बात कहना चाहूंगा। जितनी बिजली हमारे राष्ट्र को उससे मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं मिल पाती है। कुछ लोग इसका कारण यह बताते हैं कि हमारे यहां थर्मल पावर प्लान्ट्स में काम आने वाला हल्का कोयला मिलता है जिसमें कि ऐश कन्टेन्ट ज्यादा होता है और जिसके कारण हमारे बायलर एफीशियेन्टली काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमें अपने कोल

[श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा]

पिट्स के पास वाशरीज बनाने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए जिससे कि अच्छी क्वालिटी का कोयला हम अपने देश में ही उपलब्ध करा सकें।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले के प्रायः भंडार हैं और उस पर आधारित ताप बिजली घरों से हम 10,000 से 15,000 मेगावाट तक अतिरिक्त क्षमता पैदा कर सकते हैं। इस दिशा में शीघ्र कार्य किया जाना चाहिये।

आज के समय में कोयला हमारे देश में शक्ति का बड़ा स्रोत है। इससे थर्मल पावर स्टेशन चलाए जाते हैं और टेक्नालाजी का विकास कर के तात्चेर और रामागुंडम में फटीलाइजर प्लांट भी खोले जा चुके हैं। एक फटीलाइजर प्लांट कोरबा, मध्यप्रदेश में खोले जाने के बारे में भी सरकार विचार कर रही है। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें कोयले की क्वालिटी में सुधार लाने के लिए जितना अधिक से अधिक हो सके ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात मैं इस चर्चा के दौरान कहना आवश्यक समझता हूँ। जिस तरह से पेट्रोलियम और हाइड्रो कार्बन ड्रिलिंग वर्क को ओ एन जी सी के माध्यम से बढ़ा रहे हैं उसी प्रकार से नेचुरल गैस के उपयोग के बारे में भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। नेचुरल गैस प्रचुर मात्रा में प्राप्त हो रही है लेकिन उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसका उपयोग खाद बनाने में या गैस पर आधारित पावर प्लांट्स और स्टील उद्योग में जहाँ कोक का उपयोग होता है वहाँ गैस का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। इससे जो आज गैस हवा में बेकार जा रही है उसका उपयोग राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन बढ़ाने में हो सकेगा और हम अपनी प्राथमिक आव-

श्यकताओं की पूर्ति अपने ही साधनों से करने में सक्षम हो सकेंगे। गैस एक ऐसा साधन है जिसका सरक्षण नहीं कर सकते। ड्रिलिंग के समय गैस प्राप्त होती है और वायुमण्डल में बेकार चली जाती है। इसलिए इसका उपयोग करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

अंत में मैं नान कन्वेंशनल इनर्जी सोर्सेस के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। इसके लिए ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा इस वर्ष लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। 13 करोड़ रुपए बायोगैस के लिए और साढ़े 5 करोड़ रुपया सोलर थर्मल इनर्जी प्रोग्राम, सोलर फोटो वॉल्टेक सिस्टम टेक्नालाजी को डेवलप करने के लिए रखा गया है। हमारे देश में बायोगैस और सोलर इनर्जी इतनी प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है कि इसके विकास की बहुत अधिक संभावनाएं हैं। अगर इसके लिए और अधिक आवंटन किया जाए तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता और बिजली की आवश्यकता बायोगैस, सोलर के प्रयोग से काफी हद तक पूरी की जा सकती है। अगर इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए तो हम अपनी आवश्यकता का 25-30 प्रतिशत ऊर्जा नान कन्वेंशनल इनर्जी सोर्सेज से प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। इसलिए इस ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

इन मुद्दों के साथ मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में हम इन कठिनाईयों को पार करके देश को आत्मनिर्भर बना सकेंगे।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Chairman, The Ministry of Energy deals with all the three States of matter : solid, liquid and gas and all forms of energy-renewable and non-renewable.

The Ministry has a unique distinction of having the largest number of different varieties of Ministers; and with petroleum added to it, it should have a separate budget like that of the railway.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : What do you mean by varieties of Ministers ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHKRA-BORTY : One is existing, one is half existing and one does not exist.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : There is still no one to match him.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Kindly do not try to match me. Except for some oily deal on the oil front, the performance of the Ministry is dismal uniformly both on coal and power. The Minister has asked for more than Rs. 1000 crores for power. But before this House decides to give a single paisa to him, the Minister must clarify certain paradoxes and fallacies. Let me quote a leading newspaper, THE STATEMAN, dated 12.1.83.

"Tremendous improvement claimed for thermal output since 1979, 75% in South, 50% in North East, 40% in North, 38% in West and 17% in East and on all India basis 39% may well be true so far as paper exercises are concerned, but by no means do they reflect conditions represented by actual supply."

And, Sir, the credibility of the Ministry of Energy's figure has gone down in the eyes of the other Ministries, as they are setting up their own captive plants. It is a very serious thing. Not that we people from the Opposition are questioning the credibility of its figures. But the Ministers, the other Ministries, they are questioning the credibility of this figure ! They have got no faith, in those figures. That is why fertilizer plant is going in for a captive power plant. Why, if they have got faith in you ? The steel plant is going for a captive plant. Why, if they have got faith in you ? And, lastly, you will be

surprised to know—because I was on their Consultative Committee for—some time—that the Coal Department—the Department of Coal !—was thinking to have a captive power plant. I was surprised. Instead of having a captive plant you may have a Minister of State for Energy 'Captive' so that you can go on getting energy. One Department is questioning the authority of the other...

(Interruptions)

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Roy, it will not good English if you mean 'Captive Minister'.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Their performance is such that no better English can be used.

Second point is, they are claiming that now power deficiency is reduced from 16 per cent to 10 per cent, or 8 per cent or 6 per cent and what not. Then, the other Ministries should have the felt secure. And now there is a new trend, to have a captive Ministry, captive power, and there is actually a talk of...

(Interruptions)

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Where is a captive Ministry ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : He can be captive also.

This is a serious point. If one Ministry suspects the performance of another Ministry, then how can he expect that the country will take it for granted ?

Then the second point is, I would like to mention is, what does the Plan document say regarding this power situation ?

What happened to their schedule of making this country self-sufficient in power ? Regarding the deficit what is the picture ? What is the slippage ? There is slippage in commissioning, commissioning schedules have been

[Shri A. K. Roy]

aggravated by the deterioration in the performance of thermal power plants.

This Sixth Five Year Plan document at page 233 may be seen. You kindly see. Regarding the additions in the first year of the Sixth Plan, the figure was 1,823 MW. Second year it was 2,176, even after the target was lowered from 4,087 MW to 3,212 MW. For the third year the target was again reduced from 4,355 MW to 3,482 MW. But the achievement will be definitely less than 3,000 MW. What is more, the regional imbalance is supreme. But I do not want to repeat what has been already said. Only one thing, I would like to say. That is from April to September the shortage was 24 per cent in the Eastern region. By all accounts not more than 60 per cent of the Sixth Five Year Plan target would be achieved. May I know the reasons, why we will not be able to achieve this target? In all our Plans, we have been spending Rs. 16,000 crores to have 28,000 MW, of installed capacity and after spending even 19,000 crores of rupees, we will not be able to achieve the 19,000 MW of installed capacity! The Minister must explain this and expend productivity.

Now to instal one MW capacity we need one crore of rupees. There will definitely be a fall in their efficiency. Secondly, you will always find that the Minister will confuse as with fictitious and mysterious figures. He said, 138 billion units. Some people will ask what is meant by billion units? What is that? Naturally, some people will be terrified when you say 'billion units'.

But what is the matter? Why do we get 'darkness' in 'light'? Look at the performance of coal. I am not telling in other thing. They say that in Coal, the loss of production due to shortage of power has increased from 2.8 million tonnes to 3.8 million tonnes. They say that they are reducing the gap of power shortage and that from 10 per cent, it has come down to 8.6 per cent. But the Department of Coal is saying—the whole coal belt is in the area of power—that in the last two years, 1981-82 and 1982-83

the loss of production due to shortage of power has increased from 2.8 million tonnes to 3.8 million tonnes. One million tonnes loss means Rs. 15 crores and in total, the Department of Coal has lost Rs. 50 crores due to the shortfall in the energy sector. Due to strikes and all that in the whole year according to their figure, the country has lost only 4 million tonnes. But due to this strike by their own Ministry of Energy, that means due to power failure, the country has lost 3.8 million tonnes. So, what is responsible for this? How can we rely on their performance when one Department is not relying on the other?

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Kindly finish within two minutes.

SHRI A.K. ROY : How is it possible? If you also behave like this, then it will be very difficult for us...

(Interruptions)

16.53 hrs.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.

What about TRD loss? This is something very serious, which the Ministry must take note of. TRD transmission and distribution—loss was 16.4 per cent even in 1977-78. I am not talking of 1975 and 1976. Now, the TRD loss has gone up to 23.4 per cent. This is, why you give the amount of electricity you are producing, but you never give what amount the people are getting, because your production minues the TRD loss is all that is available to the people. If that combined with the fall in efficiency, that becomes a very stupendous amount. The Minister has failed in productivity year. Whatever they are adding in the Sixth Five Year Plan, they have lost due to the decline in their efficiency. This is what I want to stress. Your straight answer is for not having a 400 Kv. line or for giving electricity to the rural sector, you are having TRD loss. This is not true. Even in 1977-78 you did not have this 400 Kv. line.



In India, I can tell you that TRD loss should not be more than 10 per cent. You can consult your experts on this point. You will be surprised that the Sixth Five Year Plan document says...

(Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whenever you talk, I never get surprised.

SHRI A.K. ROY : But here you will be surprised. Previously you were not but now you will be surprised. The Sixth Five Year Plan document says that the percentage of energy loss in transmission and distribution system continues to be high and has remained about 20 percent over the last several years. Non-availability of aluminium, steel, insulators, etc. have adversely affected the progress of major transmission lines. I would like to know that till now could you not procure these aluminium, steel and insulators so that your work may go on in a proper way. I am not talking of plant load factor, that has already been explained.

I would like to say something regarding coal. You know coal is black and the performance of the Department of Coal is dark and two combined, we are having the music throughout the country.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Again you are behaving like the Chairman.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Of course, this is an unpleasant task but what to do ? We have got to perform it. The Minister got to reply at 50' clock.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I know. Because of Dhanbad, I would like to tell the Minister who is loitering here and there.

SHRI CHANDRA SAEKHAR SINGH : You are not being serious.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I am very serious, I am just making you serious.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : You are not serious, you are making a fun of it.

SHRI A.K. ROY : It is a fun to you but not a fun to others. The Department of Coal has got certain things—conservation production, beneficiation, despatch and safety. On conservation, they have resorted to slaughter mining. I can challenge, let there be a team of experts, we can show the spot where the slaughter, mining took place. On production, the Sixth Five Year Plan target was 168 million tonnes and today they will end up with 130 million tonnes and it is impossible, during the next two years, to jump from 130 million tonnes to 168 million tonnes. So, they have also failed in coal production where there was no reason to fail. Regarding efficiency, they have failed. You know that there is one term 'OMS'—Output per Man-ship. In the books they have said it has increased from .68 to .75 but actually what has happened ? In underground mines I can tell you, I can show you, it has decreased from .61 to .55 in one year, that is 10 per cent decrease in efficiency. That, of course has taken place in the collieries. I would like him to give the reasons why in this Productivity Year the efficiency of production has decreased in the coal mines.

17 hrs.

Then I come to beneficiation. I know that an international conference took place, where they dealt with this subject very thoroughly. I know that the Indian coal is difficult and is not easily washable. In foreign countries, the ash content in the coal remains in the laminated form; so, they could easily wash it. But the ash content in the Indian coal is dispersed, which makes it difficult to wash. But it is not impossible to do it. I would like to know what they are doing in the matter. If there is thorough washing, still the cost of production of coal would not be more than Rs. 300 per tonne. Now they are importing coal from abroad at the rate of Rs. 750 per tonne. That is why I say that it is a challenge to you. But I can tell you, on



[Shri A.K. Roy]

behalf of the fuel technologists, that it is not impossible to tackle, though it may be difficult. So, it should be done.

Then I come to another point. As we all know, all that glitters is not gold. Similarly, all that is black is not coal. I am quoting from a news report, which I hope you have seen. According to that report, recently, in 1983, the Badarpur thermal plant deducted 80 per cent of the payment to BCCL, because they have supplied stones instead of coal, and the investigations are going on. Are you aware of this report that the manager of a steel plant has complained that anything black is being characterised as coal and even boulders weighing 20 to 30 kg. are treated as coal?

Coming to mechanisation, they have gone in for open cast mining, where they have eliminated all hands. In the mad rush for mechanisation, all the female workers, all the tribal workers, all the poor workers who are engaged in manual loading, are all being eliminated. I am not against mechanisation or the use of machines. But you should use the production; but do not use the machine to eliminate employment. Do not use machine for loading. Whether you load the coal manually or by machine, the total quantity of coal will remain the same; it will not increase. So, you must have a selective list for mechanisation, where to use it and where not to use it.

Then I come to the question of safety. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has gone into the records. In comparison with 1981, more people have died as a result of accidents in coal mines in 1982. You have increased the number of open cast mines, where the chances of accidents are less. Yet, the fact remains that the number of accidents has increased. What have you done to reduce it?

I notice that in the last Safety Board Meeting you did not include any representatives of the trade unions. When there was an accident in the Topa colliery, I visited that area and I met a large number of workers. By mere technology alone you will not be able to

avoid accidents. If you want to solve it, you have to create a sense of duty, a sense of missionary zeal, a certain sense of moral responsibility has to be created in them. When 19 people died in the accident, I visited the spot and made enquiries. I was told that the mining sarder took a wrong decision and started working in a wrong place and that is why these people died. Where was the Manager and the Assistant Manager at that time? Why were they not in the mines, resulting in the Sardar having to take a decision? Could you not say that the supervisory staff also should put in 8 hours of work, along with the miners, so that the poor miners are not allowed to die? All sorts of accidents take place in the collieries because the supervisory staff, the time-rated workers and the officials do not go inside the mines. The mine is left at the mercy of poor miners, the loaders and the piece-rated workers. Can you not say that all the supervisory staff, the managers and others, should be within the mines? If that does not work, if your human element does not work, no machine can ensure safety of the coalminers.

Lastly I would like to say.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY  
(Midnapore): It is last but one.

(Interruptions)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is very difficult to come out of the coalmines, I know.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Sir, only within the last fortnight we were seeing that so many people died in the illegal mining in Dhanbad and there is this mafia working there. You are not giving me time. Otherwise, I would have explained in detail. I have given a Call Attention motion also on that and that should have been accepted by the Hon. Speaker. I do not know what he is considering.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, I wanted you to initiate this discussion yesterday. You say, I am not giving more time to you. But I wanted you to initiate the discussion.

**SHRI A.K. ROY :** Is it ?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Yes.

**SHRI A.K. ROY :** I did not know know it.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** You did not know ! You were not prepared.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY :** Now give him time.

**SHRI A.K. ROY :** Initiating and ending is the same thing. The world is round.

Lastly, I would like to say that you have brought this illegal mining, transport, contracting sand and other contracts. They are draining your entire blood, your money and the money of the entire coal companies, and they are supporting, sheltering the mafia group there.

Sir, two Commissions were set up and they started inquiring into this affair. One was under the chairmanship of Mr. Rajagopal, the then officer of the Police Department in 1978-79. They conducted the inquiry on how the mafia started, how the mafia is sheltered, and how the mafia operates. And they submitted their Report. But you did not publish that Report. And now Kumaramangalam Report has come. You did not publish that also. I want to tell you, Sir, that you cannot solve the mafia business in an administrative way. You have to solve it politically and socially and further, all the Reports must be published and people must know who is mafia and who is not mafia and what is all this illegal mining and this mafia operation and the death of the unfortunate auditor and everything should come out. A Commission of Inquiry must be instituted there to inquire into this. All Reports of the earlier Commissions must be published and those mafias and the anti-social elements must be socially, politically and administratively dealt with if you want to cleanse the coalfields.

**\*SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY** (Gobichettipalayam) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member who preceded me, my hon. friend Shri Mayathevar criticised the Government of Tamil Nadu for its inept handling of power generation in the State. He pointed out that the Government of Tamil Nadu has been collous towards this vital problem and condemned the State Government for its lethargy. He said that the State Government is sleeping. Whatever be the problem, for Shri Mayathevar Tamil Nadu Government has to be blamed. He is h bituated to do that. There is a proverb in Tamil which means that for a jaundiced eye every-thing looks yellow.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Whatever charges I have levelled against the Tamil Nadu Government, I am supported by documentary evidence, authenticated by the Ministry of Shipping here.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** He is continuing his speech. He is not yielding.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** The Central Government's record is there. The Minister has rejected the proposition of acquiring ships.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** You put forth certain points. He is putting forth certain points. The Minister is competent enough to reply. He will ultimately reply.

**SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :** Sir, he said that the Tamil Nadu Government is sleeping. It is the other way about. There is no time for the Government of Tamil Nadu to sleep. I will prove my contention that the Government of Tamil Nadu is working effectively and efficiency by referring to the incontrovertible fact that during the period 1977-1982, during which our Puratchi Talaivar's Government is in power there, a sum of Rs. 402 crores has been invested in power generation. During last year when there was the natural calamity of the failure of two monsoon rains, this

[Shri C. Chinnaswamy]

situation has come about now. If the former D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu had taken equal interest in the development of power generation, this critical power paucity in the State would not have come about. During 1969-1977 when the D.M.K. Government was in power, a paltry sum of Rs. 72 crores had been invested in this sector and that too for laying transmission lines. Then also there was 100% power cut in Tamil Nadu.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** That is false. When there was D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu, there was no power cut. I can prove it.

**SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :** In 1972 there was 100% power cut. It is not false. I can also prove my point.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** That is all right. Both of you are not in Tamil Nadu Assembly, Both of them are thinking that they are in Tamil Nadu Assembly. You both are in the Parliament.

**SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :** From what I have mentioned, it is clear that the AIADMK Government in Tamil Nadu has been taking energetic steps to tackle the power crisis in the State. My hon. friend, Mr. Mayathevar referred to malpractices in the purchase of ships by the Government of Tamil Nadu. When the ships have not been purchased at all, how can malpractices creep in? The Government of Tamil Nadu has been appealing to the Central Government that permission must be given to the State Government for purchasing the ships so that coal can be transported from Haldi Port.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Sir, there was an attempt to pocket Rs. 36 crores. The concerned Ministry of the Government of India rejected that proposition. He is misquiding the House and the Government. He is misleading the Minister also. He does not know the facts.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** You please

allow him to speak. Did they interrupt you when you spoke?

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** They were not present at all.

**SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :** Sir, we were present in the House when he spoke, but we did not interrupt him.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** They did not interrupt you. Therefore you should also not interrupt him. It is for the Minister to reply.

**SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY :** On account of failure of two monsoon rains there is no water available in the reservoirs of Hydel power Stations for generating electricity. For Thermal Stations required quantity of coal is not available on time. The coal is allotted from Singareni Celleries, but the required number of wagons are not available for transporting coal to the Thermal stations in Tamil Nadu. Ships are not available for transporting coal from Bihar coalfields through Haldia Harbour where is no coal stockyard, as consequence of which the power generation in Tuticorin Super Thermal Station is hampered. In the midst of such haphazard supply of coal, the Central Government is also putting all sorts of hurdles in the effort of the State Government to purchase ships. In the absence of assured supply of electricity, naturally the industries have come to a grinding halt in the State. The State of Tamil Nadu has slid down to 8th position from the 4th position in the matter of industrial growth. This lends credibility to the feeling among the people of Tamil Nadu that North is waxing and South is waning. It also compels one to conclude that probably the people of Tamil Nadu are not the people of India. I am constrained to say this because of the alarming situation of unemployment in the State due to wide-spread drought ending all agricultural endeavour due to paucity of power resulting in the closure of industries and due to acute drinking water scarcity resulting in the fleeing of people from one area to the other. I request

the hon. Minister of Energy to come to the rescue of 6 crores of people in Tamil Nadu. In September 1982 the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Resources was constituted and entrusted with the implementation of National Project on Biogas Development. 112 intensive Biogas Development districts have been identified for this purpose. In Tamil Nadu there are 8 such districts.

Sir, in Coimbatore Agricultural University, a new Department of Biogas has been started, which has so far done some pioneering work. I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should allocate more funds for the Coimbatore Agricultural University so that this department's efforts can be further strengthened. For the biogas plant, the Centre is giving 33.3% subsidy towards capital investment. I suggest that this subsidy should be raised to 50%.

In August 1982 the Conference of State Power Ministers was held in New Delhi, in which certain momentous decisions regarding the establishment of National Power Grid and about rationalisation of power tariff were taken. I would like to know when these decisions would be implemented.

From 15.4.1982 to 29.9.1982 19 officials from the Ministry of Energy and the CEA-Central Electricity Authority—had gone abroad to attend various Seminars and Conferences on Power. I do not know why not even a single official from any of the State has been chosen for such a foreign visit. Should all of them be only from the Ministry of Energy and the Central Electricity Authority? On 19th September two officials of the Centre had gone to France, England and Netherlands to study the issue of generating power from Tidal Waves. I would like to know what recommendations have been made by them in their report and when they will be implemented. It is really surprising that the Centre should not have considered the report of the Government of Tamil Nadu in the matter of generating power from tidal waves. The Centre has not permitted the Government of Tamil Nadu to go ahead with this project.

As on 30.9.1982 the Government of Tamil Nadu has energised 9,56,740 pumpsets in the State. Though at the all-India level only 52% of the villages has been electrified...

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, this was done by the Congress Government and DMK Government in the State and not by this Government. 9.5 lakh pumpsets had been energised then.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, only the Tamil Nadu Government has done it.

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : At that time, Shri Mayathevar was in AIADMK.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It is a useless Government. That is why I left that party.

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : The AIADMK Government has electrified 99% of villages in Tamil Nadu. It is crystal clear that the AIADMK Government is committed to the common weal in the State. I am compelled to say that the step-motherly attitude of the Centre towards the State of Tamil Nadu is probably due to the fact that the people of Tamil have elected to power a non-Congress (I) Government there.

In January 1973 a standing linkage committee was set up to ensure that the coal allotted to power stations and cement factories reaches the destination. In June 1979 the Southern Regional Linkage Committee was constituted to pay greater attention in the matter of coal allotment and its arrival at the destination points.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not correct to say that the Central Government is behaving in a wrong way. He told House that step-motherly treatment is being meted out to Tamil Nadu. But it is not so. Only recently our beloved Prime Minister visited the State of Tamil Nadu and allotted to drought relief works a sum of Rs. 10 crores. How can he say this ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is his own personal view.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : We do not agree with that.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, his Chief Minister is sleeping. He has not attended the Chief Ministers' Conference. He is not attending the Cauvery Water Conference.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Thevar, please sit down. There is somebody in the Chair.

SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Sir, the 5 Coal Companies have started 99 new coal mining projects with a capital investment of Rs. 2339 crores. out of which only one has been completed. It is expected that 46 of them would be completed on schedule. But there is going to be inordinate delay in the case of 52 other projects, which means that there will be substantial escalation in cost-investment. I request the hon. Minister that he should look into this and do the needful. Before I conclude, I would refer to the fact that there is only one coal Stockyard of coal India in the State of Tamil Nadu while there are 32 such coal stockyards in West Bengal. The Coal India is proposing to have 75 coal stockyards in the country, out of which I demand that at least 5 should be located in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Sir, the Basin Bridge Thermal Station and the Ennore Thermal Station in Tamil Nadu are facing serious breakdown of turbid generators, resulting in steep fall in the generation of power. I request the hon. Minister of Energy to allocate more funds for bringing them back to life. Before I conclude, I would appeal to him that he should permit the State of Tamil Nadu to import gas turbines as also 5 lakh tonnes of special coal from Australia for Tuticorin Super Thermal Power Station.

With these words I conclude, thanking you for the opportunity given to me.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I must thank the hon. Members who have in a large number participated in the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. As many as 28 Members of this House have participated in the Debate. They contributed quite a lot to the debate itself. Some of them had Kudor to offer. Some of the hon. Members had also a very pungent criticism about the working of my Ministry. I take them in the sporting so far spirit as the criticism is concerned notwithstanding the fact that in quite a large number of cases, this criticism is most unwarranted. But I take it that notwithstanding the fact that they have severely criticised, they only wanted to point out certain of the shortcomings that exist in the Ministry, notwithstanding the Herculean efforts that the Ministry have been making in its different spheres for the purpose of enhancing the energy production in the country.

Very rightly, some of the hon. Members have observed that energy is the lifeline of the nation's economy. Right from the beginning, the efforts were made to see that there is a proper energy production in the country. One of the hon. Members was pleased to quote some figures. As far back as in 1951-56, during the First plan itself, we had achieved the capacity of 1100 MW and, gradually, we had been increasing the energy production from time to time and the generation capacity had also been increasing. This is in order to meet the demands of the country in its diverse spheres.

I find from the debate that there has been a large measure of criticism against the power sector, the coal sector and partly against the petroleum sector also and a little, of course, towards the non-conventional energy. I would first like to make certain of my submissions with reference to the power sector about which quite a large number of hon. Members had to offer their own views. It appears that I will not be able to answer all the issues that have been raised by the hon. Members in detail. But I shall try to



cover as large an area as possible in a general way and would also like to focus my attention with reference to certain salient points that have been raised by the hon. Members themselves.

The overall performance of power sector during 1982-83 was satisfactory and encouraging viewed from the point of view of both power generation and Commissioning of new projects. There are no doubt still several dark patches and considerable room for improvement exists. The performance of this sector during 1982-83 gives confidence that we can scale new heights in the future. The overall power generation during 1982-83 was 131.5 billion units which is 7 per cent higher than that of in the previous year.

The thermal and hydro target had exceeded the target that was fixed for the year, that is 132 billion units. We lagged behind so far as nuclear power generation is concerned. It is because of this that we fell short of the target by a very marginal figure. It was achieved in spite of widespread drought affecting hydel power generation and on account of the improved thermal performance. Compared with the target, the total generation was 99.6 per cent. As I said, the marginal shortfall was because of the nuclear power having not reached the target that we had expected for diverse reasons. During 1982-83, a sharp increase in generation of about 11 per cent, compared to 1982-83 is projected.

The generation target will be 146 billion units, the bulk of the increase being accounted for by thermal generation. The plant load factor of thermal units will exceed 50% in the coming year while the over-all power shortage in terms of energy will come down to 6%.

One the details of thermal generation, during 1982-83, it was 15.5% higher than the previous year. The plant load factor rose to 49.8% from 1981-82 level of 46.8%. In the month of March, 1983, it was as high as 55.5%. For the year as a whole, certain of the thermal plants like Vijayawada, Parli, Dhuvanan, Trombay and Neyveli stations achieved the plant load exceeding 70%.

Since I am on the question of generation. I might also refer to the addition of new generation capacity. Compared to 1980-81, when 1,823 MW of power capacity was added, in 1981-82 the addition was 2,175 MW and in 1982-83, it is a case of an addition of 3,060 MW against the target of 3,482 MW, the actual performance being 88.6% which is the best so far.

One of the Hon. Members, I might at this stage itself state, had observed that while the Sixth Plan target was fixed roughly at 19,666 MW, it has been revised to 14,000 MW and there is no possibility of achieving the generation capacity of more than 10,000 MW. I may submit that by the end of these three years, it is a case of addition of 7,000 MW and odd capacity. But I am expecting that in 1983-84 itself, we will be crossing 10,000 MW. In any case, I am confident that we will achieve the revised target of 14,000 MW. I am keeping fingers crossed, though we might overshoot this target of 14,000 MW, given the resources and also the equipment being supplied on time. But in any case, I am confident that we will achieve the target of 14,000 MW. I may bring to the notice of this House that in the Central sector, the various super-thermal power stations etc that were taken up, there was 100% achievement of the target. In the State sector, while there is still considerable room for improvement in project management and arresting of slippages, the gestation period of thermal power projects has been reduced. As I said, during the three years of the Sixth Plan period, we have generated more than 7,000 MW capacity and the position as on today is quite encouraging for the future performance. Various measures have been taken by the Ministry of Energy and the Central Electricity Authority for the purpose of improving the performance of thermal stations. I need not go into those details at this stage. That may be unnecessary because it might consume quite a lot of time. But, Hon. Members from different States have focused their attention on the problems of their States.

I would like to allude to the hon. Members who have referred to the three

[Shri P. ShivShanker]

States, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal...

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : Why not Orissa also ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That would consume more time. Some of the hon. Members had particularly focussed attention and there was a wide-ranging criticism, I thought I should meet some of the points with respect to these three States...

AN HON. MEMBER : What about royalty ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHAKAR : Royalty is a different issue. I am now on the question of power.

Having regard to the acute power shortage in Rajasthan, maximum assistance has been provided to the State from the neighbouring power systems. Against a daily requirement of about 17 million units, at present, the availability is about 13 to 14 million units. It would not be correct to say that Rajasthan did not receive its share of power from the Bhakra-Bias system and the Central sector Singrauli Power Station as was sought to be made out by some of the hon. Members. In fact, Rajasthan has now drawn more than its share from the Bhakre-Bias system as well as from Singrauli Power station. Substantial assistance has also been given to Rajasthan from Badarpur Thermal power Station. It is true, however, that even then the State has had to resort to severe power-cuts, particularly on industry, during periods of peak agricultural demand. We had given instructions to the State Electricity Board that, so far as the agricultural sector is concerned—generally these were the instructions to all the States where there had been power shortage—that they should provide electricity to the agricultural sector at least ten hours per day. Our information, so far as the State of Rajasthan is concerned, is that it had been on an average providing five to six hours per day to the agricultural sector and I have very clear informa-

tion that in March power was provided at the rate of six to seven hours per day.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Six to seven hours in 24 hours.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : As far as the capacity of Rajasthan is concerned in the State sector they have a capacity of 146 megawatts thermal; their share in Bhakra-Bias system is 526 megawatts which is hydro, Rajasthan's share in Chambal system is 193 megawatts, its share in Satpura Station, Madhya Pradesh is 125 megawatts. These total to 990 megawatts. In the Central sector, atomic power stations, the capacity is 440 megawatts; the share in two units of Singrauli Power Station is 57 megawatts, and the total comes to 1489 megawatts. As I said, the daily energy requirement at present is 17 million units, out of which 13 to 14 million units of energy are supplied from different sources. There is only a shortage of about 25 per cent so far as this State is concerned. This is the position. I must say that quite a good contribution, quite a large one, has been there from the Central sector itself. I would not like to exactly say how much it is of these things. I thought I should explain this position so far as the State is concerned.

Quite a good amount of criticism has also come with reference to Tamil Nadu. Two aspects I must also perhaps at this stage itself explain. One of the hon. Members raised a question that Kota thermal plants has not been commissioned. His information is not correct. It has been commissioned. This, I thought, I should bring to his notice though, of course, he asserted that he had himself seen it. But on checking and rechecking I found that the hon. member's information is not correct...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May be Mr. Vyas might not have received the invitation.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Might have been commissioned, but it is not working.



**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** It has been commissioned and it is generating electricity to the tune of 30 to 40 megawatts. We have received this information just this morning...

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhihwara) :** You verify the facts.

श्री बनबारी लाल बैरवा (टोंक) : अभी वह चेकिंग में चल रहा है, लेकिन बिजली नहीं मिल रही है।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : यह ग्राज सुबह 11 बजे की इन्फर्मेशन है। यह मैंने जानबूझ कर इन्फर्मेशन ली है कि वहाँ पर यह कमीशनड हुआ है या नहीं।

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** It has been commissioned. That is what the Minister says.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :** But they say it is not working.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** All right, but he says that it has been commissioned.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** It is a matter for the hon. Members whether they believe me or not. I leave the matter at that. If they insist that it has not been commissioned, I leave it there. I have to give out the information that I have verified. Notwithstanding that, if they think that I am telling any falsehood, I am entirely in their hands. I cannot forget it.

One unit of the Rajasthan Atomic power station has come back into operation and the other is also likely to be recommissioned during the course of the year.

As regards Tamil Nadu, This State has also been passing through a period of acute power shortage mainly because of low hydel generation resulting from failure of successive monsoons. The installed capacity of the State is 3200

megawatts, out of which 1800 megawatts is thermal and 1400 megawatts is hydel power. Because of the failure of successive monsoons, the hydel capacity has not been working and even as of today its generation capacity is hardly 105 megawatts. Otherwise, this State has been a surplus State so far as power is concerned. Compared to the position during December 1982, the position in January 1983 has improved.

The Central sector Neyveli power station which has maintained consistently a good performance and achieved a plant load factor of 73% during 1982-83 has been of great assistance to the State. In order to maximise generation, the entire production of lignite including what would have been normally used for making briquettes has been diverted for power generation.

Special measures have also been taken up to step up coal supply to Tuticorin power where all the three units are now in operation. But some of the hon. Members have made observations with reference to the paucity of coal supplies to Tuticorin. I may bring to the notice of the House that for some time past we took special measures and there is a sufficient coal stock now at Tuticorin which has been supplied from Haldia port. Therefore, I do not see any difficulty so far as supply of coal to Tuticorin is concerned, and also with reference to the Central sector, so far as Neyveli is concerned the performance of it had also been exceedingly good. Sir, the demand of the State per day is 36 million units and the supply position as on today is 27 million units. Again the shortage seems to be about 25 per cent as in the case of Rajasthan.

I now turn to my good friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee. He had, of course, been highly devastating in his criticism against the working of my Ministry, while some of the constructive aspects of the criticism I do appreciate I am only sorry that he became so partisan that for a while he forgot the sense of justice that he normally possesses. I am taking this liberty to say because I have known him

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

so closely as a counsel. So, I was really thinking at the time when he was reading off some of the figures that was very much astonishing but nonetheless I would not like to meet him on the same level in which...

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** If my figures are wrong then you may please correct me. I have my sources of information. My sources may not be as authentic as yours or as misleading as yours.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Sir, I would like to broadly explain the position in West Bengal and unlike Shri Chitta Basu and Shri Chatterjee I would not blame the State Government who are in season and out of season keen to blame the Centre because that only suits them there.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** That is the panacea for all their ills.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Some people would like to thrive only on criticism which I have not been used to.

Sir, at the commencement of the Sixth Plan the installed capacity in West Bengal was 1600 MW and in the Sixth Plan it was expected that they would add 1368 MW. Now what had happened is in Santaldih Unit No. IV they have been able to add only 120 MW. This has been commissioned. In Bandel Unit No. V 210 MW capacity has been added. At Titagarh, Calcutta Electricity Supply they have been able to add only one unit of 60 MW. So, the position as it stands is that in the Sixth Five Year Plan the State has been able to add only 390 MW leaving 978 MW lacunae still. Units that have still to be commissioned are; Kolaghat 630 MW; DPL Extension 110 MW; Calcutta Electricity Supply, Titagarh 180 MW and hydel at Ramman and Jaldhak 58 MW. That comes to 978 MW which is yet to be commissioned so that they could catch with 1368 MW in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Apart from the above 630 megawatt project, as an extension to Kolaghat, has been

cleared in 1980. West Bengal will also have share in different Central Sector Projects including, Farakka Stage-I, that is, 630 megawatts. They will also have share in Koel Karo and Chukka hydel projects and the generating capacity in West Bengal therefore practically doubles by the end of the Sixth Plan Period. If there are no further slippages, the power position in West Bengal is thus likely to be satisfactory by the end of the Plan. This, of course, is again subject to performance of the thermal stations. The growth rate of demand of power is quite slow in this area and it is expected that the pace of growth rate would be accelerated.

Then, Sir, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee had said a lot about the slow growth in the power sector. While I would not like to go into the details, I would like to say that the main reason is the inordinate delay in the completion of the projects. I would give some of the figures and some of the facts so that the House may take note of it.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum) :** In 1951, the Eastern region consisting of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, was the top most in power production and at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, after everything is completed, it is at the lowest bottom now.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** That assertion was already made by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. Sir, I am also bringing to the notice of the House as to the performance so that the hon. Members may know that there had been delays as to why the planning has not been properly done, the execution itself has not been properly taken up.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this is not the record, of the 25 years of accumulated performance.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** If you want, I would like to give the figures to the extent possible and I am giving some

examples to show the performance. As I said, maybe, you have your own constraints; I am not going into that and you need not be touchy about it because it is possible that there might be various reasons that might have been responsible for this performance.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** He might not say what is the Sixth Plan allocation for the Eastern region for power. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** You are unnecessarily becoming sensitive. I have gone to the extent of saying that they might have their own constraints.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** He says about the sensitivity and other things but the objective assessments are ignored.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** If any other hon. Member from West Bengal were to speak in the way you spoke, I would have certainly given him the full marks. But after what you have spoken, and the manner in which you have spoken, I am trying to be as passive as possible; I am trying to answer in most positivity. You must be prepared to listen to me and tolerate what I say.

The Bandal project, fifth unit, took ten years for completion from 1972 to 1982 kolaghat project was approved in 1973, and the first unit is likely to be commissioned in 1983, Durgapur project installation of 1.0 MW unit was approved in 1974 and I foundly hope that it would be commissioned in 1984. I would not like to go further, though I have also some of the figures with regard to Bihar and other places. I thought I should bring this to the notice of the House.

As I said, notwithstanding the fact that it was expected that in the 6th plan, the State will add to its capacity 1368 MW, the position is that only 390 MW generation capacity has been commissioned so far after three years. It is also possible that there may be the paucity of funds and other constraints, which they had, and with which I am not concerned,

but the manner in which my hon. friends spoke gave me an impression as though the entire mistake or planning was of the Centre itself.

I must say that the performance of the State Electricity Boards has been poor. They have been trying to take various steps in order to make working more efficient, but still it appears as though it is a case of a far cry. If it is a question of constructive criticism for the purpose of better production, on my part I would always welcome that and I am taking it in that spirit. I have already said that so far as the Centre is concerned, it is a case where there was no slippage at all; there is 100% achievement of its own targets. I leave it to the House to judge about the generation capacity and the performance of the States themselves.

Much has been said about the transmission and distribution. Substantial progress has been made in the establishment of 400 KV transmission lines to evacuate power from new projects. There has also been additional new lines at 220 KV and lower levels, I must confess that the transmission losses are at the average of 20%. This is undoubtedly very high, because in the western countries, the transmission losses range between 8 to 10%. There are diverse reasons for it including, of course, the pilferage. I do not deny that. But, of course, the State Electricity Boards will have to take proper care and they will have to take proper steps so that they avoid this type of pilferage in future.

While I am replying to the Hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, I might in passing make a reference to the Haldia petro-chemical complex.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Say yes. One word, please.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Don't put words in his mouth.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Sir, there was a gentleman's agreement between me and him outside and he is exceeding that.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Sir, I am always fondly hoping.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** No two lawyers agree. How can he agree on that ?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Sir, this has been going on for quite a long time.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH :** For 20 years.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** If I say it dates back to the date of your birth, will you be happy ?

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH :** Say, it is from Humayun's time.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Sir, it is from 1977. Sir, there had been change in the project from time to time. There had been proposals of a joint venture. Without money all these exercises were being made. In fact, I said some/time back in the House that in the 6th Five Year plan, because I had to persuade my colleague and my colleague was very kind enough to consider allocation of Rs. 25 crores for the rest of the period of the Sixth Five year Plan, not only for this project, but also for Salimpur, Gujarat complex, some amount—I would not like to say some meagre amount has been earmarked for some preliminary work and I hope this will be a beginning for a good end.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Do you agree to the participation in the project ? That is the point.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Don't ask for the details.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** What I am asking is. Does he agree to participate financially in the project. Because both of them are here, that is why we want to make sure.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** For the whole of Eastern and North Eastern area, are you in favour of it ?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I must express my gratefulness to my colleague,

Planning Minister, notwithstanding the the resource constraints that he has, that he did consider allocation of this money and whenever I have gone with the begging bowl, he has not disappointed me.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Why don't you take a poor Brahmin with you also ?

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Sir, quite a lot has been said also about the rural electrification. As a part of 20-point programme, rural electrification continues to receive a very high priority. As in previous years, the village electrification target is expected to have been fully achieved. Though precise figures are not yet available, yet the information that I have is that we have achieved the target for 1982-83. More than 3.1 lakh villages out of a total 5.7 lakh villages in the country have access to electricity. Some Hon. Member from Tamil Nadu—without naming him has gone to the extent of saying 9.7 lakh villages exist in his State. I am not sure about it because he was referring about the rural electrification.

So far as energising the pump-sets is concerned, it is close to the figure of 50 lakhs. The number of energised pumps during 1982-83 would exceed 3 lakhs. But this does fall short of the target that was fixed at 4 lakhs. I must submit that the resource constraint has been the major factor affecting the progress in this regard.

All States give priority to agriculture, in the allocations of power during periods of shortages. Inter-Ministerial teams are constituted during agricultural seasons, to see the situation in rural areas at first hand. Though there are problems of indifferent quality of supply in some States and limited hours of supply in some others, the support extended to the agricultural sector undoubtedly helped to insulate agricultural production from the effect of drought to a large extent.

18 hrs.

We have a power perspective; and I would not like to go into the details of it at this stage. I may submit for the information of the House that the Central

Electricity Authority has given techno-economic clearance to almost the entire new generating capacity needed during the 7th Plan. We have taken the perspective approach. Sometime back, I had written to the Chief Ministers about the importance of the mini hydro power plants. We are taking all steps to encourage these mini-hydro power plants as part of the 20-Point Programme also. Presently, there are 103 such units under operation; and 43 units are under construction. A large number of schemes are under investigation.

Hon. Members have also made a reference about the national grid. I should submit that all the States have accepted the concept of national grid. There are several technical and commercial problems to be resolved. However, Regional Grids are now taking shape, and the regional load despatch centres will become fully operational by next year. While the technical problems of the power sector are being slowly overcome and indigenous industry has built up capacity adequate to meet the country's needs, the problem of resources has assumed serious proportions in the last year or two; and the price escalations are making the position much worse. But in spite of this, Government on their part have been doing their best to see that within the constraint of resources, we achieve the best of results.

On the policy regarding import of power generating equipment, Government primarily relies on the domestic manufacturing capability. But in order to supplement the resources for the power programme, there could be selective import on a limited scale, where prices are competitive and attractive financing packages are available. Decisions are being taken in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Having regard to the Industrial Policy Resolution, the public sector will undoubtedly play the dominant role in power generation, transmission, and distribution, though the private sector exists in a very small measure. But having regard to the Industrial Policy Resolution, the policy to keep it the public sector still continues.

We had been sympathetically considering the request for captive power plants for power-intensive industries or industries requiring uninterrupted power supply. One of the hon. Members had raised the issue in his own State *i.e.* about a particular private industrial house. I would not like to go into details; but there had been a lot of litigation going on, and the litigation is still persisting in the Supreme Court.

Various hon. Members have made a reference about the Rajadhyasha Committee. This Committee made a number of recommendations aimed at bringing about a change in the structure of the power industry. Among the major recommendations are establishment of statutory regional electricity authorities which would own all the major transmission lines, purchase power in bulk from all power stations, and sell power in bulk to SEBs for distribution. The Committee has also suggested that selection of Chairmen and Members of SEBs should be done by an independent authority. These recommendations not only call for statutory amendments, but impinge on Centre-State relations. It is necessary that such major changes are brought about with the support of the States. Therefore, it has not been possible to take a very early decision in this matter.

Efforts have been made for energy conservation in the power sector. I would not like to go into the details. I would like to bring one fact to the notice of this House, namely, that the Central Electricity Authority has set up a Cell which has already issued guidelines indicating short and long-term measures for energy conservation specially in agricultural pumpsets, where efficiencies are presently very low.

I would not like to go into the details of what each member had said, but some of the hon. members had raised a question about lignite. I will broadly deal with some of the hon. Members who had raised a question as to the deposit of lignite in Rajasthan. Some deposits of lignite have no doubt been proved in Rajasthan. It has been agreed that



[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

Department of Coal will render financial and other assistance to accelerate further exploration in this regard. In case adequate resources are established, the feasibility of setting up lignite-based power generation unit will be examined. I would not like to go into the details of how action has been taken from time to time, but I may submit that a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided in the budget of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for 1983-84 for taking up a detailed survey in this regard. I would not like to go into the details of this aspect except this statement.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After hearing this, Mr. Vyas smiles.

SHRI GRIDHARI LAL VYAS : It is good that a beginning has been made.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Some of the hon. members have suggested about tidal power development. The Ministry of Energy is funding a programme to study the feasibility of tidal power generation on the Kutch Coast. Technical collaboration has been secured from France. The studies are in progress. It is the policy of the Ministry while setting up new projects to encourage local employment according to the general guidelines issued by the Government of India. Of course, some of the hon. members have raised this question and I may bring it to the notice of this House that the recruitment to posts carrying pay below Rs. 800/ per month is confined, only through the local employment, to the local people, ... (*Interruptions*) ... I will be really grateful if any of such cases are brought to my notice.

In the case of Super Thermal Power Station at Ramagundam, this question was raised.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : In my Parliamentary Constituency, this is not being implemented,

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I have made now a general observation. I am confident that this would be carried out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
With effect from ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It cannot be retrospectively in any case; it has got necessarily to be prospective.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
From today.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sure it will be. But they had been following this, may be there had been certain loopholes in the implementation of this policy. But I assure the hon. member that this policy will be implemented and it will be seen that 100 per cent implementation of this policy is executed. Some of the hon. members from Bihar raised the question about Kahalgaon. And they said that, they also referred to the statement that was made by the then Minister of State in 1980. I may bring to the notice of the House that the Central Electricity Authority had given a final clearance in March 1981 but the problem was lack of funds. Efforts are being made to explore various avenues to find the funds and this project has been given the top priority for 1983-1984.

One hon. Member had raised an issue about Srisaigram. In fact, I find from the debate that this issue is being raised by the hon. Member frequently; even last year he raised this issue. I may bring to the notice of the House that the two units of 110 MW of Srisaigram Project have already been commissioned, two more are likely to be commissioned, of the some 110 MW units, shortly. It may not be possible for me to go into details, I would quickly go through the other departments, because...

AN HON. MEMBER : Oil !

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Oil, I will come last I would like to make certain submissions, with reference to coal. production in the country has been stagnating at around 100 million tonnes, right from 1978-79 to 1979-80, but, later on it started taking a stride. I am not going into the details of the past. Hon. Members are aware that record production was

achieved in 1981-82 when we had achieved the production figure of 124.9 million tonnes. In 1982-83 the production, as on today is 130.9 million tonnes nearly. This figure falls short of the target that was fixed by about two and a half million tonnes. But, none-the-less the production undoubtedly has increased as compared to last year. The production losses had been in the two companies, in the Say Singareni Collieries, because of the strike as also in ECD.

Sir, I must say I would not like to name but, one of the hon. Members did refer to the demand and the strike in January, 1983 and November, 1982. The strike that was carried out was on the constitution of JBCCI and in fact, I am only sorry that the strike in January, 1983 was resorted to notwithstanding that I had sorted out the problem in consultation with the leaders on the unions. But since they had given the call, therefore, perhaps they thought in their wisdom that they should not with them. It did undoubtedly affect the production had fallen short of the target as a result of which we could not attain the target.

One hon. Member, was saying that it may not be possible for us to reach the target of 165 million tonnes by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. I may say that in 1983-84 the target is 142 million tonnes. We will make all efforts to see that we reach this target. On the point of coal despatches, I must say that commensurate with the increased production, the despatches to some have also increased substantially. The despatches to the steel sector in 1981-82 registered an increase of 10.5 per cent over that in the year 1980-81. Despatches to power sector increased by 17.2 per cent, cement factories by 20.7 per cent and to the fertiliser sector by 42.7 per cent. The overall despatches in 1981-82 increased by 11.6 per cent over the despatches in 1980-81. This increasing trend in despatches has also been maintained in the year 1982-83. Thus during the period April, 1982 to January, 1983, the despatches to the power sector increased by 10 per cent over the despatches in the corresponding period of the previous year. Despatches to the fertiliser sector increased by 20 per

cent and to the cement factories by 3.9 per cent. The improved supply of coal to the major consumers has been instrumental, to a considerable extent, in the improved performance of these public sector undertakings. In fact, hon. Members are aware that these sectors have made a significant progress in production, and my Department could take a little credit for the supply of coal which enabled them to achieve these higher rates of production. The production of saleable steel has been the highest ever and there has been a significant growth in the production of cement and fertiliser.

Coal loading by railways has also significantly improved. In March, 1983-I would not go in to other details—the daily loading of wagons for the coal India Limited had achieved an all-time record level of 10,000 wagons per day. I am confident that in the next year perhaps...

SHRI C.D. PATEL (Surat) : What about slurry pipeline ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That matter is still under consideration. The economics of it, the feasibility...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No money.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That is correct. All these aspects are there.

Quite a lot has been said about the coal marketing. I do concede that notwithstanding the fact that diverse measures have been taken, in particular areas there is no doubt that mafia gangs had been operating. We had been, in our part, trying our level best to checkmate the activities of the unsocial elements. I may submit that we are contemplating it is under consideration at the official level; my officials have already discussed this issue with the officers of the West Bengal Government as also the Bihar Government—raising a special police force within the cadre of the police at our expense, so that we could take care of this type of unauthorised activities.



**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** Mafia gangs in West Bengal ; it is surprising!  
(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I must say that it is not the question of X or Y encouraging it. In fact, I have myself acng tuo Dhanbad and to the areas of West Bngal. I have found that it is not the queeson of A encouraging B, but it is the qteistion of vested interenests. They are being backed by unsocial elements.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :**  
Including some opposition parties.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** It is not fair to accuse anybody. I would rather say that no party is consciously or unconsciously supporting these unsocial elements. But some individuals are doing it. You cannot really have a check over them. I found that in one case where a particular ... (*Interruptions*)...

**AN HON. MEMBER :** All individuals belong to one party... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I would skip over this topic lest unnecessary discussion follows. In fact, Coal India is setting up stock yards in various consuming centres in the country to increase the availability of coal and coke to the consumers at reasonable prices. These stock yards are meant to serve both domestic and industrial consumers. At present 53 stock yards are in operation in the States of Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana. The Coal India Limited proposes to open about 40 more such stock yards in 1983-84 at different locations in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pardesh and Andhra Pardesh. This measure would ease the situation. Having already made a reference about the mafia gangs, I will not like to go into the law and order situation prevailing near the coalfields. On our part, I assure the House that we will take every step to see that these illegal activities are checkmated.

Hon. Members have also referred the quality of coal that is supplied. Some of them were very abrasive in their criti-

cism. I do not say that what all has been said is without any basis. To a certain extent, there is truth. In fact, for some time past, I am finding that the quality of coal supplied has improved. I was myself concerned and the entire Department has been geared up to see that the quality of coal that is supplied is of an improved variety. Well, as I said, it is only because of the improved coal variety that has been supplied to the production in respect of different core sectors has gone up and, therefore, I would avoid going into details of these aspects. We had been trying to implement the various projects that have been taken up since nationalisation. There had been problems, particularly I had been facing the prob'em on land acquisition. I would like to take this opportunity to make a resquest to the State Governments concerned and particularly the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and the like States...

**AN. HON. MEMBER :** No difficulty in Uttar Pradesh.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Because of the delay in the land acqu'sition, we are faeing lot of problems...

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
I appeared in case where the matter is pending for nine years in the court...

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** He would have made an attempt and stayed the case...(*Interruptions*)...He could get injunction.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
He must have some basic idea, Sir. I have been opposing this injunction. He does not know anything.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** I know everything.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
He knows better than me.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :**  
Whenever there is a problem of land acquisition, your party men are opposing. They are shouting that such and such compensation should be given.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Here I must commend the efforts that have been made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to solve this problem, because he helped us out at my request, with reference to the various difficulties that we were trying to face. I am aware that we have problems also. We have problems with reference to employment of persons whose land has been acquired. I am making this open request through this House, because this is such a core sector and the nation's economy depends on coal production. It is in this background that I thought I should make a request through this House, so that the land is acquisition processes are expedited and the land is made available to us for the purpose of operation of mines.

The Department had been taking various steps to improve the mining methods and technology. I would not like to go into the details. In fact, various safety measures have also been taken. Of course, there have been some criticisms. I must submit that a new Safety Board under the chairmanship of the Chairman, Coal India and a Standing Committee in the Ministry of Energy under my chairmanship have been set up to co-ordinate and monitor all matters of safety.

Various welfare measures have been taken. The allocations towards these measures have been increasing year after year and quite a handsome amount has been allotted this year also for that purpose.

After having said this, there are two aspects that have been dealt with on the question of the non-conventional energy or the bio-gas programme. I must submit that this programme has not come up to our expectations. There was also criticism that at various places bio-gas plants have been put up, but there is no monitoring. I am aware of the shortcomings. This is an infant Ministry. We are taking care and we are accelerating its process of activity. I am sure that in the coming year, perhaps, I would be able to give a better account. I do not say that the account this year is dismal in any way. Though

we are far behind the targets, nonetheless, efforts are being made to see that these non-conventional sources of energy are developed, and developed in big way, so that the nation has a substitute.

Lastly, I would very briefly touch on the performance of the Petroleum Ministry. By and large, the Petroleum Ministry received kudos from all sections of the House.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** But you have a fleecing tendency by raising prices.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** No doubt, some of the members did make a little pungent criticism about the performance of the ONGC. But I would like to go on record that those who are working in ONGC had been working under difficult conditions. The same thing is also true of those who are working in the mines, in the coal sector. In fact, their patriotic zeal beat those who are working in the coal mines or those who are working under the water, off-shore, which is really exemplary. I must submit that as for those who are working in the coal mines, or those who are working in the core power sector, or those who are responsible for the enhanced food production, their services are really yeoman. All of them are working in very difficult conditions. In fact, I have been trying to impress upon them that commensurate with their services, perhaps the nation is not in a position to pay them, but the encouraging factor is that they are working under a patriotic fervour and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate all the workers working in the coalfields, working in the mines, those who are working in the power sector and those who are producing crude, for the difficult situations that they are facing.

One aspect which has been adverted to is the aspect of the hike in prices.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** And marketing.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I will come to marketing also, I will also

finish that. But I will briefly touch these things. Though, of course, I am not going into details, but I will just touch the salient points.

Sir, so far as the price hike is concerned, particularly, the Government was very much disturbed when they had to consider about kerosene because this is an item which touches the common man. In fact, I explained this when I had come out earlier with the dual pricing system. The intention might be good, but the society being what it is, and the distribution system not having come up to that mark, the distribution system not having been strong, there had been a lot of irregularities which are coming to our notice and the common people are facing lot of difficulties, the Government had to reconsider the policy. But, Sir, you have seen that in the first Notification that was issued therein we had raised the price of HSD and the question was that when we are reconsidering the dual pricing system and bringing it down again to single pricing system, should we hike price or not? We have done it marginally by adding 10 paise as the hon. Members are aware, but still there is a danger because of the wide difference in price between HSD and kerosene and of the *mala fide* activities of adulteration of kerosene with HSD. The Government is trying to strengthen the vigilance system. I have also made the request to the State authorities. In fact the Secretary of my Petroleum Department had in the meeting of the Commissioners of Civil Supplies and the Secretaries of the Civil Supplies Departments of the different States, impressed upon them strengthen the distribution system and to see that adulteration is avoided. Though undoubtedly it is a case of nominal hike, yet this could not have been avoided. After all, when in respect of other petroleum products we had hiked to a greater extent, a little bit of hike here was thought to be prudent having regard to the circumstances and it is in this background that we had to raise it by 10 paise so far as kerosene is concerned.

Sir, I may submit that as we have

said, and as one of the hon. Members, Mr. Satyanarayan Rao has adverted to that, the idea behind it is that whatever we save or whatever we earn we should be in a position to plough back for the purpose of exploration and exploitation. It is with this attitude that the resource mobilisation was absolutely necessary.

A lot has been said about marketing. I must submit that this marketing system that prevailed in the Petroleum Ministry gave a great deal of anxiety not only to myself but also to my officials at a very high level. In fact, quite a large number of complaints were coming to me in every case particularly, that the officials who were selecting the candidates for the purpose of either the gas agency or the kerosene agency or the petrol pump being granted and so on, had been including in nefarious activities. Large scale corruption was attributed to the officers. In fact, I must say unhesitatingly that in a large number of cases, I might say that in 99.9% cases all these allegations were unfounded in the sense that there was no sufficient evidence so that I could take action. But where I found that suspicion was substitution, where there was a strong suspicion leading to the proofs, I did take action. I advised the companies to take action and they have taken action. It is in this background the hon. Members will appreciate that now the system of selecting these agencies has been entrusted to a Committee headed by a retired High Court Judge. Already two committees have been set up. I am planning to set up at least three to four more Committees shortly. Zones have been allotted to them. The Member coming from the Southern Zone have only been given the Northern Zone so that there may not be any criticism of whatsoever nature. These things being administrative, could have been dealt on the administrative level. But I thought that this procedure should be adopted in order that we could avoid all types of criticism. So it is in this background, I took the decision to see that the criticism could be minimised to the extent possible. I can not rule

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

out the total criticism not withstanding this but...

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मंत्री महोदय ने जो अनफाउंडिड की बात की है, वह ठीक नहीं है। उसके सम्बन्ध में एनक्वायरी भी व्यवस्थित नहीं है।

श्री पी. शिवशंकर : मैंने सभी किसिज के लिए अनफाउंडिड नहीं कहा है।

In a large number of cases I found them to be unfounded. And in case where there was some evidence, I have taken action. In many cases I had to advise the cancellation of the agency that was sought to be given because there were some irregularities. I am not saying that it was not so. On the face of it, where *prima facie* suspicion appeared, some action can be taken. I found one thing—that a large number of complaints had come and it was impossible for me and my officials to investigate all in detail. It is only because of these complaints that the entire procedure has been changed.

I may also submit that some time back, what was happening — the process was that when the question of grant of agencies was coming, the financial aspect was also one of the major factors that was to be determined for the purpose of giving the gas agency. It appeared to me as though it would be difficult for the poor people to get the agencies. So that is why I had to speak to my colleague the Finance Minister who had been very gracious to agree to grant the loan to such parties who had approached. I informed the Finance Minister that my Company will stand guarantee for repayment because I said that the Commission that we will be paying to the party, part of it we will divert directly to the bank, so that the credit that the bank pays is repaid. This step was taken purely from the point of view of avoiding the difficulty of financial position which recurred in the past.

There is quite a large number of issues which still deserve to be adverted to. I am sorry I have already taken

quite a lot of time and the constraint of time does prevent me from dealing with those issues in detail.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You give a stock answer that you will consider them.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : As said, at the very outset, I thank the hon. Members for their very lively participation in the debate on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry. I would beseech those hon. Members who have given cut motions to withdraw them (*Interruptions*) and I commend the Demands for Grants of my Ministry to the acceptance of this House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want me to put it separately? No speech now.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I want my cut motions No. 19 to 43 and No. 83 put to vote separately.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put cut motion No. 83 moved by Shri A.K. Roy to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motion No. 84 was put and negatived.*

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put cut motions Nos. 19 to 43 moved by Shri A.K. Roy to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motions Nos. 19 to 43 put and negatived.*

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other cut motions moved to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motions Nos. 1, 3 to 7, 58 to 82 and 84 to 87 were put and negatived.*

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sum not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of

India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 28 to 31 relating to the ‘Ministry of Energy.’

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of  
Energy voted by Lok Sabha*

| No. of Demand             | Name of Demand                                | Amount of Demand for Grant on account, voted by the House on 18th March, 1983 |               | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House |               |
|---------------------------|---|---|---------------|---|---------------|
|                           |   | Revenue   | Capital       | Revenue                                       | Capital       |
| 1                         | 2   | Rs.   | Rs.           | Rs.   | Rs.           |
| <b>MINISTRY OF ENERGY</b> |   |   |               |   |               |
| 28.                       | Department of Petroleum                       | 1,75,04,000   | 54,20,47,000  | 8,75,17,000                                   | 271,02,32,000 |
| 29.                       | Department of Power                           | 26,79,43,000  | 148,10,52,000 | 133,97,13,000                                 | 722,23,90,000 |
| 30.                       | Department of Coal                            | 20,80,74,000  | 170,17,67,000 | 104,03,69,000                                 | 832,88,38,000 |
| 31.                       | Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources | 5,10,18,000   | 1,92,000      | 25,50,92,000                                  | 9,58,000      |

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.43. hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then arjourned till Elevn of the clock on Thursday, April 7, 1983/- Chaitra 17, 1905 (Saka).*