

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 21, 1984

Chaitra 1, 1906 (Saka)

— — —
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण रावः आज अपो-
जीशन खाली है।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why
have you been left alone ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY : No, Sir.

MR. MPEAKER : I was rather feeling
sorry for that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY : They are preparing for a
bigger struggle.

प्रो० अर्जित कुनार मेहता : एक आदमी
का वेट सवा लाख के बराबर है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY : I am here to hold the fort.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

*343. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : will
the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware
of the necessity of modernising the
Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, the active efforts which are
being made in this regard ;

(c) whether some negotiations have
been held between Austria and India in
this regard and to set up a hydro-
electric project and small plant by using
coal reduction process in India ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the
progress in this regard ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of facilities for the
modernisation of the Rourkela steel
plant have been undertaken as
follows :—

desulphurisation facilities	—commissioned in October 1982.
secondary steel refining	—commissioning commencing in stages from January 1983.
manufacture of silicon steels	—under commissioning.
seam normalising for pipes	—under completion
jet coating in galvanising	—under completion
captive power plant (2x60 MW)	—under erection.

In addition to the above schemes which will entail an expenditure of about Rs. 340 crores, further schemes of technological upgradation and modernisation have been formulated and are under the consideration of Government.

(c) In connection with the Rourkela steel plant no discussions either for hydro electric Project or the "Coal reduction" process have been made with Austria.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : According to the statement the process of modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant started since October 1982. In spite of the modernisation scheme undertaken by the Government since 1982 at RSP, the Rourkela Steel Plant has suffered a loss to the tune of Rs. 74.99 crores. The main cause is that the annual rated capacity of ingot steel as well as saleable steel has not been achieved during the year 1982-83. It is in the order of 1144 and 992 thousand tonnes as against 1203 and 1091 in 1981-82. What steps the Government has taken to see that the process of modernisation that has been undertaken in the plant bears fruits and the losses that have been there in the plant are stopped for all time to come ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The hon. Member is right to the extent he states that due to unsatisfactory functioning of the plant we have sustained losses. There have been lapses on account of inadequate production and the productivity has not been optimum and therefore—as he has himself said—we have now undertaken in November 1983 a scheme for modernisation which *inter alia* takes in the replacing of essential facilities of the hot rolling mills, facilities to improve blast furnace performance, modernisation of sintering plant, introduction of coal dust injection, corporation of combined blowing facilities and other aspects which will optimise productivity and maximise production and this is being done at a cost of Rs. 861 crores. For

this purpose our note to be sent to P.I.B. is under preparation.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : According to the statement of the Managing Director of the plant, the cost of production at Rourkela had increased by 80 per cent during the last year. And, on the other hand, the increase in the price allowed by the Government during this period was about 40 per cent. It is true that the process of modernisation has taken place and it is good for the country and for the plant as a whole, but what about the cost of production that has been increasing ? The hon. Minister has mentioned that about Rs. 861 crores are going to be spent for modernisation and improvement. May I know the details that are being considered for this plant ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : So far as the first part of the question is concerned, that the cost of production is always overtaking the increase in prices, my only answer would be that there are certain ingredients in the cost of production over which we have no control and to that extent we will have to pay the market price for the cost of raw materials which we utilise. To the extent we need to minimise on the various expenses ; a very rigorous effort is being made and we are monitoring every possible step which we are taking to minimise the cost of production.

So far as the other aspect is concerned, about modernisation, on which we are going to spend Rs. 861 crores, I have already pointed out the various steps which are proposed to be taken modernisation and a draft note is being finalised to be sent to the PIB.

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : The Rourkela Steel Plant was commissioned as the first public sector steel plant in the country. At that time it was expected that the Rourkela Steel Plant would become a pioneer steel plant. In terms of manpower and

industrial relations the Rourkela Steel Plant is second to none. But its modernisation is long delayed and it is long awaited. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal for the modernisation of this steel plant, from the Federal Republic of Germany.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : My answer is in the negative.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why do you not say 'No' ?

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : I want to know about the proposal from Germany.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing more or stronger answer than this is needed.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : There are five steel plants in the country which are supplying steel to the nation and are also exporting. I understand that the modernisation proposals have been under consideration of the Government for the past several years. As a result, therefore, no implementation has been made during all these years, including the proposal for sinster type of plants in this country. I understand, that there was a proposal from the Rumanian Government for self-financing of the plant under which they would buy your product which is lying unutilised and would help us. Has the Government taken into consideration this, and has it been thought that it would give a lot of good advantage to the nation ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : With reference to the Rourkela Steel Plant there is no proposal from Rumania.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : I have asked about the five plants that are there in the country, which need modernisation including the Rourkela Steel Plant. Has sinster type of technology been implemented and if it has not been implemented what about

the proposal for self-financing of plants for which money is not required ?

Has the Government taken any decision in regard to the implementation of such proposals which would give a lot of benefit to the nation ? Here I am talking not only of Rourkela but of the four other plants also.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : For Rourkela there is no proposal from Rumania. But with reference to some other plants, there is a proposal from Rumania specially for a sinster plant and in return they would be willing and ready to buy iron-ore and other products from India, which is under examination.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the reaction of the Government ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : We act; we do not react.

(Interruption)

When something is being examined, how can I give my reaction ?

Operation of Spy Ring in Kutch District, Gujarat

*344. **SHRI R.R. Bhole :**

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government noticed the news in 'Daily' dated 6 January, 1984 that there is a spy ring operating as smugglers in Kutch district of Gujarat and that photographs of strategic army installations were recovered from them ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the persons arrested and the punishment awarded to them ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to curb the trade of smuggling across the border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) to (c) :—A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government have seen the news item in 'The Daily' dated the 6th January, 1984 under the heading 'Spy Ring Busted'.

According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, one Pakistani national was apprehended with smuggled heroin by the Border Security Force in Kutch district of Gujarat on 2nd November, 1983. On investigation, the State Government have ordered detention of 13 persons under COFEPOSA.

The State Government have registered 3 cases, the brief particulars of which are given below :—

- (i) Lakhpat P.S. CR No. 78/83 against persons under the Foreigners Act, Pass Port Act, Customs Act and the Official Secrets Act. Out of the 8 accused persons, 5 have been arrested and 3 are absconding.
- (ii) Lakhpat P.S. CR No. 81/83 against 4 persons under the Foreigners Act, Pass Port Act, Official Secrets Act, Official Secrets Act, Dangerous Drugs Act, etc. Two of the accused persons have been arrested and the remaining 2 are absconding.
- (iii) Bhuj P.S. CR No. 272/83 against 6 persons under the Official Secrets Act, Foreigners Act, etc. Of the 6 persons accused, 4 have been arrested and 2 are absconding.

Investigation of the 3 cases is in progress.

The field formations on the borders have been instructed to remain vigilant.

The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been reinforced in terms of manpower and equipment in the areas vulnerable to smuggling activities. The pattern of smuggling is kept under constant review by Government and appropriate anti-smuggling measures are adopted in close coordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities as warranted by the situation.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : The news is very disturbing because it is reported and it is admitted now in the answer that something is there and some cases also are filed. I find that somehow or other we are not able to make our intelligence efficient. There appears to be infirmities in the personnel as well as the structure of our intelligence, may be military, may be civil, may be any other unit. Every other day, we hear that there are large scale exercises going on across the border in occupied Kashmir. We also know that sophisticated weapons are being given to our neighbouring countries. Therefore, we must be very alert against this menacing attitude. We know that we are not able to find who the spies are and who the dangerous people are near the border. They are caught only when heroin or dangerous drugs are found on the person and when they are moving near the border. This is not a happy state of affair. In the statement which is given in the House they have not said about the photographs found, about which it is mentioned in the newspapers. Are the photographs as mentioned in the newspapers, found? Do you say that the spy ring was there or not there?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The Kutch border is a very long border and it is also vulnerable. As a matter of fact, the Central Government are taking all possible steps with the help of several agencies like the revenue intelligence and other intelligence which are involved in this matter. BSF has got 21 posts to maintain vigilance along the border. In order to tighten

the border security measures and to check smuggling BSF has a set up eight additional outposts in various places along the border.

According to the BSF, neither smuggling nor-illegal entry is possible to the arid stretches of the district of Kutch and it mainly takes place in the coastal area where the BSF is not deployed. In order that sea route is adequately covered by the Police force and the Customs force, the BSF has already made the following suggestions to the State Government :

(a) Since the BSF has already established some outposts in the coastal region, the State police may consider opening of other BOPs south of Rodhasar up to Mandvi.

(b) These posts can perform effectively if they get the active support of the intelligence agencies, particularly, the CID. Since the CID particularly the Intelligence Wing, has got a sizeable presence, the intelligence set up in the district of Kutch, with special reference to coastal area, needs to be strengthened.

(c) The Water Wing of the Kutch police which lacks proper boats, needs to be strengthened.

(d) Since the BSF is carrying out sea patrolling in and around Kori Creek, the boats of the Water Wing of Gujarat Police could take up more intensive patrolling of the area between Mandvi and Rodhasar.

(e) Since the detection of illegal entrants and smugglers can best be achieved by getting prior information, a very close link has to be established between the armed constabulary posted in various BOPs and the intelligence agency, namely, the CID. It is suggested that the possibility of attaching personnel of CID (Intelligence) with the BOPs may also be considered..... (Interruptions).

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : I have not

asked anything about smuggling. My stress was on the spying.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : He wanted to know about the photographs whether the photographs have been recovered.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am coming to that point. What he has said is whether any arrangement has been made to check smuggling and other illegal activities...

(*Interruption*)

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : I am not on the smuggling part of it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We have made some breakthrough and several gangs have been busted and contraband material has been recovered from those people. So far as these photographs and all these things are concerned, the matter is being examined in all its seriousness. So at this stage, when the interrogation and also investigation is going on, I do not want to divulge to the House in public interest.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : This is a very important question, Sir...

(*Interruption*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I am sorry, I would add that six cassettes and few video films were also recovered from them. Then these video films were photographed and these photographs contained some photographs of Military installations which are incriminating and which are dangerous. These include the Air Force base and some of the river bridges also. Action is being taken and they have all been confiscated.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : The other Minister should be dismissed. You are with-holding the information from the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Until and unless full information is provided, you cannot...

(*Interruption*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mr. Bhole has talked about the smuggling of heroin. He meant heroin and not heroine.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Mr. Subramaniam Swamy is very fond of heroines.

MR. SPEAKER : He has passed that age now. Only you can talk about it.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : He likes to be a hero in every sphere, along with the heroines, of course.

My point is this. I asked this question with a specific purpose of knowing what exactly the structure, the infirmities, the strength of our intelligence is...

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think they will give you this information.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : At least they must tell us that they are strengthening the intelligence structure, the intelligence personnel, the methodology that is followed...*(Interruption)*.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said that they are strengthening it.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : What exactly is the connection between the 8+4+6 persons, against whom charges are laid and the 13 persons mentioned in the first part of the statement? It is mentioned here that on the basis of investigations, the State Government ordered detention of 13 persons under COFEPOSA that is one part. Three charges are laid; persons were prosecuted for some offence, 4 were prosecuted for some other offence and 6 others for yet another offence. 8 + 4 + 6 comes to 18. Is there any connection between these two sets of persons?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There are three sets of persons who have been detained under the COFEPOSA. Out of these 13 persons,

against whom detention orders were issued, 12 have been apprehended and kept in jail under COFEPOSA. The ring person is absconding and we have not been able to apprehend him, though the detention order is pending against this particular gentleman.

Regarding the other information which the hon. Member wanted to know, these people have been accused not only under the COFEPOSA, but also for various crimes under the Official Secrets Act, Pass Ports Act, Foreigners' Act, the Foreigners' Registration Act and the Customs Act. Of the 8 persons, 5 have been arrested and detained under the COFEPOSA and the remaining 3 are said to be absconding. Two persons among the 5, who have been absconding, have been arrested. Mohamad Samad has been accused of entering a prohibited area for spying activities. The case against four persons

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can give this information in writing.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : If the hon. Member wants it, we can give it in writing. All these people are in detention under COFEPOSA. Apart from that, we have registered cases against them under the various offences. The Gujarat Government has referred it to us for taking action against these people.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : It appears that this case has been taken very lightly by the department, whether it be in the field of smuggling, in the field of political affairs or in other areas. Prior to this particular case, there were other cases of spying, which were busted in Delhi; I am referring specifically to Larkins and his friends. The smugglers by their activities have completely and virtually ruined the economy of the country. What actually happens is...

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have to explain it; you put the question.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many smugglers were released between 1977 and 1979.

MR SPEAKER : It is not connected with the main question ; it is irrelevant.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : I would like to know whether those smugglers are in this list and, if so, what steps have been taken to deal with them.

MR SPEAKER : This is not a question of smugglers alone.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : They have renewed their activities in the Kutch area. I would like to know whether these persons are in this list and, if so, what steps are taken against them.

MR SPEAKER : Why are you wasting the time of the House. How is it relevant.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as Larbins case is concerned, we are taking action under the Official Secrets Act.

MR SPEAKER : This is something different.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : This question relates to espionage, not to smuggling. From the long statement of the hon. Minister, it appears that the Government have referred it to the State Government. Espionage and counter-espionage are Central subjects. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government have taken effective steps to strengthen the espionage and anti-espionage measures, so far as our internal security is concerned ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I have already referred to the steps that have been taken in order to prevent espionage activities.

Modernisation of Indian Iron Steel Company

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

(a) whether Indian Iron and Steel Company's conversion technology is old and obsolete;

(b) whether there is any proposal to renovate and modernise Indian Iron and Steel Company;

(c) if so, whether a technical report has been prepared and completed;

(d) to whom do the Government propose to entrust the work of renovation, modernisation and expansion of Indian Iron and Steel Company; and

(e) the time by which the work will start ?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) : In the Indian Iron and Steel Company, steel is made through Duplex process, using Acid Bessemer converters and open hearth furnaces. This steel making process is considered old and obsolete. The plant and equipments in most of the units are old and outdated. The proposal to modernise the Burnpur Works of Indian Iron and Steel Company is under formulation. M/s. Tiajpromexport of the USSR has been assigned the work of preparation of a feasibility report for the modernisation of the Burnpur Works; this report is awaited. The project authorities of IISCO will primarily be responsible for implementing the modernisation programmes. Work will commence after the feasibility report prepared by M/S Tiajpromexport is received and examined and an investment decision on the scheme is approved by the Government.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : IISCO was taken over by the Government a decade ago. At the time when they took over, they knew whatever has been mentioned in the statement i.e. that it has obsolete machinery, out-dated machinery and an out-dated and obsolete process because of which it is sinking. So, my first question is why Government took ten years or more to come to a decision that this plant has got to be renovated and modernised if it has to be saved. At the same time, crores of rupees have been spent for expansion and modernisation in other plants and for setting up new units. The result is that hundreds of crores of losses have been incurred by IISCO. This is very strange. Why do the Ministry plan or run the industry in this way?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : The hon. Member is right. When we took over IISCO in 1973, we did not do it because of our choice; we took it over because of many considerations, including social considerations; mainly, the labour force would have been on the roads, if we did not take it over. This was a plant built way back in 1922 and it started making steel in 1939. The entire plant was in sheer shambles and financially the company was totally crippled. We immediately took up measures to ensure that there was no further deterioration in the matter. Willy nilly, whether we liked it or not, it is not of our choosing, the plant has been built on what is known as Duplex process, which requires Acid Bessemer converters and open hearth furnace process. The equipments are considered to be out-moded. Therefore, the problems are that we do not have the proper raw materials and blending materials; we do not have the coke even batteries working satisfactorily and the blast furnaces are small. It is a steel plant without cinterring and the power plant is very old. Therefore, to modernise it we gave a contract to Messrs. Tiajpromexport of Soviet Union for preparation of the feasibility report sometime back, in January 1983. We are expecting the report. As soon as the report is received, we will consider it and start work-

ing upon it. The basic issue in this is that it is a plant which is out-dated; the equipments are very old and they are breaking away. Whatever we want to do now by spending the nation's money has to be very carefully planned.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, I must seek your protection. In his long statement he did not answer my question. Whatever be the social obligation and other considerations, when you took over the plant, did you not know that it is an old dilapidated plant which requires renovation and modernisation at once? Yet, a decade has gone by. Only in the year 1983 you took a decision to entrust it to the Soviet experts to submit a report. In between, losses running to hundreds of crores of rupees have been piled up. They should have taken a decision forthwith. They have not answered that question.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : He quoted the figure of losses running to hundreds of crores. In 1980-81 the loss was Rs. 28.79 crores.

MR. SPEAKER : He has added 28 and 79!

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : In a steel plant which has become old, modernisation cannot be taken up just like that. In Europe a plant of this vintage is just abandoned and thrown away.

We cannot afford to do a thing like this. We have to keep the plant going for quite some time, for which we have spent quite a bit of money and that is the reason why the plant had been working and producing both pig iron and steel. It is also producing cast iron pipes. Therefore, now we have reached a stage where we want the whole thing to be modernised and to be looked into and for that we have engaged the USSR agency. It does take some time before we can come to this stage and as soon as we have come to this stage we have come to ask for modernisation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, he has again successfully avoided the question.

MR. SPEAKER : At least you have admitted that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Either he does not know anything or he has avoided.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I say ?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : However, you have not been able to make him answer the question. But it shows complete irresponsibility on the part of the Government and the planning process. That much I can say. At once they should have gone in for a technical report from a competent consultancy and by this time it should have been renovated and modernised.

Now, the second question I would like to put is this. He said he would get the report very soon and thereafter work on it. But in the statement laid on the Table he has said : "After approval of the expenditure by the Government." Then, who will approve that expenditure ? Will he tell us that that will be approved and that will be allocated immediately ? It is because I know that they will say that somebody is considering some other report and another 3-4 years will go by that time and it will betray the purpose. So, you assure the House that the moment you get the report the necessary expenditure will be approved and the reconstruction of the plant will start in order to save the country from huge losses, or you scrap it or finish it.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I have given the assurance that I could give that we have entrusted the task to a very eminent USSR agency. The report will come; we have to follow. We have to go to the Government for getting the expenses approved and there is no possibility of my giving any other assurance to the hon. Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to have an assurance from the

Minister that there is no point of view in the Ministry which advocates or was advocating, which may be incidentally one of the reasons why such a long delay has taken place, that actually this plant should be scrapped altogether on the plea that it is making so much of losses. Is there such a point of view in the Ministry still or was it there previously and has it been given up now ? We want an assurance that you will really go in for modernisation and renovation of the plant and not for abandoning or scrapping.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I have already said that we are awaiting a report. As soon as it is received, we will take further action.

Misuse of Facilities by MRTP and FERA Companies

***350. SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA :**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study by the Indian Institute of Public Administration's Corporate Study Group has highlighted misuse of facilities for small units by MRTP registered and FERA Companies, their subsidiaries and associates and other well established large Companies in violation of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the above Report and found the Companies/Industrial Houses indulging in such malpractices;

(c) which are these companies, Houses and their subsidiaries and the type of small-scale units established by them; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take against these Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
 (a) to (d) The report has been published in February, 1984 and the Government is getting it examined. The exemptions from the licensing provisions

under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are not available to a small scale industrial unit or an ancillary which is a subsidiary of, or is owned or controlled by, any other undertaking. Necessary action would be taken on the basis of the examination.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Since the Minister says that he has not yet studied the Report, I cannot ask him very much about the contents of the Report because he is unaware of it. I have studied the Report. I would, therefore, at this stage ask him, is it not a fact that the ceiling on investment to qualify as small scale industry has not very long ago been raised to a figure, please tell us the figure, which makes it possible for a large number of companies which cannot be described as small scale at all to be registered as small scale Industries? What is the present ceiling of that investment figure below which anybody can be registered as a small scale concern irrespective of whether it is really small scale or not?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : It is not correct to say that I am not aware of the Report. I never said that I am unaware of the Report. I am aware of the Report. Therefore, we are getting it examined. It is a comprehensive report covering many aspects and giving many examples and illustrations. We thought that it should be examined in depth. As far as the definition of the small scale industry goes, it was changed in 1980 to cover the inflationary aspects of investment. The latest 1980 ceilings are Rs. 20 lakhs of investment as far as value goes for plant and machinery purposes. For ancillary it is Rs. 25 lakhs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Pending the final examination of the Report, would he be prepared to say as he has said in his reply that exemption and other concessions which are available are not extended to those small scale concerns which are functioning as ancillaries or subsidiaries of large houses? Is he prepared to say that there are no such concerns which are actually

functioning either as ancillary or as so-called marketing selling organisations or as subsidiaries of houses which are actually MRTP or even FERIA companies which are registered in various States as small scale industries and are enjoying benefits of exemptions and concessions?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : It would be difficult for me to say....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They have given in the report so many examples.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : It is exactly on the basis of this Report we decided to go into it. I am thankful to the Institute of Public Administration for having made a study. Therefore, we are going into it. We are going into the specific examples. As the hon. Member knows, because of its very nature the registration is done at the States Directorate. Most of the work regarding monitoring of small scale industries is at the state level and therefore, it requires some time before we can make an announcement of what they have studies. We are thankful for this study and certainly we will give a positive look as far as its examination goes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Only last week the Parliament has passed this Amending Bill of the Industries Development and Regulation, Act. They brought an Amending Bill. When this Report was already in their hands, why did they bring an Amending Bill which does not cover this problem at all and has nothing to do with it?

PROF. N G. RANGA : They can amend it further.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : When we came out with an ordinance it was not in connection with this particular matter. It was in connection with the reservation; the Government taking over powers for providing for reservation of items exclusively manufactured by small scale industries under specific conditions and now we are considering a comprehensive Legislation

for small scale industries. Legislation is required to protect the interests of the genuine small scale industries.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

One of the conclusions of this study is that despite all the controls and regulations the MTRP companies, particularly the large industrial houses', assets have been growing at the rate of 15 to 20% per year. In view of the fact that Government has set up a Committee to examine whether these controls can be replaced by financial incentives and disincentives—I think the Committee was appointed a couple of months ago—is the Government considering now in view of its failure to control the growth of MTRP companies to scrap the Act altogether? In view of the setting up of this Committee, the Committee's terms of reference are that fiscal control should be replaced by financial incentives and disincentives. This is the terms of reference of the Committee. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking in this direction.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :

Sir, as you know, the Khushroo Committee in the Planning Commission is going into the whole matter as to what is to be done for the development of small scale industries. This report does not concern the MTRP companies directly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to know whether they are considering any change in the MTRP legislation in view of the fact that the monopoly houses are finding ways and means to grow at this rate.

MR. SPEAKER : He means, scrapping altogether.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : There is a separate MTRP Bill on the anvil and I think, it is already a subject-matter of consideration in this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the hon. Minister is, no doubt,

right that the registration of small scale units is done at the State level. But the implementation of the MTRP Act and the FERA and overseeing and functioning of the MTRP companies are to be done by the Central Government.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether until the publication of these reports, the Government had any intimation or information about the big companies sponsoring small scale units? In some cases, their employees are being projected as entrepreneurs in the small scale sector and those small scale units, at the behest of the big industrialists and big concerns, were trying to get the maximum benefit meant for the small scale units. Has the Government any information and if so, when, and in respect of which companies and what action has been taken so far?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :

Sir, whenever the Government have any information regarding any particular matter or any complaint, we take action just based on that particular detail. Now, I again propose to write to the Chief Ministers drawing their attention to this particular report also so that in future the Directorates of Industries in the States should be more careful while registering the small scale industries in this matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You have to look into the MTRP companies.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :

As I said, we look from case to case. The hon. Member would agree that it is difficult for me to catalogue the whole list because it is not registered by us but by the MTRP Commission, and by the Company Law Board etc. There is a whole mechanism which deals with this matter and the hon. Member would agree that during the course of this supplementary, I cannot furnish all the details.

Death of Convicts and Undertrials in Tihar Jail

*351 **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many convicts and undertrials in Tihar Jail of Delhi have died on mysterious grounds during the last one year;

(b) if so, the particulars of the persons died in custody during the last one year;

(c) whether enquiries have been conducted into the causes of their death; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) During the period from 1st January, 1983 to 29th February, 1984, there have been cases of death of 6 convicts and 5 undertrials in the Central Jail, Tihar.

(c) and (d) Inquest proceedings have been held in these cases under Section 176 Cr. P. C. Inquest reports have been received in 6 cases and are awaited in the remaining 5 cases. The inquest reports have held the death in 5 cases due to disease and due to suicide in one case.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, the hon. Minister has given the reply in the most casual manner. 11 persons have died and least concern has been shown in this reply. As you know and the House knows, Tihar Central Jail is a heaven for the very bad criminals and a torture chamber for the common persons.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : We are not aware. Only Mr. Choubey can know.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I don't know why people go to jails.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev says, why do people go to jails ? I want to know, why he does not go to jail. He should go to jail.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : He is fond of going to jails.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, I will like all you to be here because I have to run this House.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, the Minister has very kindly mentioned that 11 persons have died (6+5) and of which he has secured only 6 reports, of this, 5 have died due to disease.

I would like to know in what age group these persons were, what were the diseases they were suffering from and whether attempts were made to arrange for their treatment or not. In the case of suicide, I want to know whether the person who committed suicide had stated reasons for his suicide.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFARIS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : When these people were found to be ill, they were sent to the hospital and they died in the hospital. After the death in the hospital, the post mortem was carried out and the magistrate who was carrying out the inquest was also present there. Therefore, these persons have not actually died in the premises of Tihar Jail. Of course, I would admit that the conditions in Tihar Jail are very bad because whereas Tihar Jail is meant for 700 persons, there are at present more than 3000 persons in Tihar Jail. That is why the sanitation and other conditions are bad. We have got two proposals to have separate jails. However, I would like to point out that the juveniles and the women prisoners have been separated and they are now being kept in separate wards.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : So, Sir, my apprehension has proved to be

correct. If 3000 persons are to stay in a place where 700 persons are to stay and, if the Government remains callous and cold, is it not the callousness of the Government which is responsible for the diseases and the death of these persons?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What would happen if there is another Emergency declared? There will be no place in Tihar Jail.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The second part of my question has not been answered. About the person who committed suicide, I wanted to know whether he had stated any reasons for committing suicide.

Secondly, I would like to know, since you are keeping 3000 persons in a place where 700 persons can live, what are you going to do about it? People will be going to jail, people will be committing crimes and if there is another Emergency declared, people will be sent to jail. If the Government changes, you people also can go to jail—that is something different. So, I want to know what arrangements are being made to expand Tihar Jail which is the Central Jail in this capital and what arrangements are being made to see that the sufferings of these people who are in jail are lessened as quickly as possible.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : At present, we have enhanced the capacity by opening one more camp jail and the total capacity thereby has come to 1800. But there are proposals to construct two more jails separately. Land has been acquired; walls have been constructed. The financial sanction has been given for one and the financial sanction for the other is under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, it is not proper to say that the Government is callous about the sufferings of these persons. As regards the person who committed suicide, I do not know the reasons why he committed suicide.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों इस प्रकार की खबरें आती रहीं

हैं कि जेल अधिकारी बच्चों की अनैतिक काम करने के लिए ब्राह्मण करते हैं और जो उसके लिए तैयार नहीं होते उनके मरने की संख्या ज्यादा है। ऐसा पेपरों में आया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी रोकथाम के लिए आप क्या करना चाहते हैं?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : यह बात सही है कि जुवेनाइल कुछ लोगों के साथ इस प्रकार का गलत काम हुआ था। यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक गया था और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आडंर किया था कि जुवेनाइल जो अडर ट्रायल है, उनको छोड़ दिया जाए। जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया कि जुवेनाइल जितने बच्चे हैं उनको सेपरेट वार्ड में रखा जाता है। उनको खाना भी वहीं दिया जाता है और उनको बड़े लोगों के साथ, कन्विक्ट्स के साथ नहीं रखा जाता। मरने वालों में जुवेनाइल नहीं है।

Allotment of Steel Quota to Industries

*353. **SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :**

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

(a) the number and names of those industries which have applied for the grant to Steel quota to Government during the last three years;

(b) whether any criteria has been adopted by his Ministry to allot steel quota to industries; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) There is no control by the Government on the distribution of iron and steel materials so the question of issuing quota allocations or certificates does not arise.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि देश में स्टील की कमी की व्यवस्था कैसे बनी हुई है और कब तक कंट्रोल में आ जायेगी ? यह व्यवस्था किस तरह से है ?

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : 1980 में उवायंट प्लांट कमेटी ने जो गाईड-लाइन्स दी है, उसके हिसाब से यह बंधारा होता है। इन दिनों पर्याप्त मात्रा में इस्पात मिलने की वजह से किसी तरह का कोई कोटा या परमिट का आधार नहीं रहा है। इस कमेटी ने जो गाईड-लाइन्स दी है, उसके हिसाब से चार ग्रेड कर दिए गए हैं। वे हैं, ए-बी-सी और डी। ए में कोल सेक्टर, डिफेन्स और रेलवेज आदि हैं। बी में स्टेट और मेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट वर्गीकृत हैं। सी में, मोडियम इंडस्ट्रीज वर्गीकृत हैं और डी में, बचे-खुचे होते हैं। जब भी किसी बी०आइ०पी० की डिमाण्ड आती है तो उसे आपरन एण्ड स्टील कंट्रोलर के पास भेज दिया जाता है। उनके पास पांच परसेट ग्रान्ट देने की डिस्क्रीशनरी पावर्स होती हैं।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : किन-किन इंस्टी-ट्यूशन्स को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और उस प्राथमिकता का आधार क्या है ?

श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे : मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया है। “ए” कैटेगिरी में ये चीजें आती हैं।

Steel plants, Coal sector, Defence, Railways, CEA-Sponsored projects, Irrigation scheme, Public Sector Heavy Engineering Units, CPWD, P&T, ONGC, State and Small Industries Corporation, Department of Atomic Energy, Cement industries in charge of medium sector, Fertilisers, News print and paper.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को विशेष प्रशिक्षण देना

*354. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को कोई विशेष प्रशिक्षण देने की धावशयकता अनुभव की गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह किस प्रकार से लागू की जायेगी;

(घ) क्या विशेष प्रशिक्षण के अभाव में ये अधिकारी अनुसूचित जनजातियों की समस्याओं को ठंडक प्रकार से समझ नहीं पाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्रों को सरकारी योजनाओं का पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Government have all along realised the importance of trained personnel for working in the tribal areas. During induction training IAS probationers are given talks on problems of development of Scheduled Tribes. Later during the Professional Course, the IAS probationers are attached in small groups of 3 or 4 with tribal villages for about 2 weeks with a view to give them a first-hand feel of the problems of the Scheduled Tribes, prospects

for development of such areas and to develop in them an empathy for the tribals. Central and State Government training institutions regularly conduct seminars and in-service training courses on different aspects of tribal development for the IAS and other officers who are working in the Scheduled Tribes areas or are otherwise concerned with the development of such areas.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of the position explained in parts (a), (b) and (c) above.

श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं कि आदिवासी लोग विशेषकर गांवों में और पहाड़ों में रहते हैं। उनकी भाषा और कल्चर अलग है। जो अधिकारी वहाँ जाते हैं, वे न तो गरीब हैं और न गरीबी जानते हैं और न भाषा तथा धूमनाफिरना जानते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासी एरियाज में जो अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए क्या कोई स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था या कोई योजना है? क्या ऐसी कोई कमेटी बनाई गई है जो उस बारे में विचार कर रही है? क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है; कृपया बताएं?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : In addition to this training which is imparted to IAS Officers, during their probation, as I have already stated, elaborate training courses have been devised for them. As I have already stated, elaborate inservice training courses have been devised for them. These are being conducted both at the Central level and at the State level. During the last three years, seven training courses and seminars in tribal development have been conducted at the Central level and 16 training courses and seminars at the State level. These have been found to be quite useful.

श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा, एक समय

महेश्वरी प्रसाद कमेटी बनी थी जिसने बहुत सारी बातों की सिफारिश इस बात के लिये की थी कि ट्राइबल एरियाज का विकास जो नहीं हो रहा है उसका कारण यह है कि जो अधिकारी वहाँ जाता है वह वहाँ की भाषना और कल्चर को नहीं जानता है, इसलिये वहाँ का विकास नहीं हो रहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस महेश्वरी प्रसाद कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट थी वह किस स्थिति में है?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The Maheshwari Prasad Committee was formed in 1979. It went into the question of personnel policy relating to all categories of personnel posted in tribal areas. This Committee suggested a careful selection of personnel for tribal areas and it also suggested incentive allowance to such officers who are posted there. It also recommended housing and educational facilities to the officers working in tribal areas. The recommendations of this Committee were sent to the State Governments who have accepted them in principle.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Minister has stated many things. But, as you know, the tribal people live in backward areas, hilly areas and forest areas. When the IAS officers are posted in tribal areas, they should know their language, they should know their culture, they should understand the people there. They should leave their bureaucratic attitude because those people are very backward, simple, culturally backward, educationally backward and economically backward. At the time of posting of the IAS officers, I want to know whether the first criterion would be that those IAS officers should know the language of those people, should know their culture and also their economic backwardness so that they leave their bureaucratic attitude and understand the people. I want to know whether this would be one of the criteria or conditions for appointment and posting of IAS officers in those areas.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : With your permission, Sir,—I am not answering the question—I should like to register a protest. The hon. Member, whether by mistake or intentionally, I do not know, has said that the tribals are culturally backward. I do not think that we should have such an attitude. They do have their culture and it is worthy of our respect. It may be different from that of some of us. All of us here have different cultures, but I do not think that anybody should be considered higher or lower than others.

MR. SPEAKER : It was a slip, I think.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I did not say 'culturally'; I said 'economically'.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Actually what he meant was, educationally backward; not culturally.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : But he used the word 'cultural'.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as selection of these officers is concerned, only those officers who have got the psyche and sympathy for the tribal areas and for the tribal people are being selected to be posted in those areas. During the training they are posted in the nearby areas where the tribal people remain and they are acquainted with them. So, the question of posting such people who are not acquainted with their language or culture does not arise. But it is possible that because the tribals have got so many dialects that some of the dialects may not be known to them. As far as their psychology is concerned, these officers are acquainted with that.

श्री सोमजीभाई डासोर : जब ज्ञानी जैल सिंह होम मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने एम पीज की एक कांफरेंस में आश्वासन दिया था कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी अधिकारी

रखे जाएंगे। उस आश्वासन को दिए हुए तीन चार साल हो गए हैं। उस पर अमल क्यों नहीं किया जाता है?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहाँ ऐसे अधिकारी उपलब्ध हैं, वहाँ उनको रखा जाता है। मुश्किल यह है कि ऐसे अधिकारी, जो उच्च प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किए हुए हैं, आदिवासियों में नम मिलते हैं। लेकिन उनसे सहानुभूति रखने वाले अधिकारी रखे जाते हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Electronics Units in Goa

*345. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :**

DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had shown interest in the potential of Union Territory of Goa as an electronics growth centre;

(b) whether a comprehensive survey for locating the site for setting up of electronics unit in Goa had been carried out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) According to information, a Deputy Manager of IDBI alongwith an official from World Bank visited Goa. The World Bank official showed some interest in the Economic Development Corporation's proposal of developing the electronics industry in the State.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Committee on Problems of Small Scale Industries

***347. SHRI K. MALLANNA : SHRI CHHITTUBHAI**

GAMIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a high powered committee on small scale industries to look into the problems of the industry in each State ;

(b) if so, details regarding the performance of these industries in relation

to the targets, the procedure for sanction and disbursement of loans to the small sector and the need for proper marketing facilities for small entrepreneurs; and

(c) the directions issued in this regard by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Statement

It will be seen from the table below that the performance of small scale industries has been higher than the targets :

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Production (Rs. in crores) at 1979-80 prices			
Target	23,150	25,000	27,500
Achievement	23,566	25,920	27,700
2. Employment (Lakh Nos.)			
Target	70.0	74.0	78.40
Achievement	71.0	75.4	79.00
3. Exports (Rs. in crores) at 1979-80 prices			
Target	1,150	1,280	1,430
Achievement	1,378	1,649	1,663

So far as the sanction and disbursement of loans to the small scale industries is concerned, the applicants can apply for financial assistance directly or through District Industries Centres to State Financial Corporations for term capital and to commercial Banks for working capital. As far as marketing is concerned, the National Small Industries Corporation and various State Corporations help Small Industries in marketing their products.

Under the Central Government's Stores Purchase Programme over 400 Products have been reserved for exclusive purchase from the small scale units. In addition, small scale units are accorded price preference subject to certain conditions upto a maximum of 15 per cent in the case of items which are procured both from large and small scale units. National Small Industries Corporation operates single point registration system for this purpose.

Gold Deposits in Kerala

*348. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has found off-shore gold deposit in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and measures being taken for further surveys and for commercial exploitation of the deposits ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Self-Sufficiency in Automobiles Components Industry

*349. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI MOHD. ASRAR

AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the automobile components industry in India has been successfully catering to the complete needs of the country's automobile industry; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to make the industry self-sufficient ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) The automobile components industry is by and large successfully meeting the requirements of the country's Automobile Industry. However, import of certain components is permitted under following conditions :—

(i) For new range of vehicles and internal combustion engines according to the phased manufacturing programme as indigenisation of these components takes time;

(ii) To meet a situation created by any adverse labour situation; and

(iii) Such spares of the vehicles of imported origin for which it is not economically viable to manufacture components.

Import of Aluminium

*355. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import aluminium during 1984-85; and

(b) if so, the quantity and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Import of 15,000 tonnes of aluminium during the first quarter of 1984-85 is under active consideration of the Government. Further import will be arranged depending upon the level of production and the demand therefor in the country.

Detection of Infiltrators

*356. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many infiltrators were detected during 1983 along the Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir border and the Eastern Sector and how does it compare with the number of infiltrators detected during 1981 and 1982;

(b) whether in view of the prevailing law and order situation in the State of Punjab and the activities of the anti-national elements in Jammu and Kashmir and also of the extremists in

the Eastern Sector, Government have taken any measures to prevent infiltration from the neighbouring countries and also to check the smuggling of arms into the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) About 54 battalions of BSF are deployed in Punjab/J & K- Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders in 1090 border out posts. 3 more battalions of BSF sanctioned will be inducted on eastern border after their raising. In addition, Government have taken necessary steps to strengthen the anti-smuggling drive especially in vulnerable areas which also include land borders with Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Burma. The prevention and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been reinforced in terms of manpower and equipment. Suitable anti-smuggling and anti-infiltration measures have been taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Government authorities. All the security agencies are on constant vigil and the matter is kept under review. Government have also decided to construct a barbed wire fence and border roads alongside on the Indo-Bangladesh border to prevent infiltration and trans-border crimes.

(a) The number of infiltrators apprehended by B.S.F. and handed over to B.S.F. by other agencies in Assam/ Meghalaya/Tripura and West Bengal in the Eastern Sector during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 is as follows :

	1981	1982	1983
(i) Assam	1,074	1,715	658
(ii) Meghalaya	179	128	145
(iii) Tripura	789	1,319	1,728
(iv) West Bengal	7,228	12,628	21,852

The number of infiltrators apprehended in J&K State was 85 in 1981, 89 during 1982 and 55 during 1983.

The number of infiltrators apprehended in Punjab State was 1,175 during 1981, 756 during 1982 and 538 during 1983 according to the State Government.

The number of infiltrators apprehended in Mizoram was 684 during 1981, 1020 during 1982 and 1,133 during 1983 according to the U.T. Administration.

Crisis in Iron Ore Mines in Bihar and Orissa

*357. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the gradual reduction of off-take from the non-captive mines by the steel plants has led to the crisis in the iron ore mining industry in Bihar and Orissa;

(b) whether Government of Bihar and Orissa as well as the Ministry of Commerce have been making repeated requests to his Ministry to increase off-take from non-captive mines;

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir. The main reason for the reduction in the off-take from non-captive iron ore mines in the Eastern region has been a decline in exports. Exports through the Paradip Port (which serves the principal iron ore mining area in the Barajamada region) declined from a level of 17.25 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to a level of 9.84 lakh tonnes in 1982-83.

There has been a reduction in the off-take by SAIL of iron ore (lump) from non-captive mines in 1983-84 but

this occurred due to a limited production of hot metal arising from the short supply of power and the poor quality of coking coal. SAIL has to use the maximum capacity of its own existing captive iron ore mines : the plants are designed to be self-sufficient in iron ore supplies from their captive mines, and the captive mines were accordingly designed to suit the requirements of the plants—their production is progressively increasing to meet designed capacity.

(b) to (d) It was only in response to the request of the Government of Orissa, SAIL agreed to increase its purchases of iron ore from the Orissa Mining Corporation from the plant of 120,000 tonnes to 150,000 tonnes.

Stock of Saleable Steel with Steel Authority of India Limited

*358. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that still there is large stock of unsaleable steel with Steel Authority of India Limited.

(b) whether effective steps have been taken to manufacture products of required quality needed in the market; and

(c) whether other steps needed to check huge loss that public sector steel industry is incurring have also been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) As on 1.3.1984 stocks at plants and homesales stockyards of Steel Authority of India Limited have declined to 0.9 million tonnes (from a level of 1.45 million tonnes on 1-4-1983). A further reduction in stocks is expected to take place in March and the stocks are expected to reach the requisite optimal level very soon.

(b) Yes, Sir. As a result of special measures that include technological innovations by the Research and Development Scientists of SAIL and the technologists in SAIL plants, the production of high value import substitution items in current year is likely to be substantially higher than the production of these items during 1982-83 as follows :—

(Quantity in tonnes)

ITEM	Production during 1982-83	Likely Production in 1983-84
LPG Sheets	17,744	62,500
DD/EDD Sheets	6,409	18,000
Boiler Quality Plates	6,730	14,000
IS-2062 Plates	44,240	54,000
GP/GC Sheets (.4/.5 mm)	16,613	29,000
Electrode Quality Wire Rods	10,353	22,000
90 U.T.S. Rails	—	2,500
Electrical Sheets	12,073	16,500
Tin Plates	33,088	46,000
Rimming Quality Wire Rods	10,188	22,500

(c) Yes, Sir. In order to reduce losses, the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) is making every effort to diversify its product—mix to better match demand, accelerate sales by the adoption of an aggressive marketing strategy and thereby reduce stocks of finished goods, raw materials, stores and spares and export the surplus production. Special measures to achieve cost reduction by improving technological processes, better maintenance to maximise the availability of equipment by timely repairs and minimisation of purchases of stores and spares and restriction of expenditure in all possible ways have been also adopted.

Prices of Colour T.V.

*359. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government were considering to bring down the prices of colour T.V. so that even the weaker sections of the society could afford colour T.V. ;

(b) if so, the details of results achieved ; and

(c) if prices have not come down, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) As a result of the reductions in customs and excise duties on electronic equipment, components and raw materials announced by the Government on 18th August, 1983, the prices of electronic goods including Colour TV sets are expected to come down. For example, during ASIAD, the Government had fixed the customer prices in Delhi of a CTV Set of 51 cm. Screen Size at between Rs. 7500/- and Rs. 8000/- depending on the type of Tuner used. However, with reduction in customs and excise duties referred to above, some manufacturers have already advertised customer prices of their CTV Sets in Delhi ranging from Rs. 5800/- to Rs. 5570/-.

As more CTV sets come into the market and competitive pressures build up, some further reduction in the prices of CTV sets should occur.

(c) Does not arise.

Code of Conduct for Political Parties

*360. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any code of conduct for political parties is proposed to be evolved ;

(b) if so, what are the broad features of such code of conduct ;

(c) which of the political parties have been consulted in this regard ; and

(d) their reaction thereto ?

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

(a) to (d) The Committee on Communal and Caste Harmony of the reconstituted National Integration Council (1980) at its first meeting suggested that a Code of Conduct may be evolved for political parties to keep communal issues above party politics. A draft code of Ethics for political parties was placed before the Committee at its second meeting. Members of the Committee wanted time to study the draft. At the third meeting of the Committee, it was decided that members should first send their detailed comments in the matter. Comments have not yet been received from all the members of the Committee.

The matter has not been referred to political parties.

तिहाड़ जेल के बाहर हिस्सा

*361. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

श्री राजेश कुमार भिंह : क्या गूढ़ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 फरवरी, 1984 को तिहाड़ जेल के बाहर अकाली दल, के कार्यकर्ताओं, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों और पुलिस के बीच झड़पों, पथराव, मारपीट और लाठी चार्ज की घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप कितने लोग घायल हुए, कितने गिरफ्तार किये गये; कितनी बसों को नुकसान पहुंचा तथा कुल मिलाकर कितना नुकसान हुआ;

(ख) तिहाड़ जेल जैसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर इस प्रकार की अप्रिय घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त घटनाओं के लिये कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. बैक्टसुब्बय्या) : (क) इस घटना में जो 18 फरवरी, 1984 को हुई थी न कि 15 फरवरी 1984 को 5 व्यक्ति (2 आन्दोलनकारी, एक दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का चालक, एक पुलिस कर्मी और एक होम गार्ड) घायल हुए। छः बसों को नुकसान हुआ और कुल मिलाकर लगभग 3,000/- रुपए की क्षति हुई। दो आन्दोलनकारी गिरफ्तार किए गए।

(ख) जिन स्थानों पर प्रदर्शन आदि करने के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त होती है, वहाँ पर्याप्त पुलिस प्रबंध किए जाते हैं।

(ग) जिन दो आन्दोलनकारियों ने दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों पर पत्थर फेंकने

शुरू किए थे, उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और उनके तथा अन्य आन्दोलनकारियों के विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है। दिल्ली परिवहन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा कुछ आन्दोलनकारियों को पीटने के बारे में प्राप्त एक शिकायत पर दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भी, दंगा करने का एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है।

Details of Mini Cements Plants in - Gujarat

*362. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini cement plants functioning in Gujarat State, their location and annual production ;

(b) the number of mini cement plants under construction there—with their location, and by when these are likely to be completed and start production ;

(c) the number of applications pending before Central Government for clearance for establishing mini cement plants in Gujarat ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for clearing them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) There are, at present, two mini cement plants in production in Gujarat State. The details thereof including production during 1983 are given below :

Name of the Unit	Location	Annual Production (1983)
1. M/s. Kutch Cement Pvt. Ltd.	Distt. Kutch	2482 Tonnes
2. M/s. Sandeep Cements Pvt. Ltd.	Distt. Bhavnagar	Commenced production only in December, 1983.

(b) 37 mini cement plants have been approved for installation in the State of Gujarat, the details of which are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. These are in various stages of implementation.

(c) No application from Gujarat is pending with Government at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Approvals granted for setting up Mini Cement Plants in Gujarat State

A. Industrial Licence :

Name of the party	Location	Capacity (in lakhs tonnes)
1. M/s. Shriram Cements Ltd.	Dt. Banaskantha	0.66
2. M/s. Panchmahal Cements Ltd.	Dt. Panchmahal	0.66
3. M/s. Radha Kishan Cements Ltd.	Dt. Banaskantha	0.66
4. M/s. Kamdar Cements Pvt. Ltd.	Dt. Junagarh	0.66

B. Letters of Intent :

1. M/s. Jagdamba Ceemnts	Dt. Banaskantha	0.66
2. M/s. Jupiter Cements	Dt. Junagarh	0.66
3. M/s. Amirgadh Cements Ltd.	Dt. Banaskantha	0.66
4. M/s. Nayak Cements Pvt. Ltd.	Dt. Bhavnagar	0.66
5. M/s. Shatrunjay Cements Ltd.	Dt. Bhavnagar	0.66
6. Shri Yuvraj Digvijay Singh	Dt. Rajkot	0.66
7. Shri Niranjan Shah	Dt. Junagarh	0.66
8. M/s. Ambika Cements	Dt. Junagarh	0.66
9. M/s. Combined Cements Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Dt. Kutch	0.66
10. Shri H.C. Kohli	Dt. Amrolli	0.66
11. Shri Om Prakash Shyam Sunder Agarwal	Dt. Mahsana	0.66
12. M/s. Paras Cement & Chemicals	Dt. Junagarh	0.66
13. M/s. Vokman's Pvt. Ltd.	Dt. Junagarh	0.66
14. Shri S.K. Gadavi & R.B. Gandhi	Dt. Banaskantha	0.66

Name of the party	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
C. Registration with DGTD		
1. M/s. Shakti Cements (P) Ltd.	Dt. Surendra Nagar	0.300
2. M/s. P.H.P. Cement Ltd.	Dt. Bhavnagar	0.270
3. M/s. Kutch Cement (P) Ltd.	Dt. Kutch	0.210
4. M/s. Girnar Cement Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Dt. Junagarh	0.300
5. M/s. Swastic Cement Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Dt. Junagarh	0.300
6. M/s. Gujarat Cement	Dt. Bhavnagar	0.495
7. M/s. Pravin Cement (P) Ltd.	Dt. Bhavnagar	0.300
8. M/s. Suvin Cements (P) Ltd.	Dt. Surendra Nagar	0.300
9. M/s. J.K. Cement (P) Ltd.	Dt. Kutch	0.100
10. M/s. Swaminarayan Cement Co.	Dt. Kutch	0.100
11. M/s. Ruparal Cements (P) Ltd.	Dt. Bhavnagar	0.300
12. M/s. Ajmera Cements (P) Ltd.	Dt. Junagarh	0.300
13. M/s. Patel & Lalka Cement Pvt. Ltd.	Dt. Kutch	0.108
14. M/s. Ramchand Cement Pvt. Ltd.	Dt. Kutch	0.108
15. M/s. Gopalbhai Meghjibhai Patel	Dt. Junagarh	0.300
16. M/s. Sarvauttam Cement	Dt. Mahsana	0.300
17. M/s. Doshi Cement (P) Ltd.	Dt. Rajkot	0.150
18. M/s. Gala Cement (P) Ltd.	Dt. Kutch	0.108
19. M/s. Star Cement Works Pvt. Ltd.	Dt. Kutch	0.150

Causes for Slow Development of Nuclear Energy

*363. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether public assurance given by the former Prime Minister while in the U.S.A. that India would not resort to nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes is standing in the way of such explosions and nuclear development;

(b) if not, causes for slow development of nuclear energy in the country;

(c) whether Pakistan has made breakthrough in making enriched uranium and is on the threshold of making Atom Bomb; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government's policy continues to be to utilise atomic energy for peaceful purposes and to remain abreast with all significant technologies to this end.

(b) The development of nuclear energy in India has been rapid. India is one of the few countries in the world, and the only developing country, with an entirely indigenous fuel cycle and with the proven capability of designing, building and operating all the sophisticated facilities required to generate electricity from atomic energy.

(c) and (d) Government is aware of Pakistan's efforts to acquire uranium enrichment capability to produce nuclear material needed to construct a nuclear weapon.

मोदक सीमेंट कारखाने में सीमेंट का उत्पादन

3960. श्री बहुभुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा जिला में मोदक सीमेंट कारखाने में पहली जनवरी, 1984 तक सीमेंट

का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ और उपरोक्त कारखाने में उत्पादन का वर्ष-वार लक्ष्य क्या है और कम्पनी के अनुसार उत्पादन मार्ग्नम हो गया है; और

(ख) क्या कारखाने में उत्पादित सीमेंट का परीक्षण किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो यह परीक्षण किन-किन तारीखों को किए गए और सीमेंट की क्वालिटी के संबंध में क्या रिपोर्ट है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (पद्मभीराम राव) : (क) 4 लाख मी० टन की वार्षिक लाइसेंसीकृत क्षमता की तुलना में मै० मंगलम सीमेंट, मोदुक द्वारा मार्च 1981 (जबकि कारखाने में उत्पादन आरंभ हुआ) से 1983 तक किया गया वास्तविक उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन (लाख मी० टन)
1981 (मार्च से)	1.67
1982	3.29
1983	3.0

(ख) इस कारखाने द्वारा उत्पादित सीमेंट की जांच नैशनल टेस्ट हाउस द्वारा मार्च और जून, 1983 में की गई थी और बताया गया था कि केवल एक नमूना सामग्री जो कि एक अपेक्षा के अनुरूप नहीं थी को छोड़ कर शेष सामग्री जिन अपेक्षाओं के लिए जांच की गई थी उन मानकों के अनुरूप ही थी। 17.7.1983 से सीमेंट उद्योग के लिए आई एस.आई.प्रमाणीकरण अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है और परिणामस्वरूप बाद में पांच और नमूने लिए गए जिनको जांच भारतीय स्नानक संस्थान द्वारा की जा रही है।

Frustration Among Scientists in BARC

3961 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR

YADAV :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASH :

SAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Director has received any communication/memorandum from Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Officer's Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken thereon;

(c) whether Government are aware that engineers and scientists joining BARC feel frustrated because they are provided with no work and are given irrelevant or useless work; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to improve the situation ?

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

(b) Communications relate to methods of assessment of work, promotion policy, working atmosphere, academic freedom, redressal of grievances, representation in BARC Family Relief Scheme, Benevolent Fund, etc. Communications received from the Association are carefully examined and appropriate action is taken.

(c) No, Sir. The working environment in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is conducive to good scientific research. The scientists are given ample opportunities to take up challenging assignments and therefore there is high degree of job satisfaction amongst them.

(d) Does not arise.

Memorandum About Economic Situation in the Country

3962. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the opposition Parties about the deteriorating economic situation in the country;

(b) if so, the points raised in the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the charter of demands ?

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

(b) In the communication addressed to the Prime Minister, the representatives of 10 Opposition parties have submitted a charter of demands for immediate action. These are as per the statement annexed.

(c) The questions raised in the memorandum are mostly those of policy. Government have, in policy pronouncements made in Parliament from time to time, clearly enunciated the approach to the economic and other problems which have been referred to in the Memorandum. Especially as regards economic planning as well as on matters relating to financial policy, reference is invited to the Sixth Plan document, the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan and the Economic Surveys placed before Parliament from time to time. Further, statements outlining Government's policies are made both at the opening of Parliament as well as in the presentation of the General Budget, which may please be referred to.

In so far as specific matters, relating to aspects of policy or implementation falling within the administrative competence of the respective Ministries, are concerned, these can be posed by Hon'ble Members at the time the

Ministrywise demands for grant are discussed in Parliament.

Statement

1. The Union Government should guarantee adequate supply of essential Commodities to the consumers at reasonable prices by drastically curbing the profits of wholesalers and organising a comprehensive network of the public distribution system.

This calls for changing the priorities of production in favour of mass consumption goods needed by the poor and middle classes, and for subsidised supply of such commodities as major foodgrains, pulses, edible oils, salt, sugar, domestic coal, kerosene, common cloth, paper, life-saving drugs, match boxes, etc. Excise levies on all such goods need to be drastically reduced and their movements given up priority;

2. Remunerative prices be ensured for agricultural produce by adequate purchases through State agencies;
3. A total re-structuring of economic policies with a view to increasing the production of mass consumption goods and expanding employment opportunities for all sections including small artisans and craftsmen;
4. The food-for-work programme be revived and expanded;
5. The right to work be included as one of the fundamental rights in the Constitution;
6. The existing land reform legislations be speedily implemented after plugging the loopholes, and immediate assent be accorded to land reform bills passed by State Legislatures;
7. Ensure cheap credit and supply of farm input to the peasantry;

8. Ensure minimum wages to farm workers and initiate other measures to improve the living and working conditions of the rural people;

9. The anti-labour policies of the Union Government be reversed and obnoxious measures such as the NSA and the ESMA be scrapped and the demands formulated by the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions be accepted and effective steps be taken to prevent industrial closures and lockouts;

10. The national policy of economic self-reliance be restored and fiscal, monetary and investment policies which encourage the big monopoly houses and multi-national corporations at the expense of the interests of the poor and working classes be abandoned; and

11. Energetic measures be introduced to put an end to the continuing economic injustice and physical attacks on the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, religious minorities, women and other weaker sections of the society.

20 सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों की सहायता

3964. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नए 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य को अब तक दी गई सहायता का मदावार ब्योरा क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चवहाण) :

20 सूची कार्यक्रम राज्य योजनाओं का अभिन्न अंग है इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम के लिए अलग से आवंटन नहीं किए जाते हैं । राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता खंड क्रृष्णों तथा अनुदानों के इप में दी जाती है

और विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों के लिए नहीं दी जाती है। इसलिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य को 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दी गई सहायता का ध्लग से निर्धारण करना संभव नहीं है। लेकिन 20 सूची कार्यक्रम के

अन्तर्गत राज्य योजनाओं में कुछ मदों के लिए केन्द्रीय राशि में कुछ वृद्धियाँ की गई हैं जो वर्ष 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 के लिए नीचे दी गई हैं क्योंकि इस कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन 1982-83 से शुरू हुआ था।

मद	1982-83	1983-84	(वरोड़ रु०)
	योजना कार्यक्रम	अधिक अच्छे निष्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन	
स्वरित ग्रामीण			
जलपूति कार्यक्रम	127.50	199.6	75.0
अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए संघटक योजना	120.0	125.0	—
जनजातीय उपयोजना	95.0	110.0	—
गंदी बस्तियों का सुधार	—	—	12.0
प्रारंभिक तथा प्रोड़ शिक्षा	—	—	10.0
एकीकृत ग्रामीण	—	—	—
विकास कार्यक्रम	242.6	269.3	—
राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	190.0	200.0	—
ग्रामीण भूमिहीन के लिए रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम	—	100.0	—
बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास	2.0	4.5	—

छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत योजना के अधीन 400 किलोमीटर / 160 किलोमीटर के लिये किराये के भुगतान के मामले में तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सरकारी कर्मचारियों और रेलवे / रक्षा कर्मचारियों के बीच विषमता

3965. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मूल निवास

छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत योजना के अधीन क्रमशः 400 किलोमीटर और 160 किलोमीटर के लिए किराया स्वयं देना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे और रक्षा कर्मचारियों को छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत के लिए स्वयं कुछ भी नहीं देना पड़ता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के बीच सरकार द्वारा भेदभाव किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस भेदभाव को दूर करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री पी० बैकटसुब्बय्या) (क) जी, है। तथापि, यदि चार वर्ष के किसी ब्लाक में भारत में किसी स्थान पर जाने के लिए मिलने वाली छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत का उपयोग मूल निवास स्थान पर जाने के लिए किया जाता है तो मूल निवास स्थान की ऐसी यात्रा के लिए पूरी प्रतिपूति की जाती है मानो यह यात्रा भारत में किसी स्थान पर जाने के लिए की गई थी।

(ख) से (घ) : रेलवे कर्मचारी पास सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं, जबकि रक्षा कर्मचारी अर्थात् मिलिट्री वारंट द्वारा यात्रा करते हैं, इसलिए कर्मचारियों के ये वर्ग छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत योजना के भीतर नहीं आते हैं। अतः कर्मचारियों के इन वर्गों और श्रेणी जी तथा श्रेणी-चार के अन्य कर्मचारियों के बीच भेदभाव का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

Opening of Vocational Centres by K.V.I.C.

3966. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to open some vocational centres for promotion of village industries in the tribal belt of Orissa;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, whether he will ask the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to examine this aspect and chalk

out a plan to improve the economy and level of living in the most backward tribal areas in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The Khadi Gramodyog Vidyalaya, Gopalwadi, in the Koraput District is imparting training to artisans in the Khadi and Village Industries activities. The Commission will be requested to examine the feasibility of opening more vocational training centres for promotion of village industries in the tribal belt. Presently Khadi and Village Industries activities cover the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Koraput, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Kalahandi and Balasore in the tribal belt of Orissa. The total production achieved in Khadi and Village Industries sector during the year 1981-82 in these districts was of the order of Rs. 335.34 lakhs providing employment to 50,608 persons.

Kudremukh Iron Ore

3967. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kudremukh Iron Ore has been shut down ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proposals to provide power to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited; the present position of the scheme; and financial assistance given by the Centre for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The production activity at the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project had to be stopped from 29th December, 1983 to 19th February, 1984 and again on 7th March, 1984 due to 65% cut imposed by the Karnataka Electricity Board on the supply of power to the project.

(c) To meet the power requirements of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

Limited, the Government of Karnataka are implementing the Chakra Scheme which is expected to be completed in 1985. The Central Government has advanced a loan of Rs. 63.15 crores to the Government of Karnataka for implementing this scheme. Meanwhile the Government of Karnataka has been requested to restore the supply of power to the project.

Lokpal Bill

3968. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is need for setting up the institution of Lokpal to end corruption which is premeating in all walks of life all around; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce Lokpal Bill in the current Session of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The question of introducing legislation for the setting up of the institution of Lokpal at the Centre is receiving Government's attention.

Setting up of Paper Mill in Gujarat

3969. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a paper industry in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected;

(c) the progress made in this regard; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider to establish paper industry in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No fresh proposal has been received for grant of an Industrial Licence to set up a new undertaking for the manufacture of paper and paper board in Gujarat.

(b) to (d) At present, there are 30 units engaged in the manufacture of paper and paper board, in the State of Gujarat, with a total installed capacity of 78915 tonnes per annum. The following units are likely to commence production during 1984-85 :—

1. M/s. Jayant Paper Mills, Surat, IL No. 308 (8)	Expansion 9000 tonnes/ annum.
	dt. 13-10-80
2. M/s. Rama Pulp and Paper Pvt. Ltd., Vulsar IL No. 257 (81)	Expansion 10000 tonnes/ annum.
	dt. 1-9-81

Price of Steel

3970. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel prices are going to be hiked in near future;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on the Steel Industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The prices of common varieties of prime steel produced by the integrated steel plants are fixed by the Joint Plant Committee and not by Government.

(b) and (c) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices conducted an indepth study of the steel industry and

submitted its Report to Government. This report is being studied.

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की वित्तीय स्थिति

3971. श्री भीखाभाई : श्री विसास सुत्तेमदार : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र की वित्तीय स्थिति इतनी कमजोर हो चुकी है कि यह पिछले दो वर्षों से ठेकेदारों अथवा अन्य पाटियों द्वारा किए गए कार्यों अथवा सप्लाई के लिए भुगतान नहीं कर पाया है;

(ख) क्या कलकत्ता की कई ठेका कम्पनियों को उनकी देय राशि का समय भुगतान न किये जाने के कारण भारी हानि उठानी पड़ रही है और चेक फर्म इस संबंध में कई बार उन्हें लिख चुकी है; और

(ग) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें पिछले 1½ अथवा 2 वर्ष से पूरा भुगतान नहीं किया गया है तथा कम्पनी-वार बकाया राशि कितनी है और वह कितने समय से बकाया है तथा उनको देय राशि का जल्द भुगतान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाय गए हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन.के.पी. साल्वे) (क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का पिछले तीन वर्षों का कार्य परिणाम नीचे दिया गया है :-

(करोड़ रुपए)

वर्ष	लाभ (+) हानि (-)
1980-81	(+) 17.84
1981-82	(+) 66.09
1982-83	(+) 19.95

वर्ष 1982-83 तक भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने को लगातार लाभ होता रहा है।

यह कारखाना परिचालन सम्बन्धी वायदों के लिए शीघ्र भुगतान कर रहा है। केवल पूजीगत व्यय के मामले में संसाधनों की कठिनाई के कारण हाल में बिलों के भुगतान में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) : ऐसा कोई भी मामला नहीं है जिसमें पिछले 1½-2 वर्षों से संभारको को भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। शीघ्र कार्रवाई करने की दृष्टि से कारखाना सभी संभारकों (कलकत्ता के संभारक भी शामिल हैं) को देय राशि के मामलों की सतत समीक्षा करता है।

Survey of Craft-based Rural Industries in Bankura, West Bengal

3972. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a techno-economic survey of the craft-based rural industries of Bankura, West Bengal conducted by the National Institute of Science and Technology Development of the C.S.I.R. has revealed that the economic condition of the artisans in Bankura is fast deteriorating and that the artisan village is haunted by a spectre of pauperisation;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has studied the above survey report and his reaction thereto; and

(c) the assistance the Central Government propose to render to prevent Bankura artisans fading away ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) C.S.I.R. has undertaken a techno-economic survey of the craft based rural industries of Bankura. The report is yet to be received.

Production of Iodised Salt

3974. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have approached the Union Government with the planning for the production of Iodised Salt in the country, the approval of Union Government during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Disparity in Allowing Special Pay Benefit in Fixation of Pay to Employees of P & T and Delhi Police

3975. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the benefit of Special pay was allowed to post office, RMS employees and Accountants of P & T in fixation of their pay w.e.f. 1 January, 1973, by the Order of the President of India, in modification of Rule 7 of the Central Civil Services (Revised pay) Rules, 1973 ;

(b) whether the said benefit of Special pay was not allowed to Ministerial staff and Accountants of Delhi Police in their fixation of pay w.e.f. 1 January, 1973 which resulted into loss of emoluments to them and making stagnation in their pay for three years and more ;

(c) if so, the reasons for which the Delhi Police employees (ministerial) were denied the above benefit in fixation of their pay w.e.f. 1 January, 1973; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider now to remove this disparity ?

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

(b) and (c) : The order referred to in Part (a) of the question is applicable to certain categories of employees of the

P & T Department only. Even though this benefit was not given to personnel of Delhi Police it was decided that if the emoluments in the revised pay scale happened to be less than the total emoluments drawn by the official concerned in the pre-revised scale, the difference may be allowed as personal pay to be absorbed in future increases in pay.

(d) : No, Sir, in view of the setting up of the 4th Central Pay Commission.

Monitoring the Progress of Letters of Intent

3976. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent guidelines and directives to the States to evolve a comprehensive system of monitoring the progress of letters of intent and Industrial licences ;

(b) if so, specific steps taken by different States to implement the Central directives ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) : A letter dated the 23rd February, 1984 has been sent to Chief Ministers requesting them to evolve a comprehensive system of monitoring the progress of implementation of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences. This will be in addition to the existing monitoring being done by the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments in the Central Government.

Computerised Number of Maruti Vans Instead of Cars

3977. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons who has applied for Maruti car were given the computerised number for vans instead of cars ;

(b) if so, how many such errors have come to light ; and

(c) steps taken to rectify them and to ensure that this does not happen again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Errors have come to light in respect of 39 applicants.

(c) The affected applicants have been given the option of either availing cars from the manufacturers' quota in a manner that the last customer gets the car by 31.3.1986, or seek refund of deposit with an interest at the rate of 15% per annum.

Implementation of Mandal Commission Recommendations .

3978. SHRI A. NEELALOHITH-ADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the State Governments who sent their opinion in Support of the implementations of Mandal Commission Report ;

(b) which are the State Governments who sent their opinion against the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report ; and

(c) which are the State Governments who did not send their opinion so far in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) to (c) The Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) have made several recommendations in their Report. Comments on various recommendations have been received from most of the States and Union Territory Governments. Others want more time or want to await the outcome of Commission/ Committee already appointed by them selves. Broadly speaking, no State or U.T.

Government have accepted the list of backward classes or the whole scheme of reservation recommended by the Mandal Commission to be applied to their respective States or Union Territories.

Import of Tractors and Harvestors Combines

3979. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is importing large scale tractors and harvestors combines ;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to bring tractors and harvestors combines manufacturing activities within the ambit of the industrial licences under Special Regulations of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, irrespective of the levels of investment ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO)
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

मणिपुर में पृथकतावादी दलों द्वारा अद्य-
सेनिक दलों और राजनीतिक नेताओं
पर हमला

3980. श्री हेमवती नम्बन बहुगुणा : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मणिपुर में पिछले तीन वर्षों के
दौरान पृथकतावादी दलों द्वारा अनेक अद्य-
सेनिक दलों के सदस्यों और राजनीतिक
नेताओं पर वर्ष-वार कितने हमले किए गए;
और

(ख) इन हमलों में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिंहा) : (क)

वर्ष	राजनीतिक नेताओं पर हमलों की संख्या	अर्ध-सैनिक बलों पर हमलों की संख्या
1981	शून्य	6
1982	शून्य	शून्य
1983	2	1
कुल : 9		

(ख) मारे गए व्यक्तियों (राजनीतिक नेताओं और अर्ध-सैनिक बलों के कार्मिक) की संख्या 12 थी और जिन घटनाओं में वे मारे गए, वे नीचे दी गई हैं :-

(i) 15 जनवरी, 1981 को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की राशन कानवाई दल पर नटुमर्चिंग स्थान पर उग्रवादियों द्वारा घात लगाकर आक्रमण किया गया, जिसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के 3 कार्मिक मारे गए और 3 जख्मी हुए। इस मुठभेड़ में 3 उग्रवादी मारे गए और 7 जख्मी हुए।

(ii) 1 सितम्बर, 1981 को उग्रवादियों ने लेयीपटक से लोकटक परियोजना से बाहर आ रहे केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की कानवाई के 2 वाहनों पर घात कर लगा कर आक्रमण किया गया। केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस

बल के 6 कार्मिक और 4 असैनिक मारे गए और केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के 2 कार्मिक और 4 असैनिक जख्मी हुए।

(iii) 1 फरवरी, 1983 को जब केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल का एक कान्स्टेबल एक नायक के साथ मोटर साईकल पर सवार था तो अयंगपाली सड़क पर कुछ अज्ञात सशस्त्र युवकों ने उन पर गोली चलाई। इस घटना में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल का एक कार्मिक मारा गया।

(iv) 7 जनवरी, 1983 को, तिद्दिम सड़क पर, मणिपुर पीपुल्स पार्टी के महासचिव श्री ए. के. निलाकमल सिट को कुछ अज्ञात उग्रवादियों ने गोली से मार दिया।

(v) 15 अगस्त, 1983 को, 2 अज्ञात बन्दूकधारियों ने, जिनपर एन०एस० सी०एन० के भूमिगत सदस्य होने का संदेह है, मापुम गांव के श्री ए०एस० थर्मी टंकखुल (भूतपूर्व जिला परिषद् सदस्य) को गोली मारी।

1981 से 1983 तक के बीच हुई शेष चार घटनाओं में कोई व्यक्ति नहीं मारा गया लेकिन 3 अर्ध-सैनिक कार्मिक और 4 असैनिक जख्मी हुए।

Details of Financial Position of Public Sector Undertaking

3981. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings that come under his Ministry; and

(b) the (i) Authorised and issued/ subscribed capital, (ii) Reserves, (iii) Assets, (iv) bad-debts, (v) profits earned or losses incurred by each of these undertakings as on/for the year ended on 31 March, 1980, 31 March, 1981, 31st March, 1982 and 31 March, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) A list of the names of the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Steel & Mines is attached.

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

The list of public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Steel and Mines :

Department of Steel

1. Steel Authority of India Limited.
2. Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited (Subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Limited).
3. IISCO Stanton Pipe & Foundry Company Limited (a Subsidiary of Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited).
4. Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Limited.
5. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited.
6. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited.
7. National Mineral Development Corporation Limited.
8. Manganese Ore (India) Limited.
9. Bharat Refractories Limited.
10. Indian Firebricks & Insulation Company Limited (a Subsidiary of Bharat Refractories Limited).
11. Metal Scarp Trade Corporation.
12. Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited (A Subsidiary of MSTC).
13. Sponge Iron India Limited.

14. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited.

15. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited.

16. Vijayanagar Steel Limited.

Department of Mines

1. Hindustan Zinc Limited.
2. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.
3. National Aluminium Company Limited.
4. Hindustan Copper Limited.
5. Bharat Gold Mines Limited.
6. Mineral Exploration Limited.

Internal Plan Outlay for Seventh Plan

3982. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of Seventh Plan outlay is to be met internally; and

(b) the percentage of internal and external outlay for each of earlier plans ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Seventh Plan is yet to be formulated.

(b) The percentages of outlay financed through internal and external resources in each of the earlier Plans are as under :

	Percentage outlay financed through	
	Internal resources	External resources
First Plan	90.36	9.64
Second Plan	77.55	22.45
Third Plan	71.75	28.25
Three Annual Plans	63.62	36.38
Fourth Plan	86.62	13.38
Fifth Plan 1974-79	86.50	13.50
Sixth Plan (original estimates)	89.82	10.18

Modernisation of Chasnala Coal Handling Plant by Indian Iron and Steel Company

3983. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Iron and Steel Company has undertaken Chasnala Coal Handling Plant's modernisation programme;

(b) if so, whether Indian Iron and Steel Company has received tenders;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation (RIC) has offered the lowest tender as per price opening bid for undertaking the job; and

(d) whether Government are considering to give the work to (RIC), a Government of India Undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The Indian Iron and Steel Company has undertaken a project for providing balancing facilities for its Chasnala Washery. Balancing facilities of coal handling plant forms a part of this project.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. For the balancing facilities of coal handling plant.

(d) Indian Iron and Steel Company has already awarded the job of balancing facilities of coal handling plant to the Rehabilitation Industry Corporation (a Government of India Undertaking) on February 18, 1984.

Out of Turn Allotment of Maruti Vehicles

3984. SHRI R.P. SARANGI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions No. 234 on 16 November, 1983 and No. 4788 on 21 December, 1983

regarding out of turn allotment of Maruti Vehicles in the commercial interest of the company and state :

(a) the type and category of persons sought to be covered within the ambit of "image building" and "enhancement of product reputation";

(b) the meaning of "enlargement of market Share" when the current waiting lists of consumers will be exhausted in 1987 and the current demand exceeds the scheduled production till 1987 and the types of persons sought to be covered under this phrase;

(c) the phrase "more efficient management of environment external to Maruti" and specify the type of persons in Maruti's external environment that are sought to be covered in this phrase; and

(d) the share of allotments in commercial interest of Company, out of 5 per cent manufacturers Quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (c) Each request for out of turn allotment under these criteria is considered by the Board of Directors on a case to case basis;

(b) It is company's policy to make all efforts to ensure a continued large market for company's product even after 1987;

(d) There is no predetermined share of allotments in "commercial interest of company" out of 5% manufacturers quota.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों का कार्य निष्पादन

3985. श्री एन. ई. हीरो : श्री वित्त मंत्री : क्या उच्चोग मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के कार्यकरण का कोई पुनरीक्षण किया गया है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या कुछ उपकरणों में घाटे की सूचना मिली है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के घाटे में चल रहे उपकरणों का घोरा क्या है; और

(घ) घाटे में चल रहे एककों के प्रबंधकों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) (क) ग्रीर (ब) जी, हाँ।

(ग) उद्योग मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों को वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान हुए लाभ/हानि का विवरण प्रकाशित प्रलेखों में अर्थात् वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के सरकारी उद्योगों के सर्वेक्षण में उपलब्ध है, इन प्रलेखों को पहले ही लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(घ) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पुराने संयंत्र और मशीनों का नियमित व योजनाबद्ध आधार पर नवीकरण करना और बदलना, बिजली की कमी को दूर करने के लिए डी००३० जननिवेश सेटों की अधिष्ठापना करना, उत्पादन के नवीनतम क्षेत्रों में विविधीकरण करना, सरकार द्वारा उनकी कार्यशील पूँजी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं का यथा संभव सीमा तक पूरा करने के लिए धनराशि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करना तथा उनके कच्चे माल व कोयला आदि निविष्टियों को पूरा करने में सहायता देना शामिल है। प्रक्रियाओं, प्रणालियों और योजना में सुधार करने तथा कार्य को शुरू करने के विशेष प्रयास किये गए हैं व्यवस्था नियमित रूप से

किये जा रहे हैं। उपकरणों को अधिष्ठापित सुविधाओं का इष्टतम उपयोग करने, मिश्रित योजनाएं बनाने तथा उन पर वित्तीय नियंत्रण बढ़ाने के लिए समुचित वित्तिय कार्रवाई करने के लिए सलाह दी गई है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के कार्य की समीक्षा नियमित रूप से की जाती है तथा जहाँ आवश्यक होता है, वहाँ उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए जाते हैं।

City-wise Delivery Schedule of Maruti Vehicles

3986. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4669^o on 21 December, 1983 regarding production, distribution and road worthiness of Maruti cars and state :

(a) the city-wise delivery schedules for Maruti cars, vans and pickups during 1984-85 alongwith the number in the waiting list that will be covered upto March 1985 in each category/city;

(b) the minimum number of vehicles allotted to each dealer in order to enable him to financially break even during 1984-85; and

(c) how many applications for change in the city of delivery have been received by the company till date vide clause 9 of terms of booking and the number of persons in waiting lists of Gauhati, Bhubaneshwar, Bhopal, Srinagar, Lucknow and Jaipur as in the end of February, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Minimum number of vehicles required to ensure financial viability of a dealer will vary from place to place depending upon local costs, investment levels etc. However, it is estimated that for Phase-I cities an allotment of

about 800 vehicles in a full year would be necessary to ensure financial viability.

(c) (i) 1250 customers have requested for change in the city of delivery till 15-3-1984.

(ii) the number of persons in the waiting lists in these cities are as under :—

City	No. of Customers till 29-2-1984
Gauhati	972
Bhubaneshwar	1464
Bhopal	2301
Srinagar	1143
Lucknow	2827
Jaipur	2747

Statement

City-wise Delivery Schedule for Cars and Vans in respect of Phase-I upto, March 1985

S.No.	City	Cars	Vans
1.	Ahmedabad	500	55
2.	Bangalore	600	110
3.	Bhopal	400	45
4.	Bhubaneshwar	400	35
5.	Bombay	2500	475
6.	Calcutta	900	150
7.	Chandigarh	950	75
8.	Delhi	4000	550
9.	Gauhati	400	26
10.	Hyderabad	600	75
11.	Jaipur	450	40
12.	Srinagar	400	35
13.	Lucknow	500	76
14.	Madras	600	110
15.	Patna	450	25
16.	Trivendrum	450	45
Sub-Total (1)		14100	1927
Manufacturers quota		900	84
Deluxe Cars		4000	
Total (2)		19000	2011

No pick up trucks are proposed to be manufactured during 1984-85.

देश में जल प्रदूषण में वृद्धि

3987. श्री राम लाल राहीः क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में उपलब्ध 70 प्रतिशत जल प्रदूषित है;

(ख) क्या प्रति वर्ष पेय जल में प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1974 से आज तक वर्ष-वार देश में कितने प्रतिशत जल प्रदूषित हुआ है;

(घ) क्या सरकार जल प्रदूषण में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय कर रही है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारणों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) लगभग सभी प्रमुख नदियाँ मुख्य नगरों के अनुप्रवाह में अलग-अलग डिप्रियों में प्रदूषित हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रदूषित जल की प्रतिशतता का वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है।

(घ) तथा (ङ) सरकार ने औद्योगिक तथा घरेलू वहिन्दाओं के निस्सरण को नियमित करने के लिए जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 अधिनियमित किया है, जल प्रदूषित करने वाले 1700 वृद्ध तथा मध्यम उद्योगों में से 700 से अधिक उद्योगों ने पहले ही प्रदूषण उपशमन उपाय स्थापित कर लिए हैं। अन्य प्रदूषण

वाले उद्योगों के लिए इन उपायों का क्षयान्वयन किया जा रहा है। स्थानीय निकायों को मलजल एकत्रीकरण तथा उपचार सुविधाएं स्थापित करने के लिए मनाया जा रहा है।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं बठता।

Allocation of Funds to States for Tribal Development

3988. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the funds allocated to different States for Tribal Development since 1980 till date, year-wise and state-wise;

(b) details of the funds returned to Centre by the states who could not utilize them, since 1980 till date year-wise and state-wise; and

(c) the steps which have been taken by Government to ensure proper utilisation of the funds meant for tribal development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) A statement showing the amount released to the States/Union Territories as Special Central Assistance under the Tribal Sub-plan from 1980-81 to 1983-84 is annexed.

(b) No State has returned any part of the grant to the Centre. However, some States reported unspent balance and they were permitted to utilise the amounts during the subsequent year within the same plan period.

(c) The States have appointed Tribal Commissioners to oversee the Tribal Sub-plan programmes and have appointed Project Officers/Special Officers and other ancillary staff with adequate delegation of financial and administrative powers to ensure that funds meant

for tribal development projects are spent for the concerned programmes. Review of utilisation of funds allocated to

different states is made by Ministry of Home Affairs while finalising the Tribal Sub-plan for the State.

Statement

State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
(Rs in lakhs)				
Andhra Pradesh	337.22	383.00	428.41	511.52
Assam	319.01	367.00	411.00	477.33
Bihar	973.98	1212.28	1349.28	1566.89
Gujarat	568.64	718.26	798.26	908.26
Himachal Pradesh	81.22	121.94	140.20	158.27
Karnataka	17.17	61.00	68.00	77.98
Kerala	57.00	48.00	56.00	62.51
Madhya Pradesh	1923.51	2412.83	2677.83	3104.95
Maharashtra	544.16	578.67	646.00	758.75
Manipur	112.05	150.00	171.00	197.09
Orissa	886.45	1166.42	1344.42	1495.89
Rajasthan	516.49	590.79	636.79	722.11
Sikkim	10.00	22.00	25.00	29.18
Tamil Nadu	80.87	95.00	105.00	121.88
Tripura	130.58	142.00	159.00	181.92
Uttar Pradesh	19.07	14.81	17.81	24.39
West Bengal	364.58	376.00	421.00	500.08
A & N Islands	14.00*	16.53*	40.00*	95.00*
Goa, Daman & Diu	12.81	4.00	5.00	6.00
TOTAL :	6968.81	8480.53	9500.00	11000.00

Contractors Engaged in Dolomite and Limestone Mines

3989. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) names of the contractors engaged in the Dolomite and Limestone mines owned by the SAIL, facts in details with mine-wise break up and the number of workers engaged by them as on 1 January, 1984;

(b) whether all the contractors are having valid licences; if so, details of that as on 1 January, 1984;

(c) whether labour cooperatives are working in some of the limestone and dolomite mines; if so, names of the labour cooperatives; the mines and the number of workers engaged by them; and

(d) whether there is any policy to end private contractors by labour cooperatives; and if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : Complete answer requires collection of voluminous data and information which is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Out of Turn Allotment of Maruti Vehicles

3990. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 234 on 16 November, 1983 regarding out of turn allotment of Maruti vehicles and explain;

(a) the criteria "avoidance of undue individual hardship" and categories of persons sought to be covered within the ambit of "undue individual hardship";

(b) whether this category intends to cover physically handicapped persons,

medically sick persons, persons who are required to travel long distances every day, women entrepreneurs who have to travel extensively in the course of their business; professionals like doctors; etc.; and

(c) the share of this category in 5 per cent manufacturers quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) "Avoidance of undue individual hardship" criteria is intended to help physically handicapped persons;

(c) There is no predetermined share of this category in 5 per cent manufacturers' quota.

Orders Re : violation of Rules by Disciplinary Authority in Suspension of Government Servants

3991. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any orders that the disciplinary authority is liable for action under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 if that authority is found guilty of violating the laid down rules and regulations and suspends wilfully government servant and take recourse to Rule 14 ibid; and

(b) if so, the details of the orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir. Rule 14 (3) of the CCS (CCA) Rules already provides for the drawing up the substance of the imputation of misconduct and distinct articles of charge as also a statement of the imputation of misconduct or misbehaviour, in support of each charge. Government have issued instructions for the guidance and compliance of administrative authorities regarding communication of reasons

for suspension. There is thus no scope for wilful suspension of a Government servant or wilful recourse to rule 14.

(b) Does not arise.

C.R.P.F and B.S.F Personnel Killed in States

3992. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of CRPF and BSF personnel killed in various States and Union Territories in India during the

last three years, year-wise and state-wise /Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) the number of these personnel killed in 1983-84 from 1 April, 1983 to 31 January, 1984, month-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) A statement indicating the number of C.R.P.F and B.S.F personnel killed in various States is enclosed.

(b) Seven CRPF/BSF personnel were killed as per details below :

S. No.	Name of State	No. of personnel killed	Month
1.	Assam	1 (CRPF)	November, 83
		3 (CRPF)	December, 83
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1 (BSF)	June, 1983
3.	West Bengal	2 (BSF)	December, 83

Statement

S. No.	State/U.T.	Number of CRPF personnel killed in			Number of BSF personnel killed in		
		1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	—	1	9	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradash	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	1
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Manipur	9	—	1	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	1	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Punjab	—	1	—	1	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	2	—	—
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Tripura	—	4	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	West Bengal	—	—	—	2	—	2
23.	A.& N. Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	2	7	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—

Allotment of Maruti Cars, under Directors Discretionary Quota

3993. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 4788 on 21 December, 1983 regarding allotment of Maruti Cars under Directors 'Discretionary Quota' and state :

(a) the "practices already established in the industry" which Maruti Udyog Limited proposes to follow for inviting applications and making out of turn allotment of vehicles under manufacturers' quota;

(b) the number of persons who have applied for out of turn allotments and whether there is any waiting list for out of turn allotments, if so details thereof; and

(c) the particulars of persons who have been made out of turn allotments till date under each category mentioned in USQ No. 234 on 16 November 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Maruti Udyog Limited does not propose to invite applications for out of turn allotment of vehicles. The requests received for such allotments will be considered

by the Board of Directors of the Company on a case to case basis in accordance with the predetermined criteria.

(b) and (c) It would not be an appropriate commercial practice to disclose particulars of each transaction between Maruti Udyog Limited and its customers.

N.N.P. and per Capita Income

3994. SHRI RAM PRASHAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the N.N.P. and per capita income at constant prices for 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(b) the contributions from Agriculture, manufacturing and the trades-tertiary sector to Net National Product in rupees and percentage (constant prices) in each of the above mentioned years ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the estimates of Net National Product (NNP), per capita income and the contributions from the specified sectors to the net domestic product at constant (1970-71) prices for the years 1978-79 to 1982-83 is annexed.

Statement

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. NNP at factor cost (Rs. crores)	46398	43830	47312	49639	50486	
2. Per capita income (Rs.)	714.9	660.1	696.8	715.3	712.1	
3. Contribution to Net Domestic Product at factor cost from :						
(i) agriculture						
Rs. crores	19493	16778	18977	19577	18743	
per cent	42.0	38.3	40.2	39.4	37.1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
(ii) manufacturing					
Rs. crores	7107	6974	7057	7402	7580
per cent	15.3	15.9	14.9	14.9	15.0
(iii) trade, hotels & restaurants					
Rs. crores	5773	5574	5859	6296	6371
per cent	12.4	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.6
(iv) tertiary sector including (iii)					
Rs. crores	15820	16182	17202	18441	19761
per cent	34.0	37.0	36.4	37.1	39.1

Note : Figures for 1982-83 are Quick Estimates and for other years, provisional.

Setting up of Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

3995. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project of Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra has been abandoned;

(b) if not, the action Government propose to take to implement the recommendations of the Petition Committee in this connection; and

(c) if the project has not been abandoned, when the construction of the project would commence ?

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

(b) and (c) The recommendation of the Committee on Petitions (7th Lok Sabha) contained in their 10th Report, with regard to the setting up of a medium-sized plant at Ratnagiri, was examined, in detail, in consultation with

the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO). It was observed that the minimum viable size under current economic conditions would be of a capacity of 3-4 lakh pa of Alumina. The reserves earlier assessed by the Geological Survey of India with reference to the Ratnagiri Aluminium Project, would not be able to sustain an Alumina Plant of the above mentioned size for an adequate period. To explore the existence of additional useable reserves, the Government has commissioned the Mineral Exploration Corporation to carry out further detailed investigations in the area. If adequate additional reserves are proved, the economic viability of setting up a medium-sized Alumina Plant, along with a smelter of matching capacity, would be examined taking into account the various relevant parameters such as availability of power, demand, etc.

मुजफ्फरपुर में कारोगरों को मशीनों की सप्लाई

3996. श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोज़ : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1983 में निगम द्वारा मुजफ्फरपुर में बलाए गए विशेष

अभियान के दौरान राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा किश्त पर भुगतान करने के आधार पर मणीनों की सप्लाई करने के लिए कारोगरों तथा लघु उद्यमियों से 121 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ख) क्या निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस प्रक्रिया के बारे में उद्यमियों को सूचित किया गया था तथा उद्यमियों द्वारा तदनुसार आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किए गए थे;

(ग) क्या आवेदन पत्रों को उसी तरीके से प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया था जिस तरीके से अप्रैल, 1982 में चलाए गए अभियान के दौरान निगम के अधिकारियों के मार्ग निर्देशन में मुजफ्फरपुर के उद्यमियों द्वारा आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किए गए थे; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो आवेदकों में से किसी दो भी अभी तक मणीन सप्लाई न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा किस तिथि तक उनको मणीनों की सप्लाई कर दी जाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभी राम राव) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ। किन्तु सभी आवेदकों ने तदनुसार आवेदन नहीं किया।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1982 और फरवरी, 1983 में आयोजित दोनों ही अभियानों में प्राप्त आवेदन लगभग एक ही प्रकार से किए गए थे।

(घ) आवेदनों पर कायंबाही करने में इसलिए विलम्ब होता है क्योंकि आवेदक कम रुचि लेते हैं। अनेक मामलों में धरोहर राशि जमा की जानी शेष रहती है। कुछ मामलों में आवेदकों को भेजे गए पत्र डाक विभाग की इस टिप्पणी के साथ वापिस आ गए हैं कि "पता नहीं चला"। विलम्ब का अन्य कारण यह है कि आवेदक उन आपूर्ति-

कारों से मणीनों का बयन करते हैं जो न तो राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम की अनुमोदित सूची में है और न ही अनुमोदित आपूर्तिकारों के एक मात्र बिक्री एजेंट हैं।

यदि उद्यमी पूरे आपेक्षित ड्यूरे/प्रलेख भेज दें, आवश्यक धरोहर राशि का भुगतान कर दें और राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम के अनुमोदित बिनिर्माताओं में से मणीनों का बयन करें तो 4 से 6 मास की अवधि में उन्हें मणीनें प्राप्त कराई जा सकती हैं।

Large and small sick Units

3997. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise breakup of 439 large units that have been reported sick as on 30 June, 1983 along with the names of such units;

(b) the breakup of 26973 small units that have reported sick as on 30 June, 1983; and

(c) the steps being taken to nurse them back to health ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Data on sick units as on 30th June 1983 are not yet available. However, the latest state-wise data on large sick industrial units as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India for 30th June, 1982 are shown in the attached statement.

(b) The latest state-wise data on small scale sick industrial units as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India for 31st December, 1982 are shown in the attached statement.

(c) Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions to deal with industrial sickness. Salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

Statement.

State/Union Territory	Large sick units (as at the end of June, 1982)	SSI sick units (as at the end of December, 1982)
	No. of units	No. of units
West Bengal	111	11,201
Maharashtra	88	5,910
Uttar Pradesh	53	6,771
Gujarat	42	2,564
Tamil Nadu	35	8,111
Karnataka	20	4,094
Andhra Pradesh	13	4,595
Madhya Pradesh	16	1,197
Kerala	17	1,236
Bihar	13	2,504
Haryana	6	1,107
Rajasthan	6	689
Goa	4	133
Orissa	3	1,438
Punjab	3	1,085
Assam	2	2,565
Delhi	1	1,326
Pondicherry	2	489
Himachal Pradesh	—	193
Jammu & Kashmir	—	449
Chandigarh	—	77
Manipur	—	385
Meghalaya	—	176
Nagaland	—	51
Tripura	—	177
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	2
Andaman & Nicobar Island	—	22
Mizoram	—	2
	435	58,549

"Efforts to stop Poaching"

3998. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that poaching is one of the major problems of wild life conservation;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to stop poaching all over the country; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) (a) to (c) Poaching of Wild life is a serious problem which is receiving the attention of the Government. The main measures taken or initiated to deal with this problem are mentioned in the attached statement.

Statement

- (i) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) is now applicable throughout the country. In Jammu and Kashmir, a similar law has been adopted with effect from 10th of January, 1979. This provides the legal framework under which offences in respect of wildlife are dealt.
- (ii) The State Governments which are concerned with the actual management of the wildlife reserves including enforcement of protection measures have been advised from time to time to give special attention to this matter. Strengthening of the wildlife wings/units has been repeatedly stressed for this purpose along with the need for proper and strict enforcement of the Wild Life Act.
- (iii) A network of 47 National Parks and 210, Sanctuaries covering about 90,000 sq kms has been set up throughout the country in

which special protection is being afforded to the wildlife and their habitats.

(iv) The National Wildlife Action Plan for wildlife conservation has recently been adopted after it was endorsed by the Indian Board for Wild Life in its meeting held in October, 1983 under the Chairpersonship of the Prime Minister. The Action plan contains inter-alia, specific recommendations on measures to control poaching and calls for effective anti-poaching/law enforcement action to be taken particularly in multiple use areas and for this purpose recommends the setting up of appropriately equipped and trained anti-poaching squads. These recommendations have been forwarded to all the States and Union Territories for necessary action. Besides, this aspect has been incorporated in the VII plan proposals of the department.

- (v) The financial outlays for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes on wildlife conservation in the VI Plan is Rs. 1,244.00 lakhs as compared to Rs. 664.00 lakhs during the V Plan. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes for assisting the development of National Parks and Sanctuaries in the State lay emphasis on the setting up of and strengthening of the capabilities in these wildlife reserves to take effective measures against poaching. These include the establishment of wireless system of communication, purchase of arms, equipment and vehicles, establishment of checkposts and flying squads etc. These measures have contributed greatly towards controlling poaching, particularly in the national parks and sanctuaries.
- (vi) The Export Policy for wildlife and its derivatives has been made more stringent with a view to exercise greater control on illegal

trade and commerce in them. This has resulted in taking away the incentive for persons engaged in such business.

(vii) Honorary Wildlife Wardens have been appointed in many States and Union Territories under which public participation has been enlisted to aid the State wildlife organisation in the protection enforcement work.

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

Capital subsidy in Industries

3999. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central guidelines have been sent to the States to give capital subsidy to the Industries;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked by various State Governments for payment of capital subsidy to industries in 1984-85 financial year; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No ear-marking of amounts is made against various State Governments. The entire Budget allotment under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme is reimbursed to the State Governments/Union Territories on the basis of claims received.

Looting of Kendriya Bhandars

4000. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many branches of the Kendriya Bhandars have been looted/burgled during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof including the details of money and stores lost;

(c) how many of the cases have been solved so far and how many are pending and at what stage; and

(d) whether the money and stores are insured and whether the insurance company made good the losses, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) and (b) During the last 3 years i.e. up to 1st March, 1984, there have been following cases of burglary/robbery in four branches of Kendriya Bhandars :-

(i) **Lady Harding Medical College Branch :** Burglary took place on 23rd of November 1981 when stock and cash amounting to Rs. 4897.85 were stolen.

(ii) **Lady Harding Medical College Branch :** Again burglary took place on 25th of March, 1983 when stock worth Rs. 1580.55 were stolen.

(iii) **R.K. Puram, Sector-IX :** Burglary took place on 3rd January, 1983 when cash and goods amounting to Rs. 5840.59 were stolen.

(iv) **Pushp Vihar :** Burglary took place in the night of 6th December, 1983 when goods worth Rs. 3639.00 were stolen.

(v) **Pragati Vihar :** Robbery took place in the evening of 1st March, 1984 when three armed people robbed Rs. 7085/- from the store Incharge.

(c) None. Four have been filed as untraced and the investigation in the fifth case is continuing.

(d) The entire stock and money including cash in transit are comprehensively insured. The insurance company has made good the loss suffered in the burglary cases mentioned at (i) and (iii) in reply to part (a) and (b) of the question. Claims in respect of the remaining cases are yet to be settled.

Black-marketing in Sale price of Maruti Cars

4001. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Car is selling in the market at Rs. 1,25,000/- (rupees one lakh twenty five thousand only) when the actual price is Rs. 52,000/- (rupees fifty two thousand only);

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government against the black-market;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to allot Maruti Car on priority basis to the Members of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) Although possibilities of some such transactions cannot be ruled out, no specific cases have come to Government's notice.

(b) and (c) Maruti Udyog Limited is trying to step up production at an accelerated pace to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

(d) There is no control on the sale and distribution of cars as such there is no quota with the Government for allotment to any category of priority users including Members of Parliament.

मध्य प्रदेश में खादी ग्रामोद्योग को बढ़ावा देना

4002. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में खादी ग्रामोद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया गया है;

(ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा इस राज्य में ऐसे कुल कितने एकक चलाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग मध्य प्रदेश में लघु एककों की स्थापना करने पर विचार कर रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में जिले-वार ऐसे कोन-कोन से एककों की स्थापना की जाएगी तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) (क) : खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश में अपने सामान्य कार्यकलापों के अतिरिक्त समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम भी चलाने के लिए 28 ब्लाकों का चयन किया है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में खादी आयोग की गतिविधि में 24 पंजीकृत संस्थान तथा 477 सहकारी समितियाँ कार्यरत हैं। आयोग इन एककों को स्वयं नहीं चलाता किन्तु इन्हें पत्यक्ष रूप से अथवा राज्य खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता देता है।

(ग) तथा (घ) मध्य प्रदेश में खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के कार्य-व्यापार पहले से ही चल रहे हैं और आयोग अपनी गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वाले एककों की सहायता प्रत्यक्षतः अथवा राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्डों के माध्यम से करता रहा है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतिम वर्ष तक के लिए मध्य प्रदेश हेतु आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित किये गए उत्पादन और रोजगार के लक्ष्य नीचे दिखाए गए हैं :-

	उत्पादन	रोजगार
	[करोड़ रु० में]	[लाख व्यक्ति]
1. खादी	3.15	0.16
2. ग्रामोद्योग	13.10	0.68
योग	16.25	0.84

Procedure Regarding Setting Aside Decision of Departmental Promotion Committee in case of Class III Selection Post

4003. SHRI ANWAR AHMED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure regarding setting aside the decision of the Departmental Promotion Committee presided over by the appointing authority itself, when on considering the representation of the superseded officer, the officer superior to the appointing authority is convinced that Departmental Promotion Committee has given a wrong decision and committed certain technical errors; and

(b) who is competent to set aside the decision of such a Departmental Promotion Committee in case of class III selection post which has already been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a) and (b) No instructions have been issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms prescribing the procedure to be followed in such cases. Each such case will require examination on its merits and it is expected that the authority superior to the appointing authority, to whom the representation has been made would pass appropriate orders, suggesting reconsideration of the findings of the DPC, in case such superior authority is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for doing so. If the DPC still reiterates its earlier recommendation giving also reasons in support thereof, it will be open for the next superior authority to accept the recommendation, if the reasons adduced by the DPC are convincing; however, if the next superior authority to the appointing authority does not accept the recommendation of the DPC, it may submit the papers to the next higher authority with its own recommendations. Normally the decision of the next higher authority in such cases will be taken as final. It may also be added that according to existing instructions on the subject, review DPCs may

be held only in cases where material facts have not been brought to the notice of the DPC, or where wrong procedures have been followed. Even in such cases, the review DPCs cannot go into the merits of the assessment made by the earlier DPC.

Crisis in Small Scale Automobile Filter Manufacture

4004. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the existing import policy, the small exemption limit from the excise duty and the additional import duty on impregnated filter; the small scale automobile filter manufacturers in the country are facing serious crisis as they cannot sell their products at competitive prices because of prohibitive production cost; and

(b) if so; the details thereof with the reasons for discriminatory import policy being followed in the case of small scale automobile filter manufacturers and the steps contemplated by Government to remove the anomaly which is an impediment in its growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) and (b) Ministry of Industry received a representation from All India Filter Manufacturers Association (AIFMA) regarding change in classification and reduction in the import duty on impregnated filter paper in 1980 and 1982. However, the AIFMA have expressed their inability to furnish any data in support of their contention by way of cost analysis etc.

Filling up Vacancies of Section Officers/ Assistants/UDCs in Ministry of Home Affairs

4005. SHRI RAJGOPALA RAO BODDEPALLI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 13 Section Officers/Assistants have been retired in the Ministry of Home Affairs during the months of January-February, 1984;

(b) how many Section Officers/ Assistants are due for retirement during the months of March to June, 1984;

(c) whether the vacancies in these Grades and vacancies in the Grades of UDCs have been filled up by promoting the eligible officers of the cadre of Ministry of Home Affairs well in time with reference to the instructions, contained in the Department of Personnel O.M. No. 22011/3/82-Estt. (D) dated 23 June, 1982;

(d) how many posts are still lying vacant in the Grades of Section Officers/ Assistants and UDCs; and

(e) the reasons why these posts are not being filled up well in time in view of the Department of Personnel and A.R. O.M. dated 23 June, 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA)
(a) to (e) Eight Section Officers and 2 Assistants retired in January-February, 1984. 3 Section Officers and 1 Assistant are due to retire during the period from March to June, 1984.

2. Seven vacancies caused by retirement of Section Officers have already been filled up. The remaining one vacancy which occurred on 1.3.1984 will be filled up as soon as the Select List Section Officer nominated for the purpose joins. Both the vacancies caused by the retirement of the 2 Assistants have also been filled up. Only one U.D.C. retired during this period and his vacancy too has been filled up. No vacancies caused by the retirement of Section Officers, Assistants and U.D.Cs. remain to be filled up.

3. Instructions contained in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 22011/3/82-Estt. (D) dated the 23rd June, 1982 relate to the convening of annual meetings of the Departmental Promotion Committee and are being followed.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers

4006. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the casual labourers in his Ministry are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days;

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

(c) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry who have been made regular during the last one year;

(d) the number of casual workers who are working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular; if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Adivasi Girls Raped by Policemen at Ranchi

4007. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFEAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Adivasi girls were raped by policemen at Ranchi in the last week of January leading to widespread public protests including demonstrations and dharnas by local women;

(b) if so, what steps were taken to identify and punish the guilty policemen; and

(c) whether police further shot dead an already wounded teenage boy on January 31, at Tharpakhua on the Ranchi Hazaribagh Road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Bihar have reported that according to a complaint lodged, three girls (two of them were tribals) were allegedly raped by two constables at Ranchi on 21-1-84. One of the tribal girls named Elizabeth Ekka committed suicide by setting her self on fire. Following the incident local people staged demonstrations before the local administration. A case under section 376/34 IPC has been instituted against four suspected policemen. All the four accused policemen have been placed under suspension. The investigation is under progress. The postmortem examination of the deceased Elizabeth Ekka and other two victims did not suggest any evidence of rape. According to the history of the case recorded by the treating surgeon the deceased had set herself aflame following quarrel with her mother and family members. Financial assistance is being provided to the victims.

(c) The State Government of Bihar have reported that no such incident took place on 31st January, 1984. However, on 30th January, 1984 in an incident of bomb throwing by anti-social elements two Havildars opened fire in self-defence and as a result one student

received firearms injuries. He succumbed to injuries on 31st January, 1984. An enquiry into the incident by the Additional District Magistrate revealed that the Havildars opened fire in self-defence only. An amount of Rs. 10,000/- has been sanctioned to the next of kin of the deceased.

Public Sector Undertakings having Pavillons During Congress-I Session in Calcutta

4003. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of the public sector undertakings under his Ministry which had their pavillons in "India on March" exhibition held in connection with the 77th Session of AICC (I) in Calcutta and the amount paid by each of them to the organisers of the said exhibition; and

(b) the mode of payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the names of Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry which participated in the exhibition "India on March", the amount paid by each of them and mode of payment is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the public Sector Undertaking	Amount paid	Mode of payment
1	2	3	4
1.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	Rs. 3,600/-. The company did not have a pavilion but took a small stall in the exhibition.	by account payee cheque
2.	National Instruments Ltd.	Rs. 4,273.66/-. The company did not have their own pavilion but shared a space in the pavilion of National Research and Development Corporation Ltd.	The amount was paid to the National Research and Development Corporation by account payee cheque.

1	2	3	4
3.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Rs. 18,000/- The company had a pavilion in the exhibition	By account payee cheque.
4.	Hindustan photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Rs. 6,000/- The company had a pavilion in the exhibition.	By cheque.
5.	Lharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	Rs. 9,375/- (towards Ground rent)	By cheque.
6.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	Rs. 6,000/- (towards Stall rent)	By cheque.
7.	Furn Standard Co. Ltd.	Rs. 9,375/- (for space rent) Rs. 1,030/- (Elec. Consumption Bill) Rs. 10,405 (total amount)	By cheque. By cheque.
8.	raithwaites and Co. Ltd.	Rs. 8,000/- (for space rent)	By cheque.
9.	essop & Co. Ltd.	Rs. 7,500/- (for space rent)	By cheque.
10.	harat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Rs. 9,000/-.	By cheque.
11.	agan Jute Machinery Ltd.	Rs. 4,500/-.	By cheque.

Financial Assistance Provided to Scheduled Tribe People in the Country

4009. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided to the Scheduled Tribe people in the country during 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1983 indicating the number of Scheduled Tribes to whom assistance was given State-wise thereof; and

(b) the amount recovered and remaining outstanding separately out of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
 (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has no scheme under which financial assistance is directly provided to the members of Scheduled Tribes individually.

Organisations Banned for Accepting Foreign Contributions

4011. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 4000 organisations engaged in voluntary social work will be affected by Government's proposed move to tighten the receipt of foreign funds by Indian parties;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to amend the Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976;

(c) if so, the organisations that will be banned for accepting foreign contributions; and

(d) the other steps Government propose to take to curb the foreign funds flow to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) While it is proposed to amend the Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, it is too pre-mature to asses the effect of the amendment on these voluntary organisations.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) There are already standing instructions to check the inflow of foreign funds other than through the normal banking channels etc.

**Fencing at Pathankot, Amritsar etc.
Borders**

4012. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in addition to Assam there is any scheme for putting up barbed wire fencing on other border places like Barmer, Jaisalmer, Ganganagar, Amritsar, Pathankot and Kashmir where infiltration is taking place;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government do not consider it necessary to have any such scheme in those areas.

Negotiation with Germany for Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

4013. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Steel and Mines have started any negotiation with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany to buy equipments required for the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the details of the equipments proposed to be purchased from Federal Republic of Germany and the worth of the import bill ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Circulation of list of Officers under Group 'A' and 'B' Posts of Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Sewa to Ministries

4014. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a list of the officers coming under the category of Group 'A' and 'B' posts of the Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Sewa has been circulated to the Ministries/offices of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the list will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The service particulars of the departmental candidates furnished by participating Ministries/Departments and other Offices were tabulated and circulated to enable all concerned to know the details and to ensure the correctness.

(b) Such lists are not normally required to be placed on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Soyabean based Industries in Vidisha, M.P.

4015. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued few letters of intent for soyabean based industries in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) progress made by these projects till today ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Letters of Intent have been granted to M/s. Britannia Industries Limited and M/s. Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Limited for the manufacture of Soyabean based products in Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh. The details of the items of manufacture and annual capacity are given below :

1. M/s. Britannia Industries Ltd.

<i>Item of manufacture</i>	<i>Annual Capacity</i>
1. Soya Meals	36,000 MTs
2. Soya Flour	25,000 MTs
3. Protein Concentrate	10,000 MTs
4. Textured Soya Proteins	4,000 MTs
5. Soya Protein Blends	1,000 MTs

Bye-Products

6. Lecithin (food grade and commercial grade)	1,000 MTs
7. Winterised and deodourised refined Soyabean Oil	11,000 MTs

2. Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Limited

<i>Item of manufacture</i>	<i>Annual Capacity</i>
Soya Butter Soya Bread Spread Soya Margarine }	30,000 MTs

M/s. Britannia Industries Limited approached this Ministry for certain amendments in the above letter of intent and these amendments were approved by Government on 25th January, 1984. Pending a decision on the amendments sought by the above company, they sought approval of the Government for

extension of the validity of the letter of intent in question and the same has been given upto 30th June, 1984. Necessary action to implement the project has to be taken by the Company before the expiry of the extended period of validity of the letter of intent.

The validity of the letter of intent granted to M/s. Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Limited has already expired on 31st December, 1983 and no request has been received from the party for extension of the validity of the letter of intent.

Approval of proposal for starting Industries for Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

4016. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have approved any State Government proposal for starting new industries for the benefits of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State; and

(b) if so, which are the States and their proposed plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Aluminium Project in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra

4017. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to give up setting up of the public sector Aluminium project in the district Ratnagiri of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government have started selling the lands which it had purchased from the peasants for the Aluminium project;

(c) if so; whether it is a fact that whereas Government had purchased lands from the peasants at a price of Rs. 50 per 'guntha', now the lands are

being sold at a price of Rs. 1200 per guntha; and

(d) if so, whether Government will refrain from this profiteering and sell lands back to the peasants at the same price at which these were purchased from the peasants ?

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

(b) to (d) During the years 1971 to 1975 about 1006 acres of land were allotted by Maharashtra Government through the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) to Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) for the Ratnagiri Project. BALCO deposited Rs. 20 lakhs with the MIDC towards compensation. The final rate at which the land has been acquired has not been intimated to BALCO. On a request made by the MIDC, BALCO with the approval of Government, have surrendered 200 acres of land to MIDC out of the land earmarked for its township. No payment has been taken for the land returned to MIDC. No other land has been surrendered/sold. In view of this, the question of profiteering does not arise.

Production of Saleable Steel

4018. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production of saleable steel from the main plants showed a decline of 16.5 per cent this year (1983-84) over that in the last year;

(b) if so, the comparative figures for the two years; and

(c) the main reasons for the decline ?

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

The six integrated steel plants in the country produced 5.653 million tonnes of saleable steel during April, 1983 to February 1984 as against 6.537 million tonnes during April 1982 to February 1983, the production was lower by 13.5

per cent.

(b) The comparative figures of saleable steel production during the last two years and from April, 1983 to February, 1984 are given below :

('000 tonnes)

Period	Saleable Steel SAIL	Production TISCO	Total
1981-82	5652	1605	7257
1982-83	5671	1620	7291
April 1983—February 1984	4200	1453	5653

The quarterly production of SAIL TISCO and their sales of domestic production of iron and steel are tabulated on next page.

('000 tonnes)

	1982-83			1983-84		
	Production	Sales of indigenous production		Production	Stocks at end of quarters	
		Pig-iron	Steel		Sales of indigenous production	Pig iron
1st quarter April-June	1505.9	1454.2	41.8	1093.4	1222.9	46.3
2nd quarter July-September	1589.2	1409.8	38.1	1113.2	1330.7	32.7
3rd quarter October-December	1818.8	1564.6	48.4	1316.1	1666.6	1680.5
4th quarter January-February	1163.0	993.0	49.5	1465.6	1213.7	204.0

(c) The main factors affecting domestic production were constraints in market demand; sever power restrictions on SAIL plants and inadequate availability and poor quality of indigenous coking coal supply.

Price of Steel

4019. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) the prices of steel in March 1977, January 1980 and by how much they have been increased in the last three years and the current year on each occasion and when;

(b) the profits and losses earned by SAIL in each of the last three years

and the estimated one in the current year;

(c) the total investment in the public sector steel plants and (sales organisation) and the returns thereon, in each of the last three years and the estimated one in the current year; and

(d) how does that compare with the performance of the top steel plant in private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The prices of some categories of steel as on 1.3.1977, 1.1.1980 and the increase in the prices of these categories during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (till February, 1984) are as follows on the next page.

(Rs. /tonnes)

JPC base price F.O.R. RAILHEAD destination including excise duty and contributions to (i) freight equalisation fund (ii) Engineering Goods Exports Assistance Fund (iii) Import Pool Fund (iv) Steel Development Fund and (v) JPC Cess.

Increase in steel prices including changes in excise duty and changes in contributions to (i) freight equalisation fund (ii) Engineering Goods Exports Assistance Fund (iii) Import Pool Fund (iv) Steel Development Fund and (v) JPC Cess which do not increase the realisation of SAIL.

		W.e.f. 1.3.77		W.e.f. 1.1.80		80-81		81-82		82-83		83-84 (Till Feb. '84)	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Plates</i>													
5 to 10 mm		1523		2773	607	120			650		210		
Above 10 mm		1523		2773	607	120			954		260		
Joists		1448		2517	553	120			1010		160		
Structurals		1377		2427	538	120			1003		160		
Heavy Rails 52 Kg. (excluding excise duty)		1882		1882	638	455			1025		700		
Billets/RC Squares		1582		2190	1455				NIL (-)	143		160	
Blooms		1457		2132	883				NIL (-)	15		300	
Slabs		1457		2132	1283				NIL (-)	75		160	
<i>Bars & Rods</i>													
Upto 10 mm		1877*		2650	1845				NIL	235		60	
Above 10 mm to 25 mm		1752		2650	1375				NIL	155		160	

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

GP Sheets/Coils

1.6 mm to 1.0 mm 2972 4641 1009 120 25 360
 Thinner than 1.0 mm to 3332 5519 1186 120 25 360
 0.63 mm

GC Sheets

1.6 mm to 1.0 mm 2997 4670 1015 120 25 380
 Thinner than 1.0 mm to 3392 5547 1188 120 25 380
 0.63 mm

HR Coils

3.15 mm & below 1997 3023 662 120 295 360
 above 3.15 mm 1997 3023 662 120 25 470
 to below 5 mm

Skelp (below 3.15 mm)

2056 3103 682 120 (—) 175 630

HR Sheets

1.6 mm to 1.0 mm 2297 3808 817 120 25 260
 Thinner than 1.0 mm 2497 4222 903 120 25 260

CR Coils

1.6 mm to 1.0 mm 2672 4266 924 120 25 160
 Thinner than 1.0 mm 2722 4496 969 120 25 160

CR Sheets

1.6 mm to 1.0 mm 2722 4324 931 120 25 160
 Thinner than 1.0 mm 2772 4554 981 120 25 160

*Average prices

The dates from the JPC effected price revision since 1980, are given below :

1980	—	1-4-1980
		19-6-1980
		15-7-1980
1981	—	9-2-1981
		24-2-1981
		1-4-1981
		1-8-1981
1982	—	1-4-1982
		2-4-1982
		23-10-1982
1983	—	1-4-1983
		23-7-1983

(b) SAIL's profit/loss position in the last three year is as follows :—

(All figures in Rs. crores)

Year	Profit (+)/Loss (-)	(Increase in costs less increase in net realisation over the previous year)
1980—81	(+) 1.01	(+) 45
1981—82	(+) 39.17	(-) 15
1982—83	(-) 105.76	(+) 115

The estimated increase in sales realisation and increase in costs in three years are given below :

(All figures in Rs. crores)

1980-81 1981-82 1982-83

Estimated increase in sales realisation of SAIL over the previous year.
(Steel & pig iron)

Increase in costs in SAIL plants over the previous year.

—Raw materials, stores, spares, power	124	232	199
—Salaried and Wages	29	42	57
—Maintenance	2	10	3
Depreciation	(-) 1	9	9
—Interest	15	11	78
Total	170	304	346

The profit and loss position for the current year, 1983-84 can be determined only after the close of the year.

(c) and (d) The information is given below :—

(Rs. crores)

INVESTMENT

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. SAIL (including TISCO)	4055.66 (2778.06)	4756.57 (3184.87)	5073.21 (3580.41)

Figures in brackets represent data in regard to the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plant.

2. TISCO	426.22	412.02	527.26

PROFITABILITY

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<i>SAIL</i>			
6. Post tax profit before depreciation and payment of interest on long-term loans	204.27 (115.92)	278.68 (201.51)	167.85 (175.99)
4. Percentage (of 3 to 1)	5.04 (4.17)	5.86 (6.33)	3.30 (4.9)

Figure in brackets represent data in regard to the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants.

TISCO

5. Post tax profit before depreciation and payment of interest on long-term loans.	59.78	91.79	106.92
6. Percentage (of 5 to 2)	14.02	22.28	20.28

The position of profitability in 1983-84 will be known only after the accounts are finalised.

Names of States where Berwa Community Included in the list of Scheduled Castes

4020. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) names of the States where Berwa community has been included or has not been included, in the Scheduled Castes list;

(b) the criteria those States, who have included the Berwa community in Scheduled Castes list, have adopted;

(c) whether inspite of country representations from the leaders of Berwa community, no final decision to declare Berwa community as Scheduled Caste on all India basis has so far been taken; and

(d) by what time Government propose to take a final decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Berwa community has been included in the list of Scheduled Castes in relation to the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (as Bairwa). In other States/U.T. Administrations the community has not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(b) The criteria for inclusion of any community in the list of Scheduled Castes are that "the community should suffer from extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability."

(c) and (d) In view of the provisions made under Article 341 of the Constitution, no community can be declared as Scheduled Castes on an all India basis. The proposal to include Berwa community in the list of Scheduled Castes in other States along with other such proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations are being duly considered in consultation with

the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter for inclusion of any community in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. A final view in the matter would be taken after comments from all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations are received. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of parliament in view of Article 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Basic Factors in Seventh Plan

4021. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission are busy in formulating the Seventh Plan (1986-90);

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) the basic factors which would be involved in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) The Planning Commission is currently engaged in the preparation of an Approach Paper to the Seventh Plan. This, on approval by the National Development Council, will form the basis on which the detailed work of Plan formulation will be undertaken by the Centre and the States. Hence, it is too early to comment upon the basic factors involved in the Seventh Plan.

धार्मिक स्थानों में तोड़-फोड़ और
हिंसक गतिविधियों में संलग्न
समाज विरोधी तत्व

4022. श्री विलास मुसोमदार : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पुलिस को, उन
समाज विरोधी तत्वों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्य-
वाई करने के आदेश देगी, जो धार्मिक
स्थानों में तोड़-फोड़ और हिंसा करते हैं;
ताकि पुलिस की लापरवाही के कारण
सांप्रदायिक दंगे न होने पाएं; और

(ख) सरकार का उन पुलिस कमियों
और पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या
कार्रवाई करने का विचार है, जो तुरन्त
कार्यवाही करने में असफल रहते हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी०
बेंकटसुब्रम्या) : (क) और (ख) :
कानून और व्यवस्था का संबंध
मुख्यतया राज्य सरकारों से है। कानून
को लागू करने वाले प्राधिकारियों द्वारा

ऐसे मामलों में कार्रवाई किया जाना
अपेक्षित है। कर्तव्य की उपेक्षा करने के
खिलाफ कार्रवाई शुरू करने के लिए राज्य
सरकारें भी सक्षम हैं।

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति
की बैठकें

4023. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रा-
लयों में हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों की
संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उक्त
प्रत्येक समिति ने कितनी बैठकें कीं; और

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय
हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की गत दो वर्षों
के दौरान कितनी बैठकें हुईं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख)
जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) एक।

विवरण

क०सं० मंत्रालय/विभाग

पिछले दो वर्षों में हुई
बैठकों की संख्या

1

2

3

1. गृह मंत्रालय
2. विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय
3. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय
4. रेल मंत्रालय
5. डाकतार विभाग (संचार मंत्रालय)

1

5

7

1

5

1

2

3

6.	विदेश मंत्रालय (केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की उप-समिति)	1
7.	शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय	2
8.	रक्षा मंत्रालय	3
9.	कृषि मंत्रालय	2
10.	वित्त मंत्रालय	2
11.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	4
12.	उद्योग मंत्रालय	3
13.	बाणिज्य मंत्रालय	3
14.	नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	6
15.	पूर्ति विभाग	4
16.	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	5
17.	ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	1
18.	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	3
19.	श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय	2
20.	रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	1
21.	योजना मंत्रालय	3
22.	खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय	3
23.	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	3
24.	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	1
25.	सिचाई मंत्रालय	3
26.	समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय	2
27.	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	} एक संयुक्त सलाहकार समिति है।
28.	पर्यावरण विभाग	
29.	महासागर विकास विभाग	1

Slag Production in Rourkela Steel Plant

4024. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of slag produced from the blast furnace and steel melting shop per day in the Rourkela Steel Plant and the way of its disposal;

(b) the estimated cost to set up slag cement plant at Rourkela;

(c) the progress made so far; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The slag arising in the Rourkela Steel Plant from the blast furnaces and the steel melting shop in the last three years and in the current financial year (till January 1984) is indicated below :

Year	Slag arisings at the blast furnaces. ('000 tonnes)	(At the SM Shop '000 tonnes)
1980-81	717	175
1981-82	800	180
1982-83	758	172
1983-84	558	132
(April '83-Jan. '84)		

Part of the blast furnace slag is converted into granulated slag for use in the cement industry. The production of granulated slag at the plant has been as follows :

Period	'000 tonnes
1980-81	145
1981-82	260
1982-83	236
1983-84	254
(April '83-Jan.'84)	

(b) to (d) It is understood that a project for the use of granulated slag from Rourkela and Bhilai at an estimated cost of Rs. 216.69 crores is being formulated by the Cement Corporation of India.

Proposal under Non-Resident Investment Scheme

4025. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals received under the Non-Residents Investment Scheme since the announcement of this scheme; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMARAO) : (a) A Special Cell to receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians was set up in January, 1983. During 1983; a total of 83 applications for industrial licences/permission/foreign collaboration and import of capital goods were received from non-resident Indians in the Special Cell.

(b) Of the above, while 56 applications have been approved, 19 rejected or otherwise disposed of, the remaining 8 applications are presently at various stages of consideration. It is the constant endeavour of Government to dispose of industrial investment and licence applications received from non-resident Indians as expeditiously as possible.

Policies Followed for National Integration

4026. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI B. D. SINGH :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the precise policies followed and the programmes, if any, launched by Government so far for national integration and to what extent these policies and programmes have been able to achieve the desired results and in establishing healthy relations between the Centre and the States particularly those ruled by other parties; and

(b) what with the experience gained are the short-comings if any and how Government propose to remove them to achieve the vital national goal ?

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

(a) and (b) The Government have constituted a National Integration Council to review all matters pertaining to National Integration and to make recommendations thereon. The re-constituted National Integration Council (1980) has appointed three Committees for examining specific aspects of the main issue of National Integration :

(1) The Committee on Communal & Caste Harmony;

(2) Committee on Education; and

(3) The Standing Committee.

In view of the recommendations of the Committees, Government has initiated various measures for promotion of national integration, which include, review and preparation of textbooks and training of teachers from the stand-point of national integration, use of official mass media units, programmes for student and non-student youth, special publication programmes and inter-State exchange of cultural troupes, etc.

Revision of Seniority Rules and Norms for Promotion from Section Officer to Under Secretary

4027. SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering some proposals for revision of seniority rules governing the Section Officers in the Central Secretariat Service and also for change in the norms relating to the approved service for promotion from Section Officer to Under Secretary;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any Memorandum from the Central Secretariat (Direct Recruit-Gazetted) Association against these proposals; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to safeguard the interest of the Direct Recruit Section Officers ?

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

(a) to (d) The Staff Side in the Departmental Council of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms have demanded that the undue advantages accruing to direct recruit Section Officers in the matter of seniority and promotion vis-a-vis promoted officers should be removed. The matter is under consideration and the interests of all concerned will be kept in view.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Karol Bagh Dacoity Case

4028. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the suspects in Karol Bagh, New Delhi dacoity case of 26 November, 1983 have been arrested;

(b) if so, the details, thereof;

(c) whether one of the suspects is a registered bad character of the Labori Gate police stations;

(d) if so, whether any step was taken earlier to arrest him; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) One of the persons involved in this dacoity case, was apprehended on the 2nd January, 1984, while trying to escape after committing a robbery. His interrogation led to the recovery of a part of the looted property was recovered.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) He was earlier detained in November, 1981, under the National Security Act.

Activities of Naxalites in AP/MP

4029. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Naxalites have again started their activities in Andhra Pradesh / Madhya Pradesh regions; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to curb their anti-national activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) In some parts of Andhra Pradesh

activities of extremists are on the increase, same extremist activity in adjoining border areas of Madhya Pradesh has also come to notice.

(b) The State Governments are primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order and are taking appropriate action. However, the Central Government has been keeping in touch with them in this regard.

लोहारदगा, बिहार में अल्यूमीनियम संयन्त्र की स्थापना

4030. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोहारदगा (बिहार में बाक्साइट के भारी भंडार होने के बावजूद भारतीय अल्यूमीनियम कारपोरेशन द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में कोई संयन्त्र स्थापित न करके इसे औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा रखा जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन को दूर करने के लिए वहाँ एक अल्यूमीनियम एकक स्थापित करने पर विचार करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० सात्ये) : (क) से (ग) इस समय इन्डियन एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी तथा हिन्दुस्तान एल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन लि० बिहार के पलामू-रांची क्षेत्र से अपनी बौक्साइट जड़तों को अंशतः पूरी कर रहे हैं। एल्यूमिनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया का आसनसोल प्रदावक, जो इस समय बन्द है, इस क्षेत्र

के बीक्साइट निक्षेपों पर आधारित है। लोहारदगा के बीक्साइट निक्षेपों पर आधारित किसी नई परियोजना की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचारधीन नहीं है।

बिहार में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने की सिफारिश करने के प्राधिकृत घ्यक्ति

4031. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के कितने संसद सदस्यों, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों, विधायकों और भूतपूर्व विधायकों को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी सम्मान पेंशन देने की सिफारिश करने का प्राधिकार दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से अनेक लोगों से यह प्राधिकार वापस ले लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके आधार क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बैकटसुभव्या) : (क) सरकार, ने सम्मान पेंशन की सिफारिशों करने के लिए भूतपूर्व/वर्तमान विधायकों को कोई औपचारिक प्राधिकार नहीं दिया है। स्वतन्त्रता सम्मान पेंशन योजना के उपबंधों के अनुसार सम्मान पेंशन के लिए भूतपूर्व अथवा वर्तमान विधायकों से अहेंक अवधि के लिए सहबन्धी प्रमाण-पत्र स्वीकार किये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान। परन्तु थोड़े से मामलों में कुछ प्रमाणकर्त्ताओं द्वारा जारी किये गए प्रमाणपत्र स्वीकार नहीं किए जा सके, क्योंकि इन

दर्शकितयों द्वारा इस सुविधा के दुरुपयोग के बारे में विश्वसनीय सूचनाएँ प्राप्त हुई थीं।

Action on Deliberation of Meeting of National Council for Science and Technological Communications

4032. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the deliberations held at the first meeting of the National Council for Science and Technological Communications; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken on their suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONIC AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) At the first meeting of the National Council for Science and Technology Communications the following proposals were made :

1. National action plans for the popularisation of Science and Technology should be formulated on the basis of guidelines which were approved.
2. More emphasis should be laid on promoting scientific temper than on mere dissemination of Science and Technology information.
3. Use of mass media like radio, television, newspapers, magazines and journal should be made more intensively. The popularisation of Science and Technology should be relevant to real life situations and socio economic factors and should also relate to our traditions and heritage in science and technology. Greater attention should

be given to programmes of particular relevance to women, children and people living in rural areas.

4. Arrangements should be made for giving training to communicators including soft ware producers and for monitoring and evaluating impact of efforts being made in this sphere.
5. An information Bureau for science and technology which would collect, collate, translate into different Indian languages information about science and technology for dissemination among different agencies engaged in popularisation of science and technology should be set up.
6. The State Science and Technology Councils/Committees/ Departments and voluntary agencies interested in such work should be intimately involved in the task of popularisation of science and technology.
7. Matters such as training and orientation for Science and Technology communicators, monitoring and evaluation of Science and Technology popularisation tools and activities, preparation of directories of communicators, films, exhibitions, soft ware producers etc. should be studied with a view to formulating appropriate schemes.
8. Encouragement should be given for preparation of books connected with science and technology in Indian languages including translation of foreign languages books. Arrangements should be made for wider distribution of such books and material.

(b) An Executive Committee is

being set up to process the various suggestions of the council, prepare action plans and arrange for their implementation.

20 वर्ष की सेवा के बाद अपनी इच्छा से सेवानिवृत्ति होने वाले अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को पेंशन

4033. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान नियमों के अन्तर्गत अपनी सेवानिवृत्ति के समय तक अस्थायी आधार पर सेवा करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी पेंशन पाने के हकदार हैं;

(ख) क्या 20 वर्ष की सेवा के बाद अपनी इच्छा से सेवानिवृत्ति होने वाले अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को यह सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) अस्थायी आधार पर सेवा करने वाले कर्मचारियों को यह सुविधा कब तक प्रदान कर दी जाएगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बैंकटसुखदया) : (क) साधारणतः स्थायी सरकारी सेवक ही पेंशन पाने के हकदार होते हैं। तथापि जो सरकारी सेवक किसी पद पर स्थायी हुए बिना काफी लम्बी सेवा करने के पश्चात सेवानिवृत्ति होते हैं, उन्हें पेंशन मंजूर करने के प्रश्न की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की गई थी और दिसम्बर, 1980 में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि कम से कम बीस वर्ष की अस्थाई सेवा करने के बाद अधिवृष्टि की आयु प्राप्त करके सेवानिवृत्ति होने वाले अथवा समुचित चिकित्सा प्राधिकारी द्वारा अगे सरकारी सेवा के

लिए स्थायी रूप से असमर्थ घोषित किए जाने वाले किसी सरकारी सेवक को केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन) नियम, 1972 के अधीन लाया जाएगा और उसके मामले में मूल हैसियत से किसी पेंशनशुदा पद पर कार्य करने की शर्त समाप्त कर दी जाएगी।

(ख) से (घ) प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिश पर लागू की गई स्वेच्छया सेवानिवृत्ति की योजना केवल उन्हीं स्थायी सरकारी सेवकों पर लागू होती है जो सरकार के अधीन की गई सेवा के लिए पेंशनी-प्रसुविधाओं का नुकसान उठाए बिना काफी पहले सरकारी सेवा छोड़ने के लिए इच्छुक हों बशर्ते कि वे यह अनुभव करते हों कि सरकारी सेवा में आगे बढ़ने की अथवा कार्य संतुष्टि की गुंजाइश नहीं है और यह महसूस करते हों कि सरकार से बाहर उनकी प्रतिभा का बेहतर उपयोग हो सकता है। इस योजना को अस्थाई कर्मचारियों पर लागू करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है।

जल प्रदूषित करने वाले उद्योगों को निवेश

4034. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उद्योग विभाग को पर्यावरण विभाग की स्वीकृति के बिना भविष्य में ऐसे उद्योग स्थापित करने की अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की जाएगी जिनकी वजह से नदियों और सार्वजनिक कूओं का जल प्रदूषित होने की संभावना हो तथा कृषि भूमि को नुकसान पहुंच सकता हो ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस संबंध में

कोई सांविधिक निर्देश जारी किए जाएंगे, अथवा क्या विभाग के केवल उस स्थिति में ही उद्योग स्थापित करने की अनुमति देगा जब कि हानिकर पदार्थ को नष्ट करने की क्षमता रखने वाला 'ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट' भी साथ-साथ स्थापित किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग प्रणाली में तथा जल और वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण से संबंधित अधिनियमों में भी सांविधिक प्रावधानों को शामिल किया गया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि उद्योगों को संतोषजनक उपचार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के पश्चात् ही चालू करने की अनुमति दी जा सके।

1980 के श्राम चुनावों के बाद राज्यों में नक्सलवादी कैदियों की रिहाई

4035. श्री भारतसंदे राय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य-वार कितने कैदी (दोष-सिद्ध नजरबन्द आदि), जिन्हें नक्सलवादी कहा जाता था। 1980 के श्राम चुनावों के बाद रिहा कर दिये गये और उनमें महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उन सभी को (विशेषकर महिला कैदियों के) रिहा करने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें कब तक रिहा कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृहभास्त्रालय में राज्य संघी (जी.पी. बैंकटसुखम्या) : (क) गुजरात, हरियाणा, मणिपुर और निपुरा सरकारों तथा अंडमान व निकोबार, चण्डीगढ़, लक्षद्वीप और पांडिचेरी संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने ऐसे किन्हीं बंदियों के बारे में रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है, जैसा कि उल्लेख किया गया है। अन्य राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की रिपोर्टों की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ख) और (ग) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Local Level Planning

4036. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the special efforts which are proposed to develop local areas, encourage systematic local-level planning based on available resource potential and strengthen the planning machinery at the local level; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Government are taken to decentralise planning and encourage systematic local level planning. In fact, for operationalising district planning, a set of guidelines was issued to the States as far back as in 1969. A scheme for strengthening of district planning machinery has been put into operation with effect from 1982-83. A Working Groups has also been constituted to draw a more up-to-date methodology for district planning.

Closure of Kota Atomic Power Station in Rajasthan

4037. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that first unit of the Kota Atomic Power Station in Rajasthan has been lying closed for more than one year now;

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken so far to recommission this unit and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the time by which this unit is likely to be recommissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been shut down since March, 1982 due to failure of one of its end shields.

(b) and (c) Investigations of the end shield failure and repair work are in progress. No definite date for the recommissioning of the unit can be indicated at this stage due to the complexity of the job.

Loss due to Punjab Bandh

4038. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one day 'Bandh' was observed on 8 February, 1984;

(b) whether train and bus services in Punjab were cancelled on that day; and

(c) loss of life and property during the bandh ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There was no loss of life. There were, however, some cases of damage to property.

Setting up of Industries in No Industry Districts

4039. SHRI S. A. DORA SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in the country which have been selected as no industry districts and steps being taken to industrialise them;

(b) the names of such districts in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the number of letters of intent issued for setting up industries in these districts and the names of industries for the setting of which these have been issued;

(d) whether Government are formulating any scheme for setting up at least one industry in public sector in these districts; and

(e) if so, the nature of industries to be set up there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) A statement giving the names of No Industry Districts—State-wise is attached. Revised package of incentives for encouraging entrepreneurs to set up industries in No Industry Districts has been announced vide Press Note dated 27.4.83 copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(c) During 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Jan.) the number of letters of intent issued for all No Industry Districts is 158, 110 and 4 respectively. The details of letters of intent regarding name of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location etc. are published by Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) and (e) The Central Investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such projects has, therefore, to be

decided techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to techno-economic considerations comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central Projects.

Statement

1. ASSAM

1. Lakhimpur

2: North Cachar Hills

2. BIHAR

1. Aurangabad

2. Bhojpur

3. Khagaria

4. Nalanda

5. Purnea

6. Saharsa (including newly carved out district of Madhepur)

3. GUJARAT

1. Dangs.

4. HIMACNAL PRADESH

1. Chamba

2. Kangra

3. Kinnaur

4. Kulu

5. Lahaul & Spiti

5. JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Doda

2. Kupwara

3. Ladakh

4. Poonch

5. Pulwama

6. Rajaouri

7. Udhampur

6. KARNATAKA

1. Bidar

7. KERALA

1. Wynad

2. Idukki

8. MADHYA PRADESH

1. Balaghat
2. Bhind
3. Chhatarpur
4. Chhindwara
5. Damoh
6. Datia
7. Dhar
8. Guna
9. Jhabua
10. Mandla
11. Narsinhapur
12. Panna
13. Rajgarh
14. Seoni
15. Shivpuri
16. Sidhi
17. Surguja
18. Tikamgarh

9. MANIPUR

1. Manipur (Central)
2. Manipur (East)
3. Manipur (North)
4. Manipur (South)
5. Manipur (West)
6. Tangnoupal

10. MEGHALAYA

1. East Garo Hills
2. West Garo Hills
3. Jaintia Hills
4. West Khasi Hills

11. NAGALAND

1. Tuensang

12. ORISSA

1. Balasore
2. Bolangir
3. Boudh Khondmals (Phulbani)

13. RAJASTHAN

1. Jaisalmer

2. Sirohi**14. SIKKIM**

1. Gangtok
2. Gyalshing
3. Mangan
4. Namchi

15. TRIPURA

1. North Tripura
2. South Tripura
3. West Tripura

16. UTTAR PRADESH

1. Banda
2. Chamoli
3. Fatehpur
4. Hamirpur
5. Jalaun
6. Jaunpur
7. Pauri Garhwal
8. Sultanpur
9. Tehri Garhwal
10. Uttar Kashi
11. Kanpur Dehat

17. WEST BENGAL

1. Bankura
2. Cooch Behar
3. Darjeeling
4. Jalpaiguri
5. Malda

18. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

1. Nicobar Islands

19. ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Kameng
2. Siang
3. Subansiri
4. Tirap

20. LAKSHADWEEP

1. Lkshadweep

21. MIZORAM

1. Aizwal
2. Janglez

22. DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा आयोजित
आशुलिपिक ग्रेड परीक्षा में नियुक्त
अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति
के उम्मीदवार

4041. श्री केशव राव पारथी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1982 में आयोजित आशुलिपिक ग्रेड परीक्षा में अनुसूचित जाति के कितने उम्मीदवार बंडे ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवारों को सफल घोषित किया गया ;

(ग) क्या सफल उम्मीदवारों को इस बीच नियुक्त कर दिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी कुल संख्या क्या है ; और

(ङ) शेष उम्मीदवारों का नियुक्त करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बैकटसुभद्र्या) : (क) 938।

(ख) 246।

(ग) से (ङ) ; कर्मचारी चयन आयोग सफल उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति के लिए मांगकर्ता विभागों को केवल अपनी सिफारिश भेजता है। आयोग ने आशुलिपिक ग्रेड परीक्षा, 1982 के सभी सफल उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति के संबंध में विभिन्न मांगकर्ता

कार्यालयों/विभागों को अपनी सिफारिश पहले ही भेज दी है। चूंकि वास्तविक नियुक्ति-प्रस्ताव भिन्न-भिन्न कार्यालयों के विभिन्न नियुक्ति प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भेजे जाने होते हैं, अतः इस आशय की केन्द्रीकृत सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि अब तक सभी उम्मीदवार नियुक्त कर लिए गए हैं या नहीं अथवा किसी मामले में नियुक्ति में देरी हुई है या नहीं।

हिंसा और तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही
में संलग्न समाज विरोधी तत्व

4042: श्री प्रताप सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सक्रिय ऐसे तत्वों का व्यौरा क्या है, जो विदेशों की सहायता से देश में हिंसा और तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही में संलग्न हैं और उनको सहायता देने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इन तत्वों पर पाबन्दी लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) तथा (ख) सरकार देश की सुरक्षा करने और एकता बनाए रखने के लिए निरन्तर सतर्कता रखती है। व्यक्तियों अथवा संगठनों द्वारा तोड़-फोड़, विद्रोही और ऐसी अन्य प्रतिकूल गतिविधियों के किसी प्रयत्न का पता लगाने, खोज निकालने और उनके विरुद्ध अन्य आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए सतत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

फिर भी ऐसे संवेदनशील मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा जिनसे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और विदेशी

शक्तियों के साथ मैत्री-पूर्ण संबंधों पर प्रधाव पड़ता है।

Unsold Stock of Red Sand at Bhatti Mines

4043. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 300 truck load of unsold red sand are lying at Bhatti mines ;

(b) if so, the reasons of the piling up of the minerals ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to clear the minerals from the pit head?

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

Regularisation of Employees Working in Central Secretariat Stenographers Service/C.S.S. Cadre on ad-hoc Basis

4044. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether hundreds of employees working in Central Secretariat Stenographers Service/C.S.S. cadres are promoted on ad-hoc basis every year ;

(b) whether such employees are not regularised for years together by Government and thus they are denied their genuine rights for further promotions in the cadres ;

(c) whether juniors to such employees are made senior in the seniority which has resulted in inefficiency and the main cause of frustration among employees ; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take to remove these maladies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) *Ad-hoc* promotions in the Central Secretariat Service/Central Secretariat Stenographers Service are made by the various cadre authorities, under powers delegated to them, either against short-term vacancies or against long-term vacancies for the periods during which officers approved for regular promotion do not become available.

(b) All *ad-hoc* promotions are liable to be terminated as and when officers approved for regular promotion become available.

(c) and (d) Seniority of persons in different grades of the C.S.S./C.S.S.S. is regulated in accordance with the relevant Rules/Regulations.

विहाड़ी के श्रमिकों की सेवाओं को नियमित करना

4045. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 21 मार्च, 1979 के कायलिय ज्ञापन संख्या 49014(4)77 ई० एस०टी०टी०(सी) तथा दिनांक 5 जनवरी, 1984 के कायलिय ज्ञापन 49014(3)/83 ई०ए०टी०टी०(सी) में उल्लिखित नियमों के अन्तर्गत तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे उन दिहाड़ी के श्रमिकों की सेवा को नियमित करने के आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं, जिनकी 240 दिन की सेवा हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में सभी कर्मचारियों को इस तथ्य के बाबजूद कि वे कर्मचारी लगभग पिछले 4 वर्षों से दिहाड़ी के आधार पर कार्य करते रहे हैं तदर्थ

आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाता है तथा संबंधित विभागों में पद खाली होने के बावजूद उभे स्थायी नहीं किया जाता है ; और

(ब) क्या तदर्थ कर्मचारियों को छुट्टी, एल०टी०सी० तथा अन्य ऐसी सुविधाओं का सामना दिया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नूह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बैकटसुम्मित्या)

विवरण

(क) तथा (ब) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि दिहाड़ी के श्रमिकों की तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्ति का वस्तुतः क्या आशय है। संभवतः माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने के लिए अनुदेश जारी किए हैं जिन्हें प्रारंभ में दिहाड़ी के आधार पर भर्ती किया गया था, लेकिन वाद में जिन्हें समूह “घ” के नियमित पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया था। इस तरह के कोई अनुदेश नहीं हैं जिनके अनुसार दिहाड़ी के श्रमिकों की नियमित पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्ति की जानी अपेक्षित हो। इसके विपरीत नियमित पदों पर दिहाड़ी के श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध है। इस आशय के अनुदेश हैं जो समूह “घ” पदों को भरने के लिए रोजगार कार्यालय की प्रक्रिया में छूट देते हुए ऐसे पदों की नियमित रिक्तियों पर दिहाड़ी के श्रमिकों को नियुक्त करने की इजाजत देते हैं, बश्यतें कि इस विभाग के (समय-समय पर तथा संशोधित) दिनांक 21-3-79 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं० 49014/4/77-स्थापना (ग) और दिनांक 5-1-84 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 49014/3/83-स्थापना (ग) में दिए गए अनुदेशों के

अनुसार कर्तिपय शर्तें पूरी होती हों।

(ग) समूह “घ” के किसी नियमित पद को भरने के लिए रोजगार कार्यालय की प्रक्रिया में छूट देते हुए उक्त पद पर दिहाड़ी वाले किसी कर्मचारी को नियुक्त किया जा सकता है बश्यतें कि उसने अन्य शर्तों को पूरा करने के साथ-साथ लगातार दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान दिहाड़ी मजदूर के रूप में कम से कम 240 दिन की सेवा (सेवा के विच्छिन्न अन्तरालों सहित) कर ली हो। विभिन्न मंत्रालय/विभाग आदि पूर्णतः नैमित्तिक/सामाजिक/क्षणिक स्वरूप के कार्यों के लिए अपनी शक्तियों के अधीन दिहाड़ी के मजदूर नियुक्त कर सकते हैं। वे इस विषय से सम्बन्धित उपयुक्त सामान्य अनुदेशों के अनुसार समूह “घ” पदों पर ऐसे दिहाड़ी मजदूरों को नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त करने के लिए भी सक्षम हैं। चूंकि दिहाड़ी के मजदूरों की भर्ती और उनका विनियमन किसी केन्द्रीय एजेन्सी के माध्यम से नहीं किया जाता है अतः यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि कोई दिहाड़ी का श्रमिक लगभग चार वर्षों से दिहाड़ी के श्रमिक के रूप में अथवा समूह “घ” पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है या नहीं।

(घ) एक बार जब कोई दिहाड़ी का मजदूर तदर्थ आधार पर किसी नियमित पद पर नियुक्त कर लिया जाता है तो वह दिहाड़ी का मजदूर नहीं रह जाता। तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति कर्तिपय शर्तों के अधीन छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत के हकदार होते हैं। किन्तु वे छुट्टी और वरिष्ठता के सामने के हकदार नहीं हैं, क्योंकि उनकी नियुक्ति नियमित न होने के कारण किसी भी समय समाप्त की जा सकती है।

Promotion of Assistants to Section Officers in Ministry of Home Affairs

4046. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state upto what year (date of appointment as Assistant) Assistants have got promotion to the post of Section Officers in his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Direct Recruit Assistants upto and inclusive of some belonging to 1976 examination batch and promotees from the lower grade in the Combined Seniority List of Assistants have been promoted to the grade of Section Officers on long term/ad-hoc basis.

Price rise of Tyres

4048. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the increase in tyre prices in quick succession has brought the transport industry on the verge of collapse, particularly when it is plagued by mounting operational costs due to trade recession and higher diesel prices ; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise. There is also no statutory control on prices of tyres.

Provision of Interest Moratorium in Bharat Brake and Valve Limited

4049. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the reasons that Bharat Brake and Valves Limited, Calcutta is not provided with interest moratorium while most of the

public sector industries have been provided with the said facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : A Committee set up by Planning Commission to look into the working of Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd. has made some recommendations including grant of financial reliefs to the Company. Government have yet to take a decision on the recommendations of this report.

Restructure of Police Forces in States

4050. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10007 on 4 May, 1983 regarding setting up of special police forces in States and state :

(a) whether any State Government has accepted the suggestion of the Union Government to restructure the composition of the police forces to make them broad based and representatives of the cross sections of the society ;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments which have accepted and implemented this suggestion and whether the Union Government are satisfied with the manner—and extent of implementation ;

(c) the names of the States which have not conveyed their acceptance of this suggestion or rejected it and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government regarding the restructuring of the Police forces in such States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) As the 'Police' is a State subject, it is for the State Governments to take action regarding restructuring

of their police forces. However, they have been advised to restructure the composition of their police forces to make them broad-based and representative of the cross section of the society. Reports received from the State Governments so far indicate that they are alive to the situation and are taking necessary steps in this regard.

Charges of Nepotism in Sanctioning House Loans by BARC

4051. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre employees levelled charges of nepotism against BARC in sanctioning house loans ; and

(b) if so, actions which have been taken on the allegations ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

बस्तर जिले में स्वनियोजन योजना के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

4052. श्री लक्ष्मण वर्मा : वया उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासी बहुल बस्तर जिले में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा घोषित रवनियोजन योजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता शीघ्र मंजूर करने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का व्यौरा वया है ; और

(ख) बस्तर जिले में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री

पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा घोषित शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं को स्वरोजगार देने की योजना बस्तर जिले के लिए उसी प्रकार लागू होती है जिस प्रकार किसी अन्य ऐसे स्थान के लिए जिसकी जनसंख्या 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार 10 लाख से अधिक नहीं है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, बस्तर ने इस योजना का व्यापक रूप से प्रचार किया और फरवरी, 1984 के अन्त तक 540 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। कृतिक बल ने इसकी समीक्षा की है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मिश्रित ऋण स्वीकृत करने के लिए बैंकों को पहले ही 288 आवेदन-पत्रों की सिफारिश की जा चुकी है।

(ख) बैंकों द्वारा अब तक 1 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

Suggestion to set up a Nuclear Power Development Authority

4053. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestion from Association of Indian Engineering Industry has been received by Government to set up a nuclear power development authority;

(b) whether Government would consider the suggestion so that the scope for establishment of nuclear power stations be geared up; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereof ?

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) The suggestions is under consideration.

Resumption of talks on Punjab Problem

4054. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :
SHRI R. N. RAKESH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Akali Dal announced a new programme of action on 27 January, 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government had taken any initiative to resume talks to arrive at an amicable settlement of the problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) In the programme of action announced by the Akali Dal on 27th January, 1984, it was decided to observe 'Punjab Bandh' on 8th February, 1984 and to burn copies of article 25 of the Constitution of India on 27th February, 1984 in case it was not amended, as demanded by them by 25th February, 1984.

(c) and (d) Tripartite talks were resumed on 14.2.1984 to find out an amicable solution to Punjab problem. Because of certain happening in Punjab on that day, the meeting was adjourned for a short interval on the suggestion of the opposition parties including the Akali Dal. The Akali Dal have reportedly decided that they would not participate further in the tripartite talks. Government are in favour of finding a solution to the problem by negotiations.

Resources oMBilization by States and Union Territories

4055. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise amount of internal resources mobilisation by the States and Union Territories during the last 5 years;

(b) percentage of total expenditure by the States and the union territories accounted for by their own revenues during the same period; and

(c) State-wise Central assistance to support the States' annual plan outlay during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The required information is given in Statements I to III.

Statement-I

Internal resource mobilisation by the States and Union Territories during 1979-80 to 1983-84

(Rs. crores)

States	1979-80	1981-81	1981-82	1981-83	1982-83		1983-84	
					1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	249.28		234.63		311.22		385.99	614.96
2. Assam	26.97		15.61		-27.76		-44.95	-32.61
3. Bihar	109.16		223.99		132.46		82.62	368.96
4. Gujarat	360.30		457.46		532.68		623.80	764.40
5. Haryana	153.44		159.10		216.60		218.55	354.29
6. Himachal Pradesh	11.33		20.24		2.02		31.50	39.58
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-1.46		-21.75		-29.97		-21.33	-49.78
8. Karnataka	220.34		250.10		347.23		391.01	454.97
9. Kerala	141.43		212.51		134.18		178.45	225.88
10. Madhya Pradesh	346.61		309.14		444.73		450.16	611.72
11. Maharashtra	653.20		698.02		883.84		1165.35	1269.27
12. Manipur	+0.46		-3.42		-47.08		-33.16	-16.52
13. Meghalaya	4.74		5.76		-12.32		-7.77	-7.01
14. Nagaland	-5.86		-0.15		-21.68		-33.86	-24.25
15. Orissa	59.88		95.65		127.00		99.52	187.51

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Punjab	198.02	183.07	266.16	524.02	367.18	
17.	Rajasthan	156.85	57.49	104.54	166.53	258.52	
18.	Sikkim	—1.05	—5.82	0.28	—4.76	—1.13	
19.	Tamil Nadu	256.96	320.71	483.89	570.62	657.03	
20.	Tripura	—0.75	0.95	—10.79	—0.85	—2.94	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	478.05	662.70	726.32	732.42	825.16	
22.	West Bengal	191.01	260.44	100.23	96.99	383.48	

Union Territories

1.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.89	1.05	1.62	0.18	
3.	Chandigarh	5.79	10.40	10.01	15.13	20.27	
4.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	
5.	Delhi	13.69	53.87	96.27	79.52	74.04	
6.	Goa; Daman & Diu	3.97	5.22	11.17	16.60	20.25	
7.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Mizoram	—	0.22	0.56	0.47	0.38	
9.	Pondicherry	1.53	2.62	5.42	7.29	7.73	

Statement-II

Percentage of total plan expenditure by the States and Union Territories for by their own resources during the period from 1979-80 to 1983-84

(Rs. crores)

1 States	2	3	4	5	6	7	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
							1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	55.4	59.9	61.8	67.5	74.5						
2. Assam	29.4	8.2	—13.3	—19.9	—11.2						
3. Bihar	34.0	48.0	23.0	13.8	54.2						
4. Gujarat	79.0	77.8	79.1	82.8	84.9						
5. Haryana	75.6	78.4	74.8	64.5	87.0						
6. Himachal Pradesh	14.3	21.0	1.7	24.4	28.3						
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—1.2	—14.7	—18.2	—12.1	—26.9						
8. Karnataka	69.4	64.6	78.4	73.4	79.8						
9. Kerala	63.2	71.2	41.4	64.6	70.6						
10. Madhya Pradesh	67.3	53.0	67.4	63.2	71.5						
11. Maharashtra	80.3	77.0	79.6	85.8	84.6						
12. Manipur	—0.1	—8.6	—112.7	—74.2	—31.3						
13. Meghalaya	15.4	14.2	—29.6	—16.0	—12.4						
14. Nagaland	—26.2	—0.4	—57.2	—80.3	—43.0						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Orissa	30.7	38.5	45.2	19.9	54.4	
16. Punjab	73.5	61.1	77.1	51.3	83.5	
17. Rajasthan	54.0	18.6	29.9	45.4	64.5	
18. Sikkim	-5.9	-28.6	1.2	-20.2	-3.7	
19. Tamil Nadu	69.4	70.3	79.8	34.9	81.3	
20. Tripura	-2.5	-2.4	-22.6	-1.5	5.1	
21. Uttar Pradesh	57.9	67.0	64.9	58.4	64.0	
22. West Bengal	49.8	58.0	22.1	40.6	71.0	
<i>Union Territories</i>						
1. Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	-	3.3	2.8	3.6	0.3	
3. Chandigarh	47.1	61.6	55.0	66.2	72.4	
4. Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Delhi	15.6	42.0	53.9	37.2	29.6	
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	13.9	16.5	29.7	33.8	34.0	
7. Lakashdweep	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Mizoram	-	1.1	2.4	1.5	1.1	
9. Pondicherry	14.1	20.2	33.9	37.9	37.7	

Statement-III

Central Plan assistance to States to support the States' Annual Plan outlay—1979-80 to 1983-84

(Rs. crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
							States	States	States	States	States
<i>I. Special Category States</i>											
1.	Assam	112.76	134.56	153.46	239.94	323.61					
2.	Himachal Pradesh	68.12	76.26	79.68	86.44	100.42					
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	125.01	169.47	194.92	197.72	234.78					
4.	Manipur	27.60	36.75	42.07	60.29	69.32					
5.	Meghalaya	25.94	34.60	37.55	49.10	63.33					
6.	Nagaland	28.67	35.14	40.20	57.06	75.26					
7.	Sikkim	18.84	26.14	23.92	28.35	31.62					
8.	Tripura	25.65	32.13	39.31	52.10	60.94					
	<i>Total-I</i>	<i>432.61</i>	<i>539.05</i>	<i>611.11</i>	<i>771.00</i>	<i>959.28</i>					
<i>II. Non Special Category States</i>											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201.04	190.54	173.82	188.95	211.01					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bihar	211.62	241.98	244.85	273.90	312.04
3.	Gujarat	95.87	94.66	105.13	129.55	135.60
4.	Haryana	47.19	53.41	42.08	53.20	52.71
5.	Karnataka	97.26	98.70	95.75	96.45	120.03
6.	Kerala	82.44	77.88	104.04	96.37	94.12
7.	Madhya Pradesh	143.05	177.47	182.63	197.90	243.28
8.	Maharashtra	160.16	178.68	174.99	192.33	230.73
9.	Orissa	135.13	147.75	134.55	145.36	157.49
10.	Punjab	43.72	61.89	63.55	62.09	72.82
11.	Rajasthan	99.24	130.40	117.83	153.13	142.48
12.	Tamil Nadu	113.12	135.75	122.13	138.66	157.97
13.	Uttar Pradesh	347.47	326.37	392.27	434.69	464.84
14.	West Bengal	127.21	136.01	136.05	291.05	156.52
	<i>Total-II</i>	1899.51	2051.99	2084.67	2452.67	2557.64
	<i>Total (I+II)</i>	2332.12	2691.04@	2595.78@	3223.67	3510.92

@Inclusive of REC assistance of Rs. 6.45 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 3.55 crores in 1981-82. The State-wise break-up of these figures is not available.

Viability of Scooters India Ltd.

**4056. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :
SHRI CHHANGUR RAM :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss sustained as per latest figures available by the Scooters India Ltd.;

(b) the reasons for this undertaking not able to achieve capacity and target and being in red all along;

(c) the reasons as to why Government did not consider it expedient to enter into collaboration with some Italian or Japanese firm to update the technology of this unit and bring it at par with that of Bajaj or Lohia Machines instead of giving them further expansion approval despite the fact that Lohia had just started production and had not even achieved its targeted and licenced capacity; and

(d) the expansion sanctioned to these two Companies in the manufacture of 2-wheelers and 3-wheelers, and other automotives and the consideration which weighed with Government in this behalf ignoring their own undertaking's interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The cumulative loss upto 31.3.1984 is estimated at about Rs. 49 crores.

(b) The main causes for the losses are as follows :

- (i) Production constraints resulting in low capacity utilisation;
- (ii) Consumer preference for other makes of scooters;
- (iii) Strained industrial relations; and
- (iv) Poor liquidity due to continuing losses.

(c) Individual applications for

industrial licence and/or foreign collaboration are considered on merits in accordance with the Government policy taking into account all the relevant factors. Scooters India Limited did not submit any proposal for foreign collaboration for manufacture of scooters.

(d) M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. have been given permission for expansion of their 2-wheeler manufacturing capacity by 3 lakh numbers besides reindorsement of 3-wheeler capacity to 33,000 nos per annum. M/s. Lohia Machines have been given permission to expand their 2-wheeler capacity by 2 lakhs besides setting up of a unit for manufacture of 50,000 three wheelers per annum.

बिहार में लौह अयस्क खानों का बन्द होना

4057. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि दक्षिण बिहार में पांच से अधिक लौह अयस्क खानों बन्द होने के कागार पर हैं क्योंकि इन खानों से निकाले जाने वाले लौह अयस्क की बाजार में पर्याप्त मांग नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार अनुभव करती है कि इन खानों के बंद होने के परिणामस्वरूप हजारों मजदूर भुखमरी के शिकार होंगे;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि कोई कदम उठाने का विचार नहीं है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (जी एन०के०पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (घ) पूर्वी क्षेत्र से लौह-अयस्क की खरीद में कमी मुख्यतः पिछले कुछ वर्षों में पारादीप बन्दरगाह की माफंत निर्यात में कमी के कारण उत्पन्न हुई समस्याओं के कारण हुई है। पारादीप की बन्दरगाह, जो बड़ाजमदा क्षेत्र में लौह अयस्क के मुख्य खनन क्षेत्रों से लौह अयस्क के निर्यात के लिए मुख्य बन्दरगाह है, से वर्ष 1978-79 में 17.25 लाख टन लौह अयस्क निर्यात किया गया था। वर्ष 1982-83 में लौह अयस्क के निर्यात का स्तर घटकर 9.84 लाख टन रह गया।

उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार बिहार के सिंहभूम जिले में स्थित लौह अयस्क की एक खान ने सितम्बर, 1983 से उत्पादन करना बन्द कर दिया था। जिसका अन्य कारणों के साथ-साथ एक कारण यह भी था कि खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा वसूली में कमी करने के परिणामस्वरूप इस खान से लौह अयस्क निकालना लाभप्रद नहीं था। चूंकि खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम दिसम्बर, 83 के बाद भी इस क्षेत्र से लौह अयस्क प्राप्त कर रहा है, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि किसी और खान के बास्तव में बंद होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है और न ही अन्य समीपवर्ती खनन क्षेत्रों से खान बंद होने के नोटिस प्राप्त हुए हैं।

खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम से लौह अयस्क के निर्यात के लिए उन देशों का पता लगाने के लिए कहा गया है, जो देश पारादीप बन्दरगाह से अयस्क उठाने के लिए छोटे पोत नियोजित करने के लिए तैयार हों। खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम चालू वर्ष में पारादीप बन्दरगाह से दक्षिण

कोरिया, जर्मन जनवादी गणतन्त्र (जी० डी०आर०) और रुमानिया द्वारा लगभग 7 लाख टन लौह अयस्क खरीदने के लिए उन्हें राजी करने में सफल हो गया है। यह मात्रा जापान की इस्पात मिलों द्वारा खरीदे गये 1.7 लाख टन लौह अयस्क के अलावा है। पारादीप बन्दरगाह से लगभग 7 लाख टन लौह अयस्क के पूर्वानुमानित निर्यात की तुलना में खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम को वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान इस बन्दरगाह से लगभग 9 लाख टन अयस्क निर्यात करने की उम्मीद है।

खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम ग्राहकों को पारादीप बन्दरगाह से अयस्क उठाने पर लगने वाले अधिक भाड़े वी प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए तैयार है।

खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम दो बन्दरगाह पर माल लादने अर्थात् पहले पारादीप पर माल लादने और फिर मद्रास बन्दरगाह पर “अपटाप” करने की सम्भावना और इसकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के बारे में विचार कर रहा है।

हाल में पारादीप की बन्दरगाह में काफी लागत से लांह अयस्क उठाने धरने की सुविधाओं में वृद्धि की गई है।

रात के समय जहाजों के आने-जाने की सुविधा शुरू की गई है ताकि रात के समय भी जहाजों में माल लादा जा सके।

उड़ीसा की सरकार नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय के परामर्श से पारादीप बन्दरगाह की माल धरने की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने और बन्दरगाह की तह में मिट्टी जमने की समस्या का समाधान ढूँढ़ने के लिए पारादीप बन्दरगाह में एक ‘ट्रांलिशिपर एवं ड्रेजर’ रखने की सम्भावना पर

विचार कर रही है। चालू वर्ष में खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा पूर्वी क्षेत्र से लौह अयस्क प्राप्त करने का काम जारी है।

Sarkar Commission of Enquiry into CSIR Affairs

4058 SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether CSIR in the wake of "Sarkar Commission of enquiry into CSIR Affairs" appointed in 1968 by Government had issued instructions among others, to Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur to ensure against any victimisation of particularly such scientists who had submitted representations before this "Commission" ;

(b) if so, whether CSIR/Ministry thereafter till date have received any complaints from CSIR scientists in general and those from NML in particular about their victimisation in service matters ; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry is satisfied with the handling thus far of such complaints and action, if any, taken and or proposed to be taken against persons found guilty of victimising scientists working under them inspite of or because of CSIR's instructions ?

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) Yes, Sir. A representation dated 21.9.1983 followed by a more specific representation dated 31st January, 1984 has been received from one Scientist of National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur a Laboratory of CSIR-alleging his victimisation on account of his having submitted a Memorandum to the Sarkar Committee of Inquiry of CSIR appointed in 1968 by the President, CSIR.

The representation relates to facts dating back to 1972 and is being expeditiously considered by the Director-General.

(c) All such complaints from Scientists are looked into carefully and remedial measures as necessary taken by the CSIR.

बंगलादेश से घुसपैठ

4059. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :

श्री रेणुपद दास :

श्री संतोष मोहन देव :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगलादेश से आने वाले घुसपैठियों की संख्या दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है ; और

(ख) भारत-बंगलादेश पर सीमा काटेदार तार लगाने के निर्णय के बाद से भारत में कितने लोगों ने घुसपैठ की ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) सितम्बर, 1983 से बंगलादेश के सीमावर्ती राज्यों में बंगला देश से आने वाले घुसपैठियों की संख्या में कोई स्पष्ट वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) असम, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल सीमावर्ती राज्यों में सितम्बर, 1983 से जनवरी, 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान द्वारा पकड़े गए और सीमा सुरक्षा बल को सौंपे गए घुसपैठियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

(I) असम	—	241
(II) मेघालय	—	20
(III) त्रिपुरा	—	668
(IV) पश्चिम बंगाल	—	9901

**Application of Prevention of
Damage to Public Property
Ordinance, 1984**

4060. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since applied the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Ordinance, 1984 promulgated on January 28, 1984 : and

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the details, thereof will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKAT ASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The provisions of the Ordinance which came into force on its promulgation, were enabling provisions to be used by States and Union territories as and when occasion arose. The Ordinance has since been replaced by the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 (3 of 1984). One case each in Himachal Pradesh and Goa, Daman and Diu were registered under the Ordinance. In Kerala also provisions of the Ordinance are reported to have been invoked. Information has not been received from the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. No case was registered under the Ordinance in other States and Union territories.

दिल्ली, पंजाब और चण्डीगढ़ में हस्तायों, बैंक डकैतियों आदि की घटनाएँ

4061. प्रो० अर्जित कुमार मेहता :

श्री रवीन्द्र चर्मा :

श्री दापू सांगृष परलेकर :

क्या वृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली, पंजाब और चण्डीगढ़ में बैंक डकैतियों, अन्य डकैतियों, हस्तायों, बम विस्फोटों, चोरी और राहजनी की घटनायें हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अलग-अलग ऐसी कितनी घटनायें दर्ज हुई हैं ; और

(ग) उन घटनायों का व्यौरा क्या है जिनके बारे में सरकार को अभी तक कोई सूच नहीं मिला है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बैंकसुम्बद्धा) : (क) से (घ) गत तीन महीनों अपर्याप्त, 1 नवम्बर, 1983 से 31 जनवरी 1984 तक दिल्ली, पंजाब और चण्डीगढ़ में सूचित की गयी इस प्रकार की घटनायों की संख्या और उनमें से जिनका अभी तक हल नहीं खोजा जा सका है, उनकी संख्या, नीचे दी गई है :—

मामलों की कुल संख्या अभी तक हल नहीं किए गए
मामलों की संख्या

1

2

3

दिल्ली

बैंक डकैती

अन्य डकैतियाँ

1

3

1

1

2

3

हृत्या	52	22
बस विस्फोट	—	—
चोरी	3173	2954
राहगती	23	15
पंजाब		
बैंक डकैती	1	—
अन्य डकैती	3	2
हृत्या	116	18
बम विस्फोट	3	3
चोरी	358	149
राहगती	27	9
बम्हीगढ़		
बैंक डकैती	शून्य	—
अन्य डकैती	शून्य	—
हृत्या	1	—
बम विस्फोट	1	1
चोरी	197	147
राहगती	2	1

Blast in Essex Farm, New Delhi

4062. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

blast claimed six' appeared in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi, dated 29 January, 1984.

(a) whether Government have taken

(b) if so, the details of the incident ;

(c) whether the police have made any inquiry into the incident ;

(d) whether the concerned farm has paid adequate compensation to the relatives of the employees killed during the blast or died later on in the hospital ; and

(e) if not; the reasons therefor ?

(a) whether Government have taken note of the news item 'Essex Farm

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

(b) On 21st November, 1983, 9 workers at the Essex Farm, while packing the tinned meat in wooden boxes, were trapped in a fire. The tins were being packed, after dipping them in lacquer, a highly inflammable substance. The lacquer caught fire, as a result of which there was an explosion and an outbreak of fire and 9 workers sustained burn injuries. They were removed to Safdar-jung Hospital, and 6 of them died because of burns.

(c) A case under section 285/338/204-A IPC has been registered and the Proprietor and Manager of the Essex Farm were arrested on 22nd November, 1983, and investigation of the case taken up.

(d) It is reported that the management of Essex Farm have paid a compensation of Rs. 3,200/- each to the relatives of the six persons, who died in this incident.

(e) Does not arise.

Progress Made Under 20-Point Programme by the States

4063. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress registered in the implementation of the 20-Point Economic programme by different States on the achievement of each point of the 'programme' ;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the criticism of the 20-Point programme made by certain economists; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement

giving the pointwise progress of implementation of the 20-Point Programme upto January, 1984, in the States is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-7990/84).

(b) and (c) Though there were criticisms about details of implementation of certain items, no economist has criticised the 20-Point Programme as a whole.

Demand of Indian Diamonds in Foreign Countries

4064. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

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

(a) whether there is a considerable demand of Indian Diamonds in most of the foreign countries ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to increase the production of Diamonds in the country to meet the foreign demand ; and

(c) any special funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is considerable demand for cut an and polished diamonds from India in foreign countries.

(b) and (c) In order to increase indigenous production of diamonds and locate new diamond deposits, a national diamond exploration scheme is being implemented jointly by the Geological Survey of India, the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited and Minerals Exploration Corporation on prospective areas in Panna and Chhaturpur districts in Madhya Pradesh and Kurnool, Anantapur and Krishna districts in Andhra Pradesh.

The expansion of Majhgawan mine for the production of additional 3000 carats per annum is being done at an estimated cost of about Rs. 0.58 crores. The Hinota Development Scheme near Majhgawan mine and a scheme for the development of new diamond mines in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are under consideration. Only token provisions have been made for these schemes in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

असम में अवैध प्रवासियों का पता

लगाने के लिए न्यायाधिकरण

4065. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री जो०एम० बनातबाला :

श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अवैध प्रवासी (अधिकरणों द्वारा अवधारण) अधिनियम, 1983 के अन्तर्गत असम में कितने न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित किए गए हैं और इन्हें किन-किन तरीखों से स्थापित किया गया है :

(ख) प्रत्येक न्यायाधिकरण किन-किन मुख्यालयों से कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ग) असम में बाहर के क्षेत्रों से कितने न्यायाधीश इन न्यायाधिकरणों में नियुक्त किए गए हैं ; और

(घ) 15 फरवरी, 1984 तक प्रत्येक न्यायाधिकरण की फिरनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) असम राज्य सरकार ने 29 अक्टूबर, 1983 को 20 न्यायाधिकरणों की स्थापना को अधिसूचित किया है। 20 न्यायाधिकरणों में से

छः ने धुबरी गोहाटी, नीगांव, सिलचर, तेजपुर और उत्तरी लखीमपुर में कार्यालय आरम्भ कर दिया है।

(ग) अब तक असम से बाहर के 14 न्यायाधीशों ने न्यायाधिकरणों में कार्यालय ग्रहण किया है।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Setting up of Industries in Gaya

4066. SHRI RAMSWOOP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gaya district in Bihar has been declared as one of the industrially backward districts ;

(b) whether he is aware that since independence no steps have been taken to start any industry in that district ; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up any industry particularly in the public sector, to help the economic advancement of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Under the reclassification of backward areas Gaya district figures in Category 'C' districts eligible to 10% Central Investment Subsidy.

(b) According to reports received from District Industries Centre, Gaya, the number of units established in the past few years in the Small Scale Sector is as follows :

Year	No. of units		Established SSI	Total
	Artisan	SSI		
1978-79	706	148	854	
1979-80	2398	184	2582	
1980-81	1215	184	1399	
1981-82	1130	167	1297	
1982-83	527	147	674	

Four units have been registered with the DGTD during 1981-83 and one Industrial Licence has been issued in 1983 for Gaya district. Further, according to the "Action Plan" prepared by the District Industries Centre, there are two large/medium industries in the district.

(c) There is no proposal presently under consideration of the Planning Commission for setting up of any large and medium industrial unit in Gaya district of Bihar in the Central Public Sector.

'Rhesus Macaques in the Country'

4067. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of rhesus macaques in the country has considerably declined ; and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the population census of the rhesus macaques and the langurs has been made by Government ; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to restrict the trapping and also for conservation of the rhesus population ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) No census of Langurs and Rhesus macaques on a country-wide basis has been conducted so far. However, on the basis of observations and some localised counting it can be said that the total population of these species has declined over the years.

(c) Both the species are included in Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, thereby providing legal protection from hunting and commercial exploitation. Export is totally banned since 1977-78.

Setting up a Township at Hyderabad to Attract Indian Scientists Working Abroad

4068. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have written to Government of India on 27 August, 1983 about Government of India's decision to set up a township to attract Indian Scientists working abroad and requesting the Union Government to give due consideration to the claim for locating this project at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) A Feasibility Report to establish a Technology Enterprises City in Hyderabad had been received for examination. The Report envisages financial contribution by the Government by way of grants and loans. There is no scheme of the Government of India to provide financial contribution by way of grants and loans for setting up townships where manufacturing activities would be undertaken by non-resident Indians. Any financial assistance in this regard is to be arranged by the entrepreneurs themselves from the financial institutions. A set of incentives are, however, available to non-resident Indians for starting manufacturing units in the country and these can be availed of by Indian scientists working abroad and desirous of setting up any units. Assistance in providing information and arranging meetings with Government Departments and agencies is being given by the Government of India to such Scientists ; Government of India have conveyed these to Andhra Pradesh Government.

**Claim of a Private Party on
Treasure Found in Vaults
of Srinagar Treasury**

4069. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that treasure worth Rs. 1400 crores was found in the vaults of the Srinagar Treasury in July last year ;

(b) the various components of the treasure ;

(c) whether some private party has made a claim over that treasure ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) and (b) According to a Press Release issued by the Jammu and Kashmir Government on 20th October, 1983, the Controller Tawaza had deposited in the Srinagar Treasury in October, 1951, eight boxes containing precious stones, royal jewellery, wearing apparel, decoration pieces, antiques, gold, diamonds, rubies, sapphire and ceremonial articles. According to a communication dated 3rd December, 1983, from the Jammu and Kashmir Goverment, the treasure got the publicity in July, 1983. A British Expert had a look at the treasure for purposes of evaluation and his report was awaited.

(c) and (d) Dr. Karan Singh has made a representation claiming that they are articles of heirlooms and are his Property. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Supply of cement to Gujarat

4070. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of cement sent by Gujarat Government for the year 1983-84 per month ;

(b) the quantity actually supplied during the period April-December, 1983 per month ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity supplied is much less than the requirement sent by the Gujarat State and due to that many Government work has suffered ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to allot special quota during the remaining period so that the incompletely work is completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The State Governments including the Government of Gujarat do not furnish their requirements of levy cement on a regular basis. However, the Government of Gujarat had indicated recently that their quarterly requirement of levy cement is of the order of 7 lakh tonnes.

(b) Information about despatches of cement to the States/Union Territories is maintained on a Quarterly basis. The following quantities of levy cement have been despatched to the State of Gujarat during the period April-December, 1983 :

Period	Despatches (Tonnes)
April-June, 1983	2,55,000
July-Sept., 1983	2,39,000
Oct.-Dec., 1983	2,93,000

Besides these State of Gujarat has received on an average about 1.82,000 tonnes of non-levy cement per quarter during the year 1983.

(c) As it has not been possible to meet the requirement of levy cement in

full, it is possible that some of the projects could have been adversely affected.

(d) Due to the limited availability of levy cement, it has not yet been possible to increase the allocations made in favour of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, during the year 1983-84 an increase in the allocation to the extent of 34,000 tonnes of levy cement was made in addition to ad-hoc allocations to the extent of 55,000 tonnes made in favour of the State over a period of three quarters, beginning Quarter III/83 to Quarter I/84 for flood relief works.

Applications for Licences by Non-resident Indians

4071. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made special arrangements for the expeditious clearance of applications for industrial licences from non-resident Indians ;

(b) the number of non-resident Indians who had applied for licences for establishing industries during the year 1982 and 1983 ;

(c) the number of applications cleared during the period;

(d) the details of such persons who have started their work in regard to establishing industries in India during the said period; and

(e) the details of the facilities being given to non-resident Indians for establishing Industry in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Special Call was created in January, 1983 in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, Deptt. of Industrial Development and subsequently, the Government have set up a

Special Approval Committee in November, 1983 for expeditious clearance of applications for Industrial Licences from non-resident Indians.

During 1983, 29 applications for industrial licences were received. Besides 9 Composite applications covering industrial licence and capital goods/foreign collaboration were also received during 1983.

Out of the above applications, 24 have been approved, 9 have been rejected and 5 are at various stages of consideration.

The letters of intent are issued valid for a period of 12 months, extendable for another 12 months. During this period the parties are expected to take effective steps for implementation of their proposals. As the letters of intent have been issued only recently, details about steps taken by the parties for the implementation of the projects are not available.

(e) The various facilities available to non-resident Indians are announced through the press. Briefly, these facilities are :

(i) Investment upto 100% in any sector except real estate business and agricultural/plantation activities, without the right of repatriation ;

(ii) Investment in any Industry upto 40% and upto 74% in priority industries with repatriation benefits ;

(iii) Import of capital goods except banned items out of their own foreign exchange savings and reserves abroad ;

(iv) Import of professional equipment (new or second hand) used by them abroad for at least one year ;

(v) Import of generating sets of rating 500 KVA and above.

Expenditure Incurred under Tribal Sub-Plan in the State of Rajasthan

4072. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred in the State of Rajasthan under Tribal sub-plan since 1981 scheme-wise ;

(b) the total amount granted to the State as special Central Assistance year-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that unlike component plan, Tribal sub-Plan is area oriented ; and

(d) whether Government propose to revise the objectives of Tribal Sub-Plan strategy and plan as family oriented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Scheme-wise and year-wise expenditure incurred under Tribal sub-Plan in the State of Rajasthan has been as under :

S. No.	Sector/Schemes	Expenditure		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1.	Agriculture and allied services.	421.68	391.41	482.90
2.	Cooperation	15.87	5.42	29.44
3.	Water and Power	2206.15	3196.33	3039.38
4.	Industry and mines	186.28	179.09	225.41
5.	Transport and communication	232.52	404.14	220.63
6.	Social and community services	390.49	443.79	411.63
7.	Economic services	1.72	1.69	1.84
Total expenditure (including other items)		3460.73	4428.38	4419.14

(b) Special Central Assistance released to the State, year-wise has been as under :

Year	Amount			
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1980-81		516.49		
1981-82		590.79		
1982-83		636.79		
1983-84		722.11		

(c) Yes, Sir.

Tribal sub-Plan is area oriented but also aims to uplift 50% of the tribal families living below the poverty line.

(d) Tribal sub-Plan strategy already includes family oriented beneficiary programme during the Sixth Plan period.

Area in States Covered under Modified Area Development Approach Scheme

3073. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States/Union Territories wherein Modified Area Development Approach Scheme have been introduced ;

(b) the area in each State covered under MADA ; and

(c) the total allocations made to each State during the period State-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) to (d) Details are furnished in the statement attached.

Statement

S. N.	State/U.T.	No. of villages covered	SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED FOR MADA (POCKETS)					
			1980-85 (Provision)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Provision)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	453	275.51	70.10	47.00	48.41	55.00	55.00
2.	Bihar	2338	790.09	128.10	143.28	143.28	167.67	207.76
3.	Gujarat	554	437.10	65.20	76.26	85.26	92.75	114.63
4.	Him. Pradesh	178	27.22	—	4.94	5.20	5.78	11.30
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6692	1730.66	277.90	313.83	313.85	367.25	457.85
6.	Maharashtra	596	235.28	45.60	42.67	45.00	49.93	52.08
7.	Orissa	2183	548.29	86.10	99.42	99.42	116.34	147.01
8.	Rajasthan	2939	1140.34	210.00	206.79	206.79	241.99	274.77
9.	Uttar Pradesh	38	15.51	2.20	2.81	2.81	3.29	4.40
GRAND TOTAL		15971	5200.00	885.20	940.00	950.00	1100.00	1324.80

Closure of W. G. Forge and Allied Industries

4074. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether W.G. Forge and Allied Industries, Calcutta a leading engineering concern applying vital defence equipment to Government and employing over 3,000 workers is faced with imminent closure;

(b) if so, the factors which have brought the disaster nearer now; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to keep this concern running and ensure that none of the workers is thrown out of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :
(a) to (c) No, Sir. However, M/s. W. G. Forge & Allied Industries Ltd., Bombay (Maharashtra) are on the verge of closure primarily on account of problems of inadequate working capital finance. IDBI and a Consortium of Banks are exploring ways for reviving this unit.

Loss in MAMC

4075. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4804 on 21st December, 1983 regarding loss in Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and state :

(a) whether Government have at any stage considered to justify the Public Exchequer being made to bear an avoidable expenditure of rupees one lakh and above per annum by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur on the maintenance of a full-fledged Guest House in the Capital, when the company is in red by more than 125 crores of rupees;

(b) the factors considered by his

Ministry in justifying this wasteful expenditure; and

(c) the reasons as to why Government are feeling diffident in directing this perennially red undertaking to close its establishment of a Guest House in Delhi and rent 2 rooms at the Ashok Yatri Niwas which gives discount also on room sales to the Public Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Guest House at Delhi is being maintained by MAMC for the convenience of its officers on official visits. It is justified as the difference between the expenditure on maintenance of the Guest House and on hiring alternative accommodation at Ashok Yatri Niwas is nominal and would not lead to any meaningful saving. This expenditure is not considered wasteful, having regard to all factors.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in the price of Bata Shoes

4076. DR A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2365 on 7 December, 1983 regarding increase in prices of Bata shoes and state :

(a) whether specific instances have since come to the notice of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :
(a) and (b) One instance reported to the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies, subsequently came to the notice of this Ministry also. The Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies, who are administratively

concerned have referred the matter to Delhi Administration for taking necessary legal action.

Issue of Instructions to Check Misuse of Disciplinary Powers and Harassment of Public Servants

4077. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4765 on 21 December, 1983 regarding safeguards to the public servants for charges of misconduct levelled by disciplinary authorities and state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of Surath Chandra vs. State of West Bengal A. I. R. 1971 S. C. 752 as printed in Muthuswamy's C. C. S. (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to ensure that such instances do not occur in future;

(c) whether instructions in that behalf were issued to check the misuse of disciplinary powers and harassment of public servants; and

(d) if so, whether copies of the orders issued will be laid on the Table ?

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

(a) to (d) Government have noted the judgement in question. It would appear from the judgement that it was more a case of failure to follow the Rule provisions rather than of any infirmities in the rules themselves.

The disciplinary rules governing government employees themselves provide that the disciplinary authority shall draw up or cause to be drawn up the substance of the imputation of misconduct or misbehaviour into definite and distinct articles of charge together with a statement of the imputation of misconduct or misbehaviour in support of each article of charge

accompanied by a list of documents and a list of witnesses in support of the articles of charge. In view of this, issuing of any further instructions in this matter does not arise.

Russia's Technology for Manufacturing of Computers

4078. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sought Russia's technology for the manufacture of latest generation computers;

(b) if so, the details regarding the field of technology;

(c) whether Indian Government propose to increase its exports of computer, software and components to that country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government has expressed its interest to increase export of computer software and components to the USSR during 1984 and 1985. However, the details are yet to be worked out by the Working Group on Computers and Electronics within the frame work of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Exploration of Minerals in Orissa

4079. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken for further exploration of mineral resources in various parts of Orissa during the year 1983;

(b) the results achieved; and

(c) the steps being taken to explore them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N K. P. SALVE): (a) Investigation and exploration for minerals is a continuous process. Geological Survey of India and Orissa State Directorate of Mines carried out this work in their respective selected operational areas according to plan and programmes drawn up for 1983. GSI mapped an area of 2585 sq. kms. and accomplished over 12500 meters of drilling.

(b) Additional resources of coal and chromite have been proved and new limestone deposits discovered in Bolangir and Kalahandi. The Directorate of Mines has also explored areas for coal, limestone, chromite, fireclay, tin, etc.

(c) Exploration for different minerals is continuing during the current (1983-84) field season also.

Out of Turn Allotment of Maruti Vehicles.

4080. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 234 on 16 November, 1983 and Starred Question No. 305 on 14 December, 1983 regarding out of turn allotment of Maruti vehicles and state :

(a) the criteria "Promotion of the public interest" and whether within the ambit of 'Public interest' allotment to judges, M.P.s, M.L.A.s, Secretaries of Government is to be done;

(b) the criteria for defining 'public interest' in the context of allotment of cars;

(c) whether certain classes of persons are sought to be covered under public interest, details thereof; and

(d) share of this category in five per cent Manufacturers Quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):

(a) to (c) "Promotion of public interest" criteria is intended to cover individuals and organisations engaged in various types of public and social services. Each request is considered on a case to case basis by the Board of Directors of the Company and no class or category of people is covered in general under this criteria.

(d) There is no predetermined share for this category in the 5% manufacturers' quota.

Approved Phased Maruti Vehicles Manufacturing Programme

4081. SHRI R.P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 567 on 27 July, 1983 regarding applications for purchase of Maruti cars and state :

(a) the details of the "duly approved phased manufacturing programme" which envisages an indigenous contribution of a little over 31 per cent in 1984-85 going upto over 95 per cent in 1988-89;

(b) indigenous contribution proposed for 1984-85 alongwith details of parts and components to be procured indigenously;

(c) the details of parts and components to be procured indigenously in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively; and

(d) whether a copy would be made available in the Parliament Library, if so, the reference number, if it is not possible to lay a copy of duly approved

phased manufacturing programme on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) The indigenous contribution in the approved phased manufacturing programme for Maruti cars is as follows:—

1984-85	31.6%
1985-86	42.6%
1986-87	57.3%
1987-88	84.5%
1988-89	95.3%

(b) and (c) The details of components/parts to be indigenised are being updated from time to time keeping in view progress made in their development with the objective of meeting the overall targets.

(d) It is not in the commercial interest of the company to disclose details of its phased manufacturing programme.

Conditions for Booking Scooters and Cars

4082. SHRI R. P. SARANGI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4736 on 21 December, 1983 regarding conditions for booking scooters and cars and state:

(a) names of automotive manufacturers covered by guidelines in above noted question alongwith the total advance deposits with each as on 31 December, 1983;

(b) the amount of such advance money deposited with (i) nationalised banks (ii) public sector financial institutions (iii) public sector undertakings as on 31 December, 1983 in case of each Company;

(c) whether these guidelines are applicable to Maruti Udyog Limited; if so, whether all the companies including

Maruti have filed positions of deposit deployment with Department of Heavy Industry for quarter ended 31 December, 1983 as per guidelines; and

(d) details of the deposit deployment position of Maruti Udyog Limited as on 31 December, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (d) Time limit for adhering to these guidelines having been extended upto 30.6.1984; the companywise information of deployment of funds would be available during the quarter ending 30.9.1984. These guidelines are applicable to Maruti Udyog Limited also.

Central Ministry for Tribals

4083. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item published in Statesman dated 15 February, 1984 captioned "Central Ministry for Tribals sought",

(b) if so, whether Government are going to have a separate Ministry at the Centre to look after Tribal Welfare;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) It has not been considered necessary to have a separate Ministry as being made more effective.

Sick Units in Delhi

4084. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries in Delhi Industrial Complex which have fallen sick ;

(b) the reasons of the sickness ;

(c) whether Government propose to promote industries in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take for the revival of the sick units in Delhi ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) According to the data collected by Reserve Bank of India, there were 826 sick small scale units in Delhi till the end of December, 1981.

(b) The reasons for sickness of small scale units in Delhi are :

(i) Inadequate working capital disbursal from banks ;

(ii) delay in sanction of required power load.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir.

The Delhi Administration are implementing the following two schemes for revival of sick small scale units are :

(1) *Margin Maney Scheme* :

Under the scheme of Margin Money for revival of Sick Units, a sick unit is entitled to a loan, minimum of Rs. 1,000.00 and maximum of Rs. 20,000.00 for its revival. This scheme in its existing form involves a joint effort on the part of the Reserve Bank of India, Banks and Financial Institutions and the Goverment. The main functionaries in the existing pattern are Banks/Financial Institutions on the one hand and the State-Level Inter-Institutional Committee of Reserve Bank of India on the other hand, which is to coordinate the programme between the agencies concerned.

(2) *Rehabilitation of small-scale sick industrial units—Line of Credit Scheme for Assistance to Small Scale Units by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd* :

Under the scheme, a unit is entitled to a loan to meet the following financial requirements for revival from sickness :

(i) Margin for additional working capital as projected in the agreed revival programme.

(ii) Need-based start up expenses to cover the restarting of closed unit.

(iii) Limited capital expenditure inclusive of the installation cost to finance balancing plant and equipment without any margin.

(iv) Cash loss, as projected in the scheme of revival. The scheme of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. is being implemented by the Delhi Financial Corporation.

Facilities for Women Entrepreneurs

4085. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the recruitment, reservation and other facilities provided by Government for women entrepreneurs ;

(b) whether Government have also mentioned the factories which are suiting the convenience of women entrepreneurs being situated in the suitable places such as in the heart of cities ;

(c) whether Government have also appointed any Advisory Committee in this regard to look after the welfare of the women entrepreneurs ; and

(d) if so, the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Women entrepreneurs are given preferential treatment in respect of facilities extended for promotion and development of small scale industries. Certain reservation of industrial plots/sheds is also being made by some State Governments. Special training courses are also conducted for women entrepreneurs.

(b) Industries suitable for women entrepreneurs have been identified by the promotional agencies and guidance is provided to the prospective women entrepreneurs regarding suitable location of their industries.

(c) and (d) No Advisory Committee has been set up as the existing promotional agencies look after the needs of women entrepreneurs.

Evaluation Study of SCs/STs People below Poverty Line

4086. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have recently carried out study evaluation of the people below poverty line, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have not been benefited from Rural Electrification scheme of Government even though some States have lowered the criteria for economic viability in their case;

(b) if so, the details regarding the findings of this evaluation study carried out by the Planning Commission; and

(c) the suggestions given in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING

(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission did conduct an Evaluation Study of the Rural Electrification Programme. This was, however, not specifically for the people below the poverty line or particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Among other findings, this Study revealed that, of the electrified villages in the sample, only 3.4 per cent in Gujarat, 8.3 per cent in Haryana, 11.8 per cent in Maharashtra, 12.5 per cent in Meghalaya and 15.8 per cent in West Bengal had population of scheduled castes ranging between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Only 3.8 per cent of the selected electrified villages in Andhra Pradesh, 8.0 per cent in Bihar, 8.3 per cent in Kerala, 12.2 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, 14.3 per cent in Punjab and 15.8 per cent in West Bengal had over 50 per cent of the population belonging to weaker sections.

(c) Data collected clearly indicated that more effort is needed on the part of the State Governments to provide electricity to villages where there is a concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. Appropriate policies need to be formulated and implemented to provide more incentives to the weaker sections so that they too enjoy the benefits of electricity.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 का कार्यान्वयन

4087. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के “क”, “ख” तथा “ग” श्रेणी के राज्यों में स्थित अपने विभागों के सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों

को पृथक् रूप से कुल कितने मूल पत्र लिखे गये ;

(ख) राज्य-वार तथा वर्ष-वार उनमें से कितने पत्र मूलरूप से हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में पृथक्-पृथक् रूप से लिखे गये ;

(ग) इन वर्षों के दोस्रान वर्षवार-“क”, “ख” तथा “ग” श्रेणी के उपयुक्त राज्यों में स्थित उनके विभागों सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा उपक्रमों से उनके मंत्रालय को कुल कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए ; और

(घ) इन मूल पत्रों में से राज्य-वार कितने पत्र पृथक् रूप से हिन्दी में लिखे गये तथा कितने अंग्रेजी के लिखे गये ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Gold Deposits in Monghyr District

4088. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily Hindustan dated 3 February, 1984 that there are possibilities of Gold deposits being found in Karmatiya village in Churheta Gram Panchayat under Sonon block of Monghyr district adjoining the border of Giridih district ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far in this regard and the time by which mining operations will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The local people of Karma-

tiya village in Monghyr District have reported presence of gold mineralisation near the village. Senior officials of the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and of the State Department of Mining and Geology have inspected the site. GSI has taken up the work of detailed mapping, pitting, trenching and sampling in the area.

(b) Exploration work is still continuing. Commercial exploitation of the deposits can be taken up only after their techno-economic viability has been established.

Details of work load for the Price Rated Workers in Dolomite Mines

4090. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) details of the work load for the price rated workers in the limestone and dolomite mines under SAIL ; facts in details about each of the mine ;

(b) basis of fixing that workload ; and

(c) whether the work load has any relation with similar work done in the steel factories under SAIL ; if so, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Details of output/wage rates in respect of piece-rated employees whether employed departmentally or by the contractors who are following piece-rate system of payment, are given in Statements-I, II and III for Captive Limestone and Dolomite Mines of Bhilai, Bokaro and Rourkela. Wherever, norms are not fixed, daily payment rates for various categories of workers are in accordance with the Minimum Wage Rates specified by the Government.

(b) Norms are fixed through bipartite/tripartite settlements at plant level. In case of contractors' workers, norms are fixed through settlements

between the contractors and the workers.

similar jobs in steel factories as jobs indicated at part (a) are done only as part of mining operations.

(c) No, Sir. There are generally no

Statement I

Output Norms for Departmental Piece Rated workers in Captive Limestone and Dolomite Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant

NANDINI LIMESTONE MINES

HIRRI DOLOMITE MINES

Sl. No.	Item of Work	Norms	Sl. No.	Item of Work	Norms
Main Jobs		Tonnes per man day	Main Jobs		Tonnes per man day
1.	Cutting & removal of over burden and loading the same into trucks		1.	Cutting & removal of over burden and loading the same into tipper	5.48
	Loose Earth	6.84			
	Medium Hard	5.98			
2.	Collection of intercalation clay from the mining faces, stacks and loading into trucks.	2.79	2.	Collection of intercalated clay from the mining faces, stacking and loading into tipper.	2.38
3.	Raising, sizing stacking and loading into trucks at Mine site.		3.	Raising, sizing, stacking and loading of lumps/chips into tipper at Mines site.	1.82
	Lumps (50 mm-100 mm)	2.55			
	Chips (0 mm-25 mm)	4.08	4.	Loading of Lump	4.4
4.	Loading into wagons of lumps and chips	7.7	5.	Loading of Chips	5.1

NANDINI LIMESTONE MINES

HIRRI DOLOMITE MINES

Sl. No.	Item of Work	Norm	Sl. No.	Item of Work	Norm
	Other Jobs	M ³ per man day		Other Jobs	M ³ per man day
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Morrum Quarrying	2.77	1.	Morrum Quarrying	2.77
2.	Morrum Stacking	7.70	2.	Morrum Stacking	7.70

1	2	3	4	5
3. Hard Morrum Soil	2.16	3. Hard Morrum Soil		2.16
4. Hard Morrum Soil/ Boulder studded	1.32	4. Hard Morrum Soil/ Boulder studded		1.32
5. Laterite Quarrying	2.96	5. Laterite Quarrying		2.96
6. Soft rock (not blasted)	1.24	6. Soft rock (not blasted)		1.24
7. Sizing of Ore from stacks	1.90	7. Sizing of Ore from stacks		1.90
8. Soft Shales	3.30	8. Soft Shales		3.30
<i>Metres per man day</i>		<i>Metres per man day</i>		
9. Hand Drilling (soft rock)	2.53	9. Hand Drilling (soft rock)		2.53
10. Hand Drilling (Hard rock)	2.02	10. Hand Drilling (Hard rock)		2.02

Statement II

*Output Norms for piece-rated employees in Captive Limestone and Dolomite
Mines of Bokaro Steel Plant*

1. There are no departmental piece-rated workers in Bokaro Steel Plant.
2. Departmental workers are paid on the basis of time rate.
3. Labour engaged by the contractor is paid on the basis of piece-rate system as per output norms given below :

NORMS

I. Bhavnathpur (Limestone)

Raising & Sizing	1.2 M³/man/day
Loading (a) Wagon	one full box wagon by 7 to 8 persons/day
(b) Truck	5 to 6 persons/day to load 5 to 6 trucks.

II. Tulsidamar (Dolomite)

Raising & Sizing	1 M³/man/day
Loading (a) Wagon	one full box wagon by 7 to 8 persons/day
(b) Truck	5 to 6 persons/day to load 5 to 6 trucks.

III. Kuteshwar (Limestone)

Raising & Sizing	0.9 M³/man/day
Loading (a) Wagon	one full box wagon by 7 to 8 persons/day
(b) Truck	5 to 6 persons/day to load 5 to 6 trucks.

Statement III

Output norms for piece-rated workers in Captive Limestone and Dolomite Mines of Rourkela Steel Plant

1. Only Ispat Limestone Quarries, Satna have departmental piece-rated workers. Output norms for these workers are as under :

Sl. No.	Item of Work	Norm M ³
1.	Soil and rock overburden	2.0
2.	Limestone sizing (+40 mm to 80 mm)	1.6
3.	Loose reject generated and stacked in a stack at Quarry floor.	

2. Details in respect of Purnapani Limestone & Dolomite Quarry where contract labour is engaged in Manual Mines are not available.

Pay Scales in BHEL

with present D.A. ; and

4091. SHRI BABURAO PARAN-JPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether senior officers of the rank of Deputy General Manager and above, and also the non-executive staff in BHEL got parity in the revised pay scales with other important public undertakings like SAIL and NTPC but middle and junior level officers were not given such parity ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) pre-revised and recently revised pay scales of executives in BHEL, NTPC and SAIL in equivalent cadre along

(c) whether Government would grant parity in pay scales to the remaining BHEL officers also in line with NTPC and SAIL as Government have reported good performance by BHEL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Salary grades for executives below scheduled grades are not uniform in all the public sector undertakings. Particulars of pre-revised and revised-scales of pay of Executives in BHEL, NTPC and SAIL are given in the Statement. The revised scales of pay in BHEL are valid for a period of five years with effect from 1.8.1982.

Statement

Statement showing the executive's salary grade in BHEL, SAIL and NTPC

Category (As in BHEL)	Organisation	Pre-revised salary grade	Revised salary grade
1	2	3	4
E-1	BHEL	775-40-1375	1100-60-1940
Engineer	SAIL	800-50-1400	1150-60-1870
	NTPC	800-40-1200-50-1400	1100-60-2000
E-2	BHEL	1075-50-1675	1450-60-1750-70-2240
Sr. Engineer	SAIL	1100-50-1700	1500-70-2340
	NTPC	1000-50-1700	1600-60-2200-75-2500
E-3	BHEL	1375-50-1775	1800-70-2080-80-2480
Dy. Manager	SAIL	1250-50-1750/1400-50-1800	1700-80-2660
		1200-50-1800	
	NTPC	1400-50-1800	2000-75-2300-100-2800
E-4	BHEL	1575-75-2175	2050-80-2450-100-2750
Manager	SAIL	1650-80-2210/	2200-90-3100
	NTPC	1600-60-1900-100-2200	1600-75-2200
		1200-50-1800	2300-100-3100

2475-100-3075

2550-100-3250

2600-100-3400

3000-100-3700

1875-100-2475

1900-100-2500

1900-100-2500

2250-100-2750

2250-100-2650

2350-100-2750

2250-100-2750

2500-100-3000

2500-100-3000/2600-100-3100

2500-100-3000

3600-100-4100

3500-100-4000

3500-100-4000

3600-100-4100

3500-100-4000

4000-125-4500

BHEL

SAIL

NTPC

BHEL

SAIL

Dy. G.M.

NTPC

BHEL

SAIL

BHEL

NTPC

BHEL

NTPC

BHEL

NTPC

BHEL

E-5

Sr. Manager

E-6

Dy. G.M.

E-7

G.M.

E-8

Executive Dir./GGMs/Functional

Directors

4000-125-4500

4000-125-4500

BHEL

D EARNERS ALLOWANCE (AS ON 1.3.1084)

BHEL

Rs. 574.50

SAIL

Rs. 575.10

NTPC

Rs. 574.50

Projects undertaken by BHEL

4092. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state names of the new units, sub-units, service centres started by BHEL at new locations since January 1980 alongwith the following information :

names of the projects, products to be handled, total cost of the

projects, year when started, foreign exchange involved, profit/loss as per project report, actual profit/loss in the last two years and name of the geographically Connected Parliamentary constituency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : A statement is attached.

Statement*List of Projects and their Details*

S. No.	Name of the Project	Product	Total cost of project	Year when started	Foreign exchange involved	Net profit before tax as per Feasibility Report (at rated cap.)	Actual Profit/ Loss for last 2 years	Parliamentary Constituency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. New Manufacturing Units/Sub-Units								
1.	Insulator Plant Jagdishpur (U.P.)	Disc. Insulators	Rs. 1889 lakhs	1984	Rs. 480 lakhs	Rs. 287 lakhs	N.A.	AMETHI
2.	Component Fabrication Plant, Rudrapur	Water level Gauges: Faster- ners, non-con- ventional energy sources equipments.	Rs. 9.5 lakhs	Not yet started	NIL	Rs. 28 lakhs	N.A.	NAINITAL
3.	Controlgear Division, Kalagarh, U.P.	Open & Closed type boards & panels	Rs. 8.5 lakhs	1982	NIL	Rs. 28.4 lakh	Separate statement GARHWAL not worked out as this is a sub-unit of HEEP/ BHEL Hardwar.	
4.	Indl. Valves Plant, Goindwal, Punjab	Gate-Valves	Rs. 275 lakhs	Not yet started	NIL	Rs. 10.5 lakhs	N.A.	TARAN- TARAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Heavy Equipment Repair Plant	Repair of Power Plant equipment & spares manufacture	Rs. 380 lakhs	—do—	Rs. 19 lakhs	Rs. 118 lakhs	N.A.	VARANASI

B. Service Centres

6.	Service Centres, Varanasi	After Sales Service for maintenance of power/ industrial equipments	N.A.	1983	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	VARANASI
7.	Service Centre, Nagpur	—do—	N.A.	1983	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NAGPUR
8.	Service Centre, Chandigarh	—do—	N.A.	1984	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	CHANDI-GARH

N.A.—Not applicable.

LPG factories in Haryana

4093. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INDUS-TRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories with details thereof in public and private sectors set up in Haryana for the manufacture of LPG Gas cylinders with special reference to Mahendargarh District; and

(b) whether discrimination was done in giving subsidies by the Central Government to industrialists in private sectors particularly to LPG gas cylinders manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The following factories borne on the list of DGTD are manufacturing LPG cylinders in the State of Haryana :

- (i) Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad.
- (ii) Standard Cylinders (P) Ltd, Gurgaon.
- (iii) Metal Udyog, Faridabad.
- (iv) Hindustan Wires Ltd., Farida-bad.

(b) Does not arise. The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme is imple-mented by State Governments.

Environmental Pollution and Health Hazards

4094. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the context of increasing demand for consumption of limited resources, environmental pollution and health hazards, any expert studies on 'waste recycling' or 'waste conversion' or 'waste utilisation' have been conducted at any stage;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof

and how Government propose to popu-larise the outcome of these studies and ensure optimum utilisation of any 'waste'; and

(b) if not, whether Government will consider the expediency of undertaking such a study ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRON-MENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) to (c) The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur has investigated long term effects of utili-sation of waste water for irrigation and agricultural purposes. Consequently, the waste water of a number of industries is being recycled for irrigation. Sullage utilisation schemes have also been under-taken and several local bodies have es-tablished plants and conversion of the city garbage into compost. The scheme for production of gas from waste materials has been implemented in Okhla Sewerage Treatment Plant. It has been contemplated to set up such schemes in other cities also. The Government are generally providing concessions and subsidies for the popularisation of these schemes.

Monitoring of Letters of Intent

4095. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exists in his Ministry any mechanism or machinery for monitoring the progress of indus-trial licences/letters of intent in the various spheres such as foreign collabora-tors, clearance for capital goods, sub-mission for financial assistance, selection of site and approval of anti-pollution measures etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the particulars of letters of intent/industrial licences issued to the various MRTP houses which have re-mained unutilised during the last two years; and

(d) the action which Government propose to take in the matter to ensure the timely utilisation of such Licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The progress of letters of intent and industrial licences is monitored in the Ministry of Industry through the Secretariate for Industrial Approvals, Directorate General of Technical Development and the administrative sections concerned. The Administrative Ministries also watch the progress of letters of intent and licences pertaining to them. Recently, the State Governments have also been requested to monitor the progress of such letters of intents/industrial licences.

The letters of intent are valid for one year, extendable by another one year. The industrial licences are valid for a period of two years. The gestation period for an industrial project generally varies from 2 to 3 years.

The letters of intent and industrial licences issued to the various MRTP Houses during the last two years would be at various stages of implementation.

Systematically Collection and Utilisation of Forms of Marine Life from the Indian Ocean for Medical Purposes

4096. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project to systematically collect and utilise forms of marine life from the Indian Ocean for medicinal purposes and vast reservoir of untapped treasure that exists underneath the seas in one form or the other and of the need to harness this wealth to supplement man's fast depleting land resources was recently launched;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved thereby and now it is proposed to utilise them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A project on bio-active substantive from plants and animals of the sea has recently been launched in collaboration with several national laboratories. Similarly, efforts are underway to explore the sea-bed resources to supplement our expanding needs of raw materials.

(c) The progress achieved in all these project has been encouraging. With more data and information, it will be possible to plan their utilisation in due course.

Setting up of Sponge Iron Plant in India

4097. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of Sponge Iron Plants functioning in India;

(b) the details of the production in those plants annually;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish more Sponge Iron Plants in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has applied of the letter of intent for setting up Sponge Iron Project in Gujarat, if so, the decision taken by Government in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) At present, two Sponge Iron Plants are operating in the country viz. M/s. Sponge Iron India Ltd. at Kothagudem, Distt. Khamman, Andhra Pradesh and M/s. Orissa Sponge Iron Limited at Nayaghat area district : Keonjhar, Orissa.

(b) The annual production in these plants is as under :

	Year	
	1982-83	1983-84
Sponge Iron India Ltd., A.P.	23,430 tonnes	24,084 tonnes (Upto Feb. '84)
Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd., Orissa	—	16,500 tonnes (Approx.) (Upto Jan. '84)

(c) and (p) The following sponge iron plants have been licenced/letter of issued intent under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Name of the Unit	Location	Annual Capacity
1. Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Distt. Ranchi	1,20,000 tons
2. M/s. Steel Authority of India Limited	Tehsil Hatia, Distt. Ranchi, Bihar	3,000 tons
3. M/s. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa, Ltd.	Keonjhar, Orissa	90,000 tons
4. The State Industrial Investment Corporation of Maharashtra.	Vadavali, Teh. Alibag, Distt. Raigad, Maharashtra	4,00,000 tons
5. M/s. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation.	Hajira, Surat, Gujarat.	4,00,000 tons
6. Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation.	Hospet, Bellary, Karnataka.	1,50,000 tons
7. M. P. Udyogik Vikas Nigam.	Chattisgarh, Raipur, M. P.	1,50,000 tons
8. Saroj Alloys Ltd.	Hospet, Bellary, Karnataka.	20,000 tons

A letter of Intent No. 741 (83) dated 18.11.1983 has been issued to M/s. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for setting up of a gas based sponge iron plant in Gujarat as indicated at item (5) above.

Withdrawal of Booking Money for Maruti Vehicles

4098. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4678 on 21 December, 1983 regarding withdrawal of booking money for Maruti Car and state :

(a) the number of applicants who booked vehicles with Maruti Udyog Limited have asked for cancellation of their bookings till end of February 1984;

(b) the number of applicants have actually been paid refunds and whether they have been paid interest on the deposit, if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons as to why the interest has not been paid as required to be paid in Government guidelines stated in Unstarred Question No. 4736 replied on 21 December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 1313 applicants had requested for refund till the end of February, 1984.

(b) Deposit money without interest has so far been refunded to 1224 applicants.

(c) The guidelines regarding payment of interest are not applicable in the event of cancellation of bookings. Besides, at the time of bookings Maruti Udyog Limited had announced that no interest would be payable if cancellation is made within one year.

Tribal Development in the Country

4099. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have given greater emphasis on tribal development the country;

(b) if so, the tribal Welfare Schemes introduced in different States in the year 1983-84; and

(c) the amount allocated to different States for implementing those schemes for the said period and particularly for Gujarat State and the details of the work done upto-date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1983-84 following tribal welfare schemes are under implementation :

- (i) Enforcement of various protective measures like law against alienation of tribal land, regulation of business of money-lending, abolition of bonded labour, regulation of Inter-State migrant labour, review of forest, excise, credit and marketing policies.
- (ii) Allotment of lands and developing the same for increasing production.
- (iii) Allotment of house sites and assistance for construction of houses.
- (iv) Aiming to increase productivity levels in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage village and small industries through increase in irrigation potential, introduction of modern technology and use of adequate inputs viz. improved seeds, fertilisers etc.
- (v) Identification of tribal families living below the poverty line in the Tribal sub-Plan area and enabling them to cross the poverty line by rendering assistance under the various development programmes viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme, Drought Prone

Area Programme, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme, Employment Guarantee Affirmation Scheme, Hill Area Development and Tribal sub-Plan Programmes.

and taking up schemes of coaching and training the tribal boys for specific employment opportunities besides reviewing reservation of posts and services for the Scheduled tribes.

(vi) Establishment of Ashram Schools, girls' hostels, book banks for Scheduled Tribe students and making provision for adequate Pre and Post-matric stipends/scholarships

(c) The amount allocated to different States for implementing tribal development schemes during 1983-84 and tribal families economically assisted have been as under :

Item	Amount allocated	Families economically assisted
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Tribal sub-Plan States	89604.94	615233
		(upto January, 1984)
Gujarat	14164.30	53678
		(upto January, 1984)

Setting up of a Holding Company for Engineering Units

4100. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is examining a proposal to set up a holding company for some of the engineering units in West Bengal under the Department of Heavy Industry; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and which of the engineering units it is likely to cover ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) No, Sir. No such specific proposal is under consideration of Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Slow Implementation of Scheme for Unemployed Youths

4101. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pace of implementation of the Schemes such as self employment to the educated youth and job for one member of each family formulated by Government to provide employment to unemployed youths is very slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to speed up its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) to (c) Under the Scheme of Self-employment for Educated Unemployed

Youth, there is no specific provision that only one member of each family will get the benefits. Within the broad criteria laid down by the Central Government, the State/UT Governments have been advised to implement the scheme in such a way as would ensure benefits to the most deserving candidates. As per reports received upto 6 March, 1984, about 2.05 lakh applications are reported to have been scrutinised and recommended to Banks by the DIC Task Forces and 37,518 cases sanctioned by the Banks. Considering that the Scheme is a very recent one the pace of implementation is not considered too slow.

Bringing People above Poverty Line in Bihar

4103 SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased

to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to investigate into the reasons for which the target of bringing every year 200 people above poverty line in each block in the country has not been achieved specially in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) There is a target of assisting in every block 600 persons who are below the poverty line under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). The performance of Bihar in the Integrated Rural Development is satisfactory as would be evident from the data in the table below :

Items	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (upto Jan.84)
<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>		(in lakhs)			
(a) Target	(No.)	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52
(b) No. of Beneficiaries assisted	(No.)	2.53	2.76	3.63	2.40
(c) Percentage achievement	(%)	71.9	78.4	103.1	68.2

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों में विचाराधीन कैदी

4104. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की विभिन्न जेलों में राज्यवार विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के कितने कैदी हैं ;

(ग) इन विचाराधीन कैदियों के मामले औसतन कितनी अवधि से लम्बित पड़े हैं ;

(घ) क्या ऐसे विचाराधीन कैदी भी हैं जिनके विशद मामले न्यायालयों में दर्ज नहीं कराये गये हैं ; और

(ड) लंबित मामलों के शीघ्र निपटाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) से (घ) जेल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण भारत सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं रखी जाती।

(ड) यह सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से कि विचाराधीन केंद्री अवैध रूप से लम्बे समय तक जेलों में सजाने काटें, राज्य सरकारों संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को सावधिक रूप से विचारणाधीन केंद्रियों के मामलों की समीक्षा करने के लिए राज्यों और जिला

स्तर की समितियां स्थापित करने, गरीब तथा असहाय केंद्रियों को कानूनी सहायता देने की व्यवस्था करने और मामलों का अन्वेषण और जांच करने के लिए निर्धारित समय सीमा के बारे में दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के उप-बन्धों का सम्भवी से पालन करने की सलाह दी गई है। उनसे समय-समय पर उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए निदेशों की दृष्टि से विचारणाधीन केंद्रियों के मामलों की जांच करने का भी अनुरोध किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कुछ राज्यों में अतिरिक्त न्यायालय स्थापित करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	विचारणाधीन केंद्री
1	2	3
1.	असम	2441
*2.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	11006
*3.	बिहार	20414
*4.	गुजरात	1550
5.	हरियाणा	1217
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	158
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	326
8.	कर्नाटक	2831
9.	केरल	1478
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	8929
11.	महाराष्ट्र	8747
12.	मणिपुर	339
13.	मेघालय	234

1.

2

3

14.	नागार्लेण्ड	322
15.	उड़ीसा	4364
16.	पंजाब	3134
17.	राजस्थान	3225
18.	सिक्किम	39
19.	तमिलनाडु	3091
20.	त्रिपुरा	242
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	16974
*22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	7328
23.	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	35
24.	अरण्याचल प्रदेश	शून्य
25.	चण्डीगढ़	78
26.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	5
*27.	दिल्ली	2109
*28.	गोवा, दमण और दीव	64
29.	लक्षद्वीप	—
30.	मिजोरम	310
31.	पाण्डिचेरी	58

*31-12-82 को

जेलों में सड़ रहे कैदी

4105. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न जेलों में 14 वर्ष से अधिक समय से जेलों में सड़ रहे कैदियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने ऐसे सभी कैदियों के मामलों की पुनरीक्षा की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पुनरीक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप, राज्य-वार कितने कैदी रिहा किये गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार से रिहा किये गये कैदियों के पुनर्वास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई सहायता देती है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के

अन्तर्गत राज्य-वार कितनी सहायता धन-राशि दी गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) जेल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण भारत सरकार ऐसे आंकड़े नहीं रखती ।

(घ) जो नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Incentives to M.R.T.P. and FERA Companies for setting up Nucleus Plant in Backward Areas

4106. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give additional incentives to those MRTP and FERA companies which are willing to set up nucleus plants in industrially backward districts;

(b) if so, whether some major concessions are being offered to them;

(c) if so, the concessions that are being provided to them; and

(d) how many have so far been offered to set up plants in the backward areas and the concessions being provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) MRTP/FEA Companies are entitled to the following additional concessions and incentives available to all Nucleus Plants :

1. Intercorporate investment on a case to case basis upto a ceiling of 30% instead of the present ceiling of 10% under Section 372 (1) of the Companies Act.

2. Non-application of conver-

tibility clause imposed by the term lending institutions for a period of 7 years from the date of sanction or 5 years from the date of disbursement, whichever is later.

3. An additional incentive of 5% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs in respect of investments made in category 'B' of the backward area districts. The details are contained in the Press Note of 27th April, 1983.

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

स्व-रोजगार योजना

4107. श्रीकृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "दिल्ली में स्नातकों से बेलदार और कुली के काम" शीर्षक से 29 जनवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है ; और

(ख) शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्व-रोजगार स्थापित करने में समर्थ बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और उनको सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही सुविधाओं का ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभी रामा राव) : (क) जो, हाँ ।

(ख) प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 1983 को दिये गए स्वतंत्रता दिवस के भाषण के अनुसार 10 लाख से अधिक जन-संख्या वाले शहरों को छोड़कर समग्र देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए एक विशेष

योजना शुरू की गई है। योजना के अन्तर्गत उन शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों का पता लगाने के बाद, जो मैट्रिक (इसवीं कक्षा) पास हैं अथवा अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त हैं तथा जिनकी आयु 18 से 35 वर्ष के बीच है, और जो समाज के सम्पन्न वर्गों से सम्बद्ध नहीं हैं वेंक ऐसे प्रत्येक उद्यमी को जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कृतिक बल की सिफारिश पर 25,000/- रु० से अनधिक तक का मिश्रित ऋण प्रदान करेंगे। ये कृतिक बल उद्योग सेवा अथवा व्यवसायिक क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से स्व-रोजगार उद्यमों के लिए जीव्य परियोजनाएं तैयार करने में भी उनकी मदद करेंगे। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से सहायता वेंकों से संविदाकृत ऋण के 25 प्रतिशत तक की पूँजी राज-सहायता के रूप में दी जाएगी।

Modernisation and Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

4108. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) who have been entrusted with the job of renovation, modernisation and expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) whether they have completed their jobs of technical and other reports;

(c) if so, whether they have been given green signal to start work; and

(d) whether the British Minister for Overseas said anything in Calcutta in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The scheme for the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant will be implemented by the Steel Authority of India after it is approved by Government.

(b) and (c) The Steel Authority of India has prepared a feasibility report for this and this is under the consideration of the Government.

(d) In August, 1983, the British Government suggested that out of the bilateral aid offered by the British Government to the Indian Government £ 20 million per year for five years could be utilised for this project.

Equalisation of Freight of Iron, Steel and Cement

4109. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) when or on which date the equalisation of freight of iron, steel and cement will start;

(b) when will this phasing out scheme be completed; and

(c) has the date for phasing out been decided; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES : (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) :

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

प्रौद्योगिक साइसेंस जारी करना

4111. श्री हरीश रावत : इया उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में, अलग-अलग, विभिन्न उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए, कितने आशय-पत्र और साइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं;

(ख) इनमें से कितने आशय-पत्र और साइसेंस सरकारी क्षेत्र, संयुक्त क्षेत्र और

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए अलग-अलग जारी किए गए हैं;

(ग) इनमें से कितने आशय-पत्रों और लाइसेंसों का प्रत्येक राज्य, ने उस विशिष्ट उद्योग की स्थापना के लिए उपयोग किया, जिसके लिए वे जारी किए गए थे; और

(घ) कुल कितने आशय-पत्रों और लाइसेंसों का दो वर्ष से अधिक अवधि तक उपयोग नहीं किया गया और उनके समय पर उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) वर्ष 1980 से 1983 के दौरान जारी किये गये 3,960 आशय-पत्रों में से 3,215 आशय-पत्र गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों को स्वीकृत किये गये थे और 745 आशय-पत्र केन्द्र और राज्य के सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों जिसमें राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम सम्मिलित हैं, को स्वीकृत किये गये थे। इसी प्रकार इस अवधि के दौरान जारी किये गये 2,458 औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में से 2,168 लाइसेंस गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों को स्वीकृत किये गये थे और शेष 290 लाइसेंस केन्द्र और राज्य के सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों

को स्वीकृत किये गये थे।

(ग) और (घ) 1980 से 1983 के दौरान जारी किये गये 3,960 आशय-पत्रों में से 988 आशय-पत्र औद्योगिक लाइसेंस में परिवर्तित किये जा चुके हैं और 320 आशय-पत्रों को व्ययगत मान लिया गया है। 1980 से 1983 के दौरान जारी किये गये 2,458 औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में से 832 “कार्य जारी रखने” के लाइसेंस हैं। शेष 1,626 औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में से 313 लाइसेंस पहले ही कार्यान्वित किये जा चुके हैं और 8 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिये गये हैं।

जिन परियोजनाओं के लिए आशय-पत्र/औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं उन्हें शीघ्रता से कार्यान्वित किये जाने की दृष्टि उद्योग मंत्रालय ने सभी प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों से प्रत्येक मामले की प्रगति की समीक्षा करने और उन आशय-पत्रों/औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों को समाप्त कर देने के लिये कहा है जिन्होंने अनुमत वैधता अवधि के दौरान इन्हें कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है। राज्य सरकारों से भी अपने राज्यों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए स्वीकृत किये गये आशय-पत्रों/औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की मॉनीटरिंग करने के लिए प्रभावी तंत्र की व्यवस्था करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

विवरण

बां 1980 से 1983 के दोरान जारी किये गए श्रान्ति-पत्रों और श्रौद्धोगिक लाइसेंसों का राज्य-वार द्वयोरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	1980			1981			1982			1983		
		आशय	श्रौद्धो	आशय	श्रौद्धो	आशय	श्रौद्धो	पत्र	लाइ	पत्र	लाइ	पत्र	लाइ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	10	—	—
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	78	42	68	39	66	26	79	63	—	—	—	—
2.	अण्डमान और निकोबार	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	अण्णाचल प्रदेश	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	2	—	—	—	—
4.	असम	2	5	7	4	5	1	3	22	—	—	—	—
5.	बिहार	19	4	17	10	22	9	30	29	1	3	1	3
6.	चण्डीगढ़	—	1	1	1	4	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
7.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	दिल्ली	2	5	9	2	9	7	7	8	—	—	18	—
9.	गोआ, दमन और दीव	9	2	8	5	9	5	9	7	12	3	12	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. गुजरात	148	85	131	79	121	69	116		115	
11. हिमाचल प्रदेश	11	2	15	1	15	6	20		5	
12. हरियाणा	59	20	59	21	66	21	68	59		
13. जम्मू व काश्मीर	12	1	8	3	8	3	17	10		
14. कर्नाटक	73	40	58	25	85	34	74	65		
15. केरल	22	11	25	15	29	9	35	22		
16. लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकाब तथा अभी द्वीप समूह	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17. मध्य प्रदेश	47	18	30	15	63	9	54	30		
18. महाराष्ट्र	175	107	144	144	148	95	155	171		
19. मणिपुर	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
20. मेघालय	—	—	11	—	4	—	4	—	—	
21. मिजोरम	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22. नागालैंड	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	3	2	
23. उड़ीसा	14	8	32	5	43	10	25	14		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24. पांडिचेरी	1	—	3	1	2	1	10	10	3
25. पंजाब	38	18	46	17	39	14	45	45	169
26. राजस्थान	45	15	42	26	55	14	34	25	—
27. सिक्किम	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
28. तमिलनाडु	52	37	69	30	66	41	68	68	76
29. चिप्रुरा	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
30. उत्तर प्रदेश	80	30	77	24	111	22	128	128	98
31. पश्चिम बंगाल	55	23	43	34	37	27	45	45	71
32. राज्य का नाम नहीं दिया गया/ एक से अधिक राज्य	4	1	6	4	29	4	9	9	—
योग :	946	475	946	476	1043	432	1055	1075	

Criteria for Selection of Technical Personnel for Foreign Assignments

4112. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
Will the Minister of INDUSRTY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for selecting technical personnel for U. N. and similar assignments from the officers working in Small Industries Development Organisation;

(b) whether there is any reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for this; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The criteria are suitability with reference to the job description, seniority and competence of the officer selected.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Rules do not provide for such reservation.

पंजाब से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में स्कूटरों/मोटर साइकिलों के चलाये जाने पर अस्थायी रोक लागू किया जाना

4113. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में उग्रवादियों द्वारा अधिकांश हत्याएं स्कूटर अथवा मोटर साइकिल पर की जा रही हैं; और

(ख) हां, तो क्या सरकार उग्रवादियों की गतिविधियों से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में स्थिति पर नियंत्रण रखने की दृष्टि से स्कूटर और मोटर-साइकिल चलाने पर अस्थायी रोक लगाने पर विचार करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी०

बैंकटसुल्खाय्या) (क) : उग्रवादियों द्वारा की गई हत्या के कुछ मामलों में उन्होंने स्कूटरों अथवा मोटर साइकिलों का प्रयोग किया था ।

(ख) पंजाब सरकार ने राज्य में सभी जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को निदेश दिये थे कि 1 मार्च, 1984 से 15 दिन के लिए स्कूटर तथा मोटर साइकिल चलाने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाए । उनसे यह कहा गया है कि वे 15, मार्च 1984 के बाद इन वाहन के चलाने को अपने अनुभव तथा स्थिति की अपेक्षा के अनुसार नियमित करें ।

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति सूचि में जातियों/उपजातियों को सम्मिलित किया जाना

4114. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन जातियों और उप जातियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति की सूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय को विभिन्न राज्यों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) क्या इन सभी प्रस्तावों पर मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिंहा) : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघशासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में शामिल करने के लिए प्राप्त हुए प्रस्ताव लोकहित में प्रकट नहीं किये जा सकते । कुछ राज्य

सरकारों से टिप्पणियां अभी प्रत्याशित हैं और उन्हें नियमित रूप से स्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं। इस मामले में सभी राज्य सरकारों से टिप्पणियां प्राप्त होने के बाद ही अंतिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में आगे और संशोधन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 (2) और 342 (2) को ध्यान में रखकर संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।

Setting up of Mini Cement Plants in No Industry Districts

4115. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to encourage the establishment of Mini Cement Plants in the deficit areas and in no industry districts in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any guidelines in this regard;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) the places where these cement plants are likely to be located; and

(e) to what extent the problem of steep demand of cement would be solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):
(a) to (d) A copy of the guidelines on establishment of mini cement plants issued vide Press Note dt. 21.2.84 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7991/84].

(e) The installed capacity of cement industry at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan would be around 44 million tonnes (of which the share of mini cement plants is expected to be 0.677 million tonnes). In terms of production, the industry is expected to achieve 27 million tonnes of cement by the end of 1983-84 (of which the share of production of mini cement plants would be around 0.20 million tonnes). Every effort is being made to improve the existing capacity utilisation and expediting installation of additional capacity in the industry so that gap between the demand and targeted production in 1984-85 is reduced and availability of cement within the country improved further.

स्कूटर कारखानों के लिए आशय-पत्र

4116. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उन राज्यों में नाम क्या हैं, जिनके स्कूटर बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए आशय-पत्र जारी करने के आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं;

(ग) क्या कानून गैर-सरकारी उद्योग-पतियों का इन उद्योगों के कार्य आरम्भ करने से पूर्व ही उपभोक्ताओं से पंजीकरण राशि के रूप में करोड़ों रुपये एकत्र करने की अनुमति देता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पद्माभि रामाराव) : (क) सरकारी तथा

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्कूटरों का निर्माण करने वाले 9 कारखाने हैं।

(ख) कोई नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ग) और (घ) भावी तिथि में डिली-वरी करने के लिए मोटर-गाड़ियों की बुकिंग हेतु जमा-राशियाँ लेने की प्रथा एक सामान्य वाणिज्यिक प्रथा है और इस प्रकार इससे कम्पनी (जमाराशियों की स्वीकृति) नियम, 1975 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन नहीं होता है।

स्व-रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत

खंड-वार लाभान्वित लोग

4117. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 15 अगस्त, 1983 को प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा घोषित विशेष आर्थिक रोजगार कार्यक्रम से, देश के प्रत्येक विकास खंड में कितने-कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुँचा;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है;

(ग) क्या समृद्ध वर्गों के लोगों ने इस कार्यक्रम का अधिकतम लाभ उठाया है;

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक विकास खंड में कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुँचा तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है;

(ङ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इस कार्यक्रम की प्रगति की दर सन्तोषजनक नहीं है;

(च) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(छ) देश में इस कार्यक्रम को दूर-दूर तक और प्रभावशाली ढंग से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामाराव) : (क) से (घ) राज्य/

संघशासित प्रदेशों की सरकारों के अधीन जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के माध्यम शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए चलाई जा रही स्व-रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत सरकार लाभ ग्राहियों की संख्या अथवा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लाग-ग्राहियों के प्रतिशत के बारे में ब्लाक-वार जानकारी एकत्र नहीं करती।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) तथा (च) 6.3.1984 तक प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में 53,000 आवेदन प्राप्त हो चुके हैं; जिनमें से 21,135 आवेदनों की जांच की जा चुकी है और जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कृतिक बलों द्वारा सिफारिश करके बैंकों को भेजे जा चुके हैं। लगभग 3000 मामलों में बैंकों द्वारा पहले ही स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। इस प्रगति को असन्तोषजनक नहीं समझा गया है।

(छ) इस योजना के सप्रभावी क्रियान्वयन हेतु व्यापक प्रचार किया गया है, प्रत्येक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र में कृतिक बल कार्यरत हैं, निरन्पर समीक्षा की जा रही है और अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जाती है। मानिटरिंग विभिन्न स्तरों पर नियमित रूप से की जा रही है।

Plan outlay approved by North Eastern Council

4118. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern Council has an approved plan outlay for Rs. 107.75 crores for 1984-85; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The approved outlay for the N. E. C. 1984-85 Plan is Rs. 107.75 crores which includes Rs. 10 crores loan that might be raised from the L. I. C. Sectorwise details of the outlay approved are given below :

(Rs. crores)

Sector	Outlay for 1984-85
I. Agriculture & Allied Programmes	9.07
II. Water & Power Development	20.78*
III. Industries & Mining	5.92
IV. Transport & Communications	56.38
V. Manpower Development	9.01
VI. Social & Community Services	4.89
VII. General Services	1.70
Total	107.75

*Includes Rs. 10 crores LIC loan to be raised for Kopili Hydro electric project.

Setting up of Electronic Units in North-East

4119. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that North Eastern Council sponsored feasibility studies for setting up of electronic units in the North East for manufacturing items like TV sets, electronics watches, battery eliminators etc.; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The North Eastern Council got prepared feasibility studies for

- (i) Electronic watch (digital) Assembly Unit at Agartala;
- (ii) Radio and battery eliminator Assembly Unit at Itanagar; and
- (iii) Electronic Assembly Unit for TV receivers, public address

amplifiers, voltage stabilisers and battery eliminator at Imphal.

(b) The reports on the above studies have been made available to Governments of Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur, for further action.

SC/ST Employees working against Grade I to V Posts of Central Secretariate Official Language Service

4120. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees, Grade-wise working against Grades I, II, III, IV and V posts of Central Secretariat Official Language Service;

(b) how many in each Grade belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the action being taken to safeguard the interests of the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The required information is not readily available. The same is being collected from participating Ministries/ Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House after it becomes available.

(c) Necessary provision has been made in the Central Secretariate Official Language Service Rules in the matter of reservations, etc. for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, हरियाणा और मध्य प्रदेश से अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में परिवर्तन करने के बारे सिफारिशें

4121. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, हरियाणा और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी-अपनी अनुसूचित जातियों की सूचियों में कोई परिवर्तन और वृद्धि करने की कोई सिफारिश की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन जातियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इन राज्यों की अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में से निकालने अथवा जोड़ने की सिफारिश की गई है; और

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हाँ श्रीमान !

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची से निकालने या जोड़ने के लिए जातियों के

नाम लोकहित में नहीं बताये जा सकते ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों पर भारत के महापंजीयक के साथ विचार-विमर्श करके और किसी समुदाय को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए अपनाए जाने वाले संबंधित मापदण्डों, जो निम्न प्रकार से हैं, के अनुसार कार्रवाही की जा रही है :

अनुसूचित जाति

छुमाछूत की परम्परागत प्रथा से उत्पन्न अत्यन्त सामाजिक, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक पिछ़ड़ापन ।

अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ

आदिम जनजाति विशेषता, विशिष्ट संस्कृति, भौगोलिक रूप से पृथकता, समुदाय के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करने में शर्म और पिछड़ेपन के संकेत ।

Setting up of Nickel Project in Orissa

4123. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up a Nickel Project based on the mines at Sukinda in Orissa for the last decade ; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Sanction was issued in 1974; based on preliminary feasibility report envisaging the use of indigenous technology for setting up of Sukinda Nickel Project. However, the Project could not progress as the indigenous technology chosen failed when tried on pilot plant scale.

The indigenous technology having failed, foreign consultancy had to be chosen judiciously. An expert deputed by Canadian International Development Agency carried out a preliminary evaluation of the available data and according to his report, it would be necessary undertake additional exploration, laboratory and Pilot Plant Test work before a feasibility report can be prepared. A scheme for additional exploration has been prepared. Officers were invited from foreign consultants for review of exploration data and laboratory and pilot plant test work. After selection of a suitable consultant, which is at an advanced stage, the whole question of taking up additional exploration and test work on the ore will be considered.

Development of Remote Sensing Techniques

4124. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATTNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the plans of the Department of Space for developing remote-sensing technique in 1985 and onwards;

(b) the steps taken from utilisation of remote-sensing technique for the benefit of the people in different fields of development; and

(c) the assistance given or proposed to be given to the States to develop capability for utilisation of remote-sensing technique ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Planning and implementation of satellite based remote sensing system for earth resources survey has been undertaken. The first of the series of India Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS-1A) is scheduled for launch in 1986. The existing facilities in the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) for acquisition and dissemination of data acquired from sensors on aircraft and on satellites are proposed

to be augmented for meeting the IRS requirements.

(b) The data acquired by NRSA are widely distributed to various user agencies both in the Central and State Governments for application in areas such as agriculture, hydrology, meteorology, fisheries, geology, environment monitoring, forestry; oceanography and crop disease surveillance. For the speedy introduction of remote sensing techniques in the user-agencies, a Planning Committee of the National Natural Resources Management System (PC-NNRMS) has been established.

(c) Department of Space has conducted a number of joint experiments with State Government agencies and these will be continued. NRSA has conducted aerial and satellite-based remote sensing surveys for user organisations in the various States. Almost all States have utilised the remote sensing facilities in carrying out joint experiments. After the launch and operationalisation of the IRS-1A Satellite in 1986, the scope of remote sensing applications available to the various user agencies will get further widened.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Station in Eastern Region

4125. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up nuclear power stations in the Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

People living below Poverty Line in the Country

4126. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people living below poverty line till December, 1983 in each State and Union Territory;

(b) whether it is a fact that more people are living below poverty line in the rural areas than in urban areas;

(c) if so, whether Government have found out the reasons for this; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and steps which Government propose to take raise the standard of living of the rural areas people in the country, and how much time it will take ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The state-wise estimates of poverty are based on the periodic consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The last survey for which data are available pertains to the year 1977-78. The latest survey was conducted in the year 1983 and the results are yet to become available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The majority of our population lives in the rural areas. The percentage of population below the poverty line is also higher in the rural areas. This is primarily attributable to the higher level of disguised unemployment, and the low productivity levels. Even though there is a constant endeavour to raise the people above the poverty line, it is difficult to estimate precisely the time frame for complete eradication of rural poverty. The Government of India have already taken steps in this regard and a number of specific programmes involving a direct attack on poverty have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Some of the important

programmes in this regard are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and the Rural Landless Employment Programme introduced from August, 1983. The 20-Point Programme in general is also aimed towards the same end of alleviation of poverty.

Setting up of Cement Factory in the Area of Narmada Project

4127. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the stone reserve which have been found in the area of Narmada project are of a good quality for preparing cement; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to set up a mini cement factory in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government of Gujarat have reported that some small, scattered and isolated pockets of good quality limestone are reported to occur in and around the Narmada Project Area. However, no cement plant could be planned on such small, scattered and isolated pockets.

Industrialisation of Assam

4128. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the expert team of the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs had recently visited Assam and advised the State Government for speedy industrialisation in the small and medium sectors;

(b) if so, the details of industries identified and the suggestions made for development of industries; and

(c) the nature of assistance to be provided by the Centre to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State of Assam has been included in Category 'A' of the Backward Areas. The Central Government is already providing to the entrepreneurs setting up industries in this State, overriding priority in the grant of Industrial Licences, Central Investment Subsidy at the rate of 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs and Transport Subsidy. The All India Term Lending Institutions are providing Concessional Finance. In addition to these concessions/incentives, entrepreneurs setting up industries in this State are also entitled to Tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by Small Scale Industries, consultancy for technical services, interest subsidy, seed/margin money assistance and comprehensive range of extension services and support through the District Industries Centres.

MRTP/FERA Companies have been permitted to set up Non-Appendix-I industries not reserved for small scale sector with an export obligation of 30%.

Central assistance for the development of infrastructural facilities in No-Industry District will be given to the State Government to the extent of 1/3rd of the total cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per district.

Approval of Projects in M.P.

4129. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have recently approved a few projects in Madhya Pradesh in technical collaboration with foreign companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of foreign collaboration proposals approved, including the names of Indian and Foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of collaboration, are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Cases Pending under Self-employment Scheme in Vidisha and Raisen

4130. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be please to state :

(a) whether various cases sanctioned under self-employment schemes by DIC Vidisha and Raisen districts are still pending with the bankers due to non availability of funds for this scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of proposals sent to different branches of the Nationalised Banks in these two districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The question of non-availability of funds with the Bankers for the Self-employment Schemes does not arise. Until the end of February, 1984, DIC Raisen is reported to have scrutinised and recommended 204 cases to Banks who had till then sanctioned 75 cases. In Vidisha, DIC Task Force is reported to have scrutinised and recommended 86 cases till the end of February, 1984 and the Banks till then had sanctioned 40 cases.

West Bengal Outlay in the Seventh Plan

4131. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government held discussion with him and the Planning Commission about the State's outlay in the Seventh Plan, which has been considerably pruned down as compared to other States like U.P. ;

(b) if so, the reasons for reducing the outlay of West Bengal; and

(c) whether Planning Commission have considered the West Bengal Government's plea in this behalf and raised its outlay and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Persons Killed in Bomb Explosions and Arson in Punjab

4132. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily "Hindustan" dated 29 January, 1984 under the caption 'Punjab Mein Aagjani Wa Bam Visphot Mein Char Marc' (Four persons killed in bomb explosions are arson in Punjab);

(b) if so, additional measures taken by Government to check such incidents so that the anti social elements may not harm in any way the persons living in Punjab; and

(c) the number of culprits arrested during the last one year indicating the offences committed by them and the punishment awarded to them and the total number of persons killed in these incidents in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Government have seen the news-item,

(b) The Government have taken various steps to check the activities of such elements in Punjab. These include the conducting of raids and organising of nakabandis to arrest wanted persons and to seize unlicensed arms and ammunition and deployment of additional police forces. A better deployment of police intensive patrolling & gearing up of the intelligence machinery has also been done. The Punjab Disturbed Areas Act, 1983 and the Chandigarh Disturbed Areas Act, 1983, have been enacted. The State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have been declared disturbed areas under these Acts. Special powers have been provided to the Armed Forces under the Armed Forces (Punjab and Chandigarh) Special Powers Act, 1983 to assist the law enforcing agencies. Some areas in the State have been declared as disturbed area under this Act.

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

Number and Location of Atomic Power Plants under Construction in the Country

4133. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of Atomic Plants under construction in country at present;

(b) the time limit fixed for completing the construction of these plants and the approximate cost involved in for each plant at that time;

(c) by when these are likely to be complete; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the estimates of these Plants have been revised and now the cost will be more than the original estimates, if so, by how much for each projects and what are the main reasons therefor ?

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

Statement

(a) to (b) :

S. No. Atomic Power Plants under construction

Original schedule of completion

Original cost estimate

Reasons for increase in cost estimate

(Rs. in crores)

Present schedule of completion

Revised cost estimates

Reasons for increase in cost estimate

1. Madras Atomic Power Project
Kalyakkam, Dist. Chengalpattu,
Tamil Nadu.

Unit-II
1976
70.63
1984-84
(i) escalation in cost of components and materials.

2. Narora Atomic Power Project
Narora, Dist. Bulandshahr
Uttar Pradesh.

Unit-I
1981
209.89
1987-88
399.64
(ii) design modifications to incorporate cooling towers and to meet current safety requirement.

Unit-II
1982
1988-89
(iii) change in scope including augmentation of heavy water upgrade and waste management facilities.

(iv) new work.

3. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project,
Kakrapar, Dist. Surat,
Gujarat.

Unit-I
1990
382.52
1990-91
1991-92
No revision

Production of Electronic Goods

4134. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of electronics goods has not gone up sufficiently during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps being taken to expand the production of electronic goods in the country during the current year 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Department of Electronics has been taking a number of measures as part of a total strategy to expand our electronics production as rapidly as possible, through an industrial structure which is maximally self reliant and technologically contemporary. These measures range from : industrial licensing policies which promote the setting up of production capacities governed by techno-economic considerations and volume production at the most economic level; planning with the major government/public sector users of electronics, their future/up-coming requirements and promoting and coordinating the setting up of domestic production capacity to meet these requirements, production and R & D investments by Government in key high technology areas e.g. LSI/VLSI, microwave tubes, silicon and main-frame medium size computers, a major Development and Engineering programme on a state-of-art electronic switching system (ESS) and for the telecommunication network of the country; R & D promotion and technology development on a range of systems, equipment, components and materials; Centres of Excellence in frontier technologies/applications of electronics e.g.

fibre-optics; telematics, electronics in agriculture and education, major manpower training programme in computers; control and instrumentation, communications and semiconductors. By their very nature the impact of these measures will be felt over a number of years rather than in any particular/single year such as 1984. This is reflected in the fact that, over the period 1976-79 our electronic industry expanded at an average rate of around 20% and that this average rate has increased to around 25% over 1980-83. However, the steps taken in the last 2-3 years and the areas in which electronic production is consequently expected to expand significantly during 1984, are briefly indicated below :

Fiscal Measures :

The fiscal components of the "Measures to further Accelerate the Rapid Development of Electronics" announced in Parliament on August 18, 1983 was basically directed at reducing the prices of electronic products manufactured in the country. For example, the customs duty on imported components such as CTV tubes, integrated circuits, resistors capacitors, etc. has been reduced from 158% to 75%, the customs duty on capital equipment initially needed for manufacture of electronics products, has been reduced from 35% to 25% the excise duty on CTV receivers has been reduced from 25% + 5% surcharge to 15%, for B & W sets with a screen size below 51 cms., this has been reduced to 5%. Cost benefits are also likely to arise from bulk purchase of components particularly Colour TV tubes by ETTDC. As a result, the prices of a number of consumer electronic products and components have already been reduced. These are indicated in *Annexure-I* laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7992/84].

Explantion of TV Broadcasting :

In June, 1983 Government launched a Special Plan for the Expansion of the TV Network so as to provide TV cover-

age over an area encompassing approx. 70% of our population as compared to the 30% which existed at that time. This expansion of TV coverage is being realised by setting up 113 Low Power TV Transmitters (LPTs) and 26 High Power TV Transmitters (HPTs). What is more, by using the TV broadcast capability of our national satellite INSAT-1B along with a Satellite Terminals at each of the TV transmitters capable of receiving such TV broadcasts from INSAT (So-called TV Receive-only Terminals), the Special Plan involves connecting all the 139 transmitters into a national network and hence providing national TV programmes to the 70% population coverage. Simultaneously, the capacity of Doordarshan, the National Council of Educational Research and Training, the Film and TV Institute, Pune and private programme producers, to produce TV programmes of various types to be put on this vastly expanded TV network, is also being enhanced through the setting up/expansions of TV studios, provision of portables TV cameras and video recorders etc. This whole programme has generated to date a requirement for around Rs. 62 crores worth of high technology professional electronic equipment of various types. Working closely with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Department of Electronics has mobilised several Public sector companies, BEL, GCEL, ECIL, KELTRON and the Space Applications Centre to undertake the manufacture and supply of all the electronic equipment entirely indigenously. This has called for technical planning, promotion and coordination, ensuring provision of critical inputs of production equipment, components and materials and manpower, to tight time schedules, and speedy provision of the necessary industrial and import licences etc. As a result, around 90% of the total requirements of Rs. 62 crores, i.e. around Rs. 55 crores of additional production is expected during 1984-85 with the remaining 10% required for 1985-86 being prepared for supply in that year. What is more, about half of this Rs. 55 crore supply (that relat-

ing to the TV transmitters and TVRO terminals) would be based on indigenous R & D/Knowhow.

TV Receivers :

A particularly important consequence of the Fiscal Measures indicated above is the introduction by two existing TV set manufacturers Black and White TV sets of 31 cms. screen size at a customer price including all taxes and duties in Delhi of between Rs. 1265/- and Rs. 1500/-. One of these manufacturers has reported sale of 5000 of such TV sets up to the end of February, 1984. This manufacturer expects to sell around 50,000 such TV sets during 1984-85.

The same fiscal incentives combined with an industrial licensing policy for colour TV (CTV) sets which set no upper limit on the production capacity approved by Government has resulted in at least three manufacturers already having announced CTV sets at a customer price including all taxes and duties in Delhi between Rs. 5570 and Rs. 5862. The leading central public sector TV set manufacturer, ECIL has also reported registration of around 30,000 CTV sets to date for supply during 1984.

The massive expansion in TV transmission Coverage provided by the Special Plan described in the previous section, should result in a major expansion in demand for and hence production of TV receiver, both Black and White and Colour, TV receiver production during 1983; is provisionally estimated to be around 7 lakh sets worth around Rs. 149 crores. It is difficult to indicate price figures for such production in 1984, because the expanded TV coverage provided by the Special Plan will become effective only in a phased manner from around June to October, and because the TV receiver industry will have to gear itself up both to launch commercial scale production of colour TV sets in addition to Black, and White and also extend its marketing and servicing network to many new

cities and towns which would be getting TV coverage for the first time under the Special Plan. However, on the basis of available information, it is tentatively estimated that TV receiver production during 1984 could be in the range of 10 lakh to 12 lakh sets, both colour and Black and White taken together. This should result in an increase in electronics production of between Rs. 180 crores and Rs. 240 crores during 1984.

Communication :

During the past 3 years a number of steps have been taken to expand the production of communication equipment. These have included, promotion of indigenous development/production of switching, transmission and radio communication equipment; co-ordinated centralised purchase of technology for manufacture of Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchanges (PABX), Digital Electronic Rural Automatic Exchanges (ERAX) Electronic Telephones and promotion of new plants set up by State Electronic Corporations and I.T.I. As a result of these steps initiated during the past 3 years, it is expected that during the year 1984-85, the following communication equipments are likely to be manufactured : Digital Automatic Electronic Exchanges for the Army ; HF, VHF and UHF radio communication equipment; High Power Amplifiers for Satellite Earth Stations; Ground communication Equipment for Satellite Earth Stations; PCM Multiplex Equipment; FDM Multiplex Equipment; UHF Radio Relay Equipment and Microwave Radio Relay Equipment. The manufacture of these items is expected to result in incremental production of around Rs. 60 crores by 1984-85.

Computers :

Out of the 130 parties who have been given industrial approvals for the production of mini/micro computers, about 50 parties have started production. There are an estimated 60 models

of mini/micro computers in the market so far. During the year 1984-85, it is expected that more manufacturers will start production and the number of models of mini/micro computers may be in the range of 70 to 90. Production of computers has risen from Rs. 21 crores in 1982 to a provisional Rs. 63 crores in 1983. In 1984-85, this is expected to rise by about 25 per cent.

Controls, Instrumentation and Industrial Electronics :

Five organised sector companies, 2 in the public sector and 3 in the private sector have been encouraged to import technology from abroad on a wide range of controls, instrumentation and industrial electronics products. Three of these companies have set up production facilities for instrumentation and industrial electronics applications in a number of industries like Cement, fertilizer, steel, power stations, etc. Import substitution of this area is consistently growing. During 1984-85 it is expected that two more companies will go into production and two or three more units may be licensed in this area. A growth of about 20 per cent from the previous year is expected in this area.

Production of Cement

4135. SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cement production in the country increased by about 12.5 per cent this year (1983-84) over that in the last year (1982-83) ;

(b) if so, the cement production figures for the two years ; and

(c) the estimated cement requirement per annum and how far India has become self-sufficient in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Actual production of cement

during 1982-83 and anticipated production during 1983-84 and percentage increase are as under :

Actual production in 1982-83	Anticipated production in 1983-84	Percentage increase
(In million tonnes)		
23.30	27.00	5.8

(c) The Working Group on cement industry (1980-85) had projected the demand for cement by the end of 6th Five Year Plan (1984-85) around 38 million tonnes. Targetted production of cement for the year 1984-85 is 34.5 million tonnes. With better utilisation of existing capacity and installation of additional capacity, availability position of cement is expected to ease further.

Selling out of Public Sector Industrial Units

4136. SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Haryana Government proposal to sell half a dozen public sector industrial units to private sector ;

(b) whether these units include Haryana, concast, the biggest unit in the State Sector in Haryana, despite the fact that it has started showing operational profits ;

(c) whether Central Government have issued certain norms, rules or instructions regarding the nature of industries to be run in the State sector ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reasons assigned for proposed sell out to the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a), (b) and (d) The Government have been informed by the State Government that they are examining the feasibility of selling some Government owned factories which are running at a loss. These include M/s. Haryana Concast Limited, Hissar.

(c) Schedule 'A' of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 contains a list of 17 industries which are reserved for the public sector.

Aluminium Plant in Andhra Pradesh

4137. SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 8 lakh tonne alumina plant project in Andhra Pradesh remains on the shelf and even after over six years it is still a non-starter ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to take up the project expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) In 1980, the Soviets prepared a feasibility report for setting up alumina project in Andhra Pradesh based on the East Coast Bauxite deposits. The issues regarding financing of the project and product export to USSR, on long term basis, have not yet been resolved and are still under negotiations by the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.

Sick Units

4138. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of industrial units in the small and medium sectors have gone sick ;

(b) if so, their number, State wise ;
 (c) the reasons therefor ;
 (d) the steps Government propose to take to ease the situation ; and
 (e) whether Government have any proposal to take-over all the sick industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are being collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. Latest available Statewise data on Large and Small Scale sick industrial units as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India are shown in the enclosed statement.

ternal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness in India. Some of the principal causes of industrial sickness are fault planning, 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 infra-structural constraints.

(d) Government have announced certain policy measures for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions to deal with industrial sickness. Salient features of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

(c) A number of causes, both in-

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

State/Union Territories	Large sick units (as at the end of June 1982)	SSI sick units (as at the end of December, 1982)
	No. of units	No. of units
1	2	3
West Bengal	111	11,201
Maharashtra	88	5,910
Uttar Pradesh	53	6,771
Gujarat	42	2,564
Tamil Nadu	35	8,111
Karnataka	20	4,094
Andhra Pradesh	13	4,595
Madhya Pradesh	16	1,197
Kerala	17	1,236
Bihar	13	2,504
Haryana	6	1,107

1

2

3

Rajasthan	6	689
Goa	4	133
Orissa	3	1,438
Punjab	3	1,085
Assam	2	2,565
Delhi	1	1,326
Pondichery	2	489
Himachal Pradesh	—	193
Jammu & Kashmir	—	449
Chandigarh	—	77
Manipur	—	385
Meghalaya	—	176
Nagaland	—	51
Tripura	—	177
Dadra; Nagar, Haveli	—	2
Andaman & Nicobar	—	22
Mizoram	—	2
	—	—
	435	58,549

विभागों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनु-
सूचित जनजाति के लोगों के
लिए आरक्षण नीति का
लागू न किया जाना

4139. श्री राम विलास पासवान :
क्ष्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें
अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-
जातियों के लिए आरक्षण नीति लागू नहीं
की जाती है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्रीमती
राम दुलारी सिन्हा) अनुसूचित जातियों
और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण

की नीति केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/
विभागों पर लागू होती है। फिर भी अनु-
सूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के
लिए आरक्षण संबंधी विवरणिका, छठा
संस्करण, के अध्याय 3 में यथा उपबंधित
नियुक्तियों की कतिपय रीतियों के संबंध में
दी गई सामान्य छूट के अलावा अंतरिक्ष,
इलेट्रानिकी विभाग में अनुसंधान करने के
लिए या अनुसंधान आयोजित करने, मार्ग
दर्शन करने और उसका संचालन करने के
लिए अपेक्षित सभी वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी
पदों और परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के अधीन
प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय में प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की
भर्ती के संबंध में इस आधार पर छूट दी

गई है कि उनके कार्य का स्वरूप इस तरह का है कि यदि उसे सर्वोत्तम प्रतिभा से युक्त और दक्ष व्यक्तियों की मदद से अधिक उत्कृष्ट ढंग से कार्यान्वयित किया जाए तो देश की वैज्ञानिक प्रगति और उन्नति में तेजी आ सकेगी, साथ ही इन पदों की संख्या भी इतनी अधिक नहीं है जिससे कि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के हितों पर बहुत अधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता हो।

Price Rise of Tyres

4140. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
PROE. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Times of India on 22 February, 1984 wherein it has been stated that tyre manufacturing companies have increased the prices of tyres Rs. 800/- per tyre;

(b) whether it has also been stated during the meeting on 8th February, 1984, that tyre manufacturing companies agreed to supply tyres ranging from Rs. 1700/- to Rs. 1770/- per tyre;

(c) the reasons for which hike in the prices of tyres;

(d) reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the press report, Association of State Road Transport Undertakings stated that tyre companies have increased the price per tyre Rs. 800/-.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Tyre companies, which negotiated with State Road Transport Undertakings for supply of tyres; have denied that they have increased their prices by Rs. 800/- per tyre.

Import of Special Steel by Bogus Firms

4141. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Blitz dated the 18 February, 1984 wherein it has been stated that there is a loss to the Exchequer of about Rs. 6 cores in fraudulent import of special steel by a string of bogus firms which are based in Delhi and Bombay and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether an inquiry has since been conducted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information on the allegations in the paper report is being collected by the Ministry. The same will be placed on the Table of the House when collected.

Computerisation Policy in the Country

4142. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government (present and further) in regard to computerisation in the country;

(b) Government's programme for the manufacture/import of computers of various sizes;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up an organisation in the private or public sector for the maintenance and repair of computers already installed in the country; and if so, what will be the layout of that organisation; and

(d) whether spare parts required for the repair of computers are available in the country and if not, Government's policy towards that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI S. M. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) A copy each of the following notifications/press note regarding the policy of Government (present and future) in regard to computerisation in the country is enclosed at *Annexures I, II and III* respectively laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7993/84].

1. Industrial and Technology for Minicomputer /Microprocessor based system—(*Annexure-I*);
2. Policy Guidelines for import of computers (as approved by the Cabinet on 4th December, 1975)—(*Annexure-II*); and
3. Press Note on New Policy and Procedures for projects of Computer Software Export (including import of computers for such projects, where found necessary—(*Annexure-III*).

(b) Micro, mini and medium size computers have been under manufacture at the central public sector company, Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) without foreign collaboration. In addition, under the Industrial and Technology Policy for the manufacture of Minicomputer/Microproces-

sor based systems announced in 1978 (*Annexure-I*); industrial approvals have been issued to 130 parties as of end 1983. As for medium size computers, in addition to ECIL, International Computers Indian Manufacture Limited are also making such computers but with foreign collaboration. According to available information, 20 companies were making computers (of all types) in 1981, 42 companies in 1982 and 50 in 1983.

Computers of types not covered by the indigenous manufacturing capability are permitted to be imported after the essentiality of the requirement/application area, has been evaluated by the Department of Electronics (DOE). Monitoring of such imports by DOE indicated that the majority of the imports involved medium size mainframe computers of capability greater than the TDC-332 of ECIL, the largest computer in manufacture in the country. Government has, therefore, decided to set up production of such medium size mainframe computers in the central public sector based on foreign technology. Bids for such foreign collaboration received against a global tender floated by the DOE, are currently under evaluation.

(c) The Computer Maintenance Corporation, a public sector organization set up by the DOE is already undertaking maintenance and repair of computers installed in the country. There is no proposal under Government's consideration to set up another organization in the public or private sector for this purpose, nor is there need for such an organisation.

(d) Spare parts, whether for imported or locally made computer, are available in the country partly from local production and partly from import.

Gap between Supply and Demand of Cement

4143. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cement industry has reached a crucial stage and is poised for rapid development on all fronts;

(b) if so, whether the target for technological advancement, manufacturing techniques and consumption of cement have been achieved to the greater extent;

(c) if so, whether the cement industry has made out a programme under which the demands for cement will be met during 1984; and

(d) if so, what will be the total gap between the supply and demand during the current year and to what extent Government are modernising and expanding the cement industry to fulfil this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d) Cement Industry has achieved an unprecedented growth in recent years in as much as the installed capacity which was 24.29 million tonnes at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan has gone upto 36.33 million tonnes and is expected to reach around 44 million tonnes by the end of the same Plan period. In terms of production, the industry is expected to achieve 27 million tonnes by the end of 1983-84 compared to 18.56 million tonnes achieved in 1980-81, representing an increase of 45.47%. The industry has reported that they have also drawn up modernisation/expansion plans such as conversion of wet to dry process, introduction of precalcinators, installation of captive diesel generating sets, pollution control equipments etc. Every effort is being made to improve the existing capacity utilisation and expediting installation of additional capacity in the industry so that the gap between the demand of 38 million tonnes as projected by the Working Group on cement industry and targetted production of 34.5 million tonnes in 1984-85 is reduced and availability of cement within the country improved further.

Decentralisation of Development Planning and Implementation System

4144. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-level Economic Advisory Council has expressed the view that the plan outlays are not designed as part of a more broadly conceived programme for raising productivity and broadening markets in the area in which the beneficiaries are located;

(b) if so, whether a report on decentralisation of development planning and implementation system in the States was presented to the Prime Minister on October 4, 1983;

(c) if so, whether Government have already examined the report;

(d) if so, whether the report has been sent to the Chief Ministers for their comments;

(e) whether the States' view have been received in this regard; and

(f) the final decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Yes, Sir. This is with reference to outlays on decentralised programmes of agricultural and rural development.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f) The Report of the Economic Advisory Council has been sent to the State Chief Ministers for their comments and the views of some of them have been received. However, generally speaking, Government are keen on decentralised planning. A set of guidelines for district planning was issued to the States as far back as in 1969. Recently, a scheme for strengthening the district planning machinery has been put into operation with effect from 1982-83.

Tightening of Licensing Policy

4145. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to tighten the industrial licensing mechanism with a view to curb the practice of presumption of industrial capacities;

(b) whether Ministry has decided to give up forthwith the liberal practice of granting extensions to letters of intent after the expiry date;

(c) if so, whether within this two-year period the holders of letters of intent are expected to have taken all the effective steps like the purchase of land, lining up the credit, concluding an agreement with the collaborator;

(d) if so, the number of letters of intent cancelled; and

(e) the measures being proposed by Government to take to check this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The industrial licensing mechanism is already oriented towards curbing the practice of pre-emption of industrial capacities.

(b) and (c) Letters of intent are issued initially for a period of 12 months. This period can be extended twice by six months at a time by the Administrative Ministries for valid reasons. Any further extension of time is done with the approval of the appropriate Approval Committee such as Licensing Committee, LC-cum-MRTP Committee etc. All effective steps to set up the undertaking are expected to be taken by the intentees during the original validity period or such extended period.

(d) During the period 1980 to

1983, 320 letters of intent were cancelled and/or treated as lapsed.

(e) Administrative Ministries have been requested to monitor closely the progress of implementation of the letter of intent and not to extend their validity period in case the progress made by the holder of letter of intent is not satisfactory.

Indo-GDR Collaboration in the Automobile Industry

4146. SHRI VILAS MUTTEM-WAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had invited European companies to collaborate with Indian Companies during his visit in 1982 and subsequently some companies from GDR did make offers for the same;

(b) whether a proposal was submitted to the Secretariat for Industrial Approval for approval of foreign collaboration in automobile/two-wheeler industry, if so, the dates of submission of applications and action taken;

(c) whether these collaboration matters were discussed at the highest level in Indo-GDR Joint Commission Meeting held at New Delhi during November, 1983, if so, what follow-up action has been taken in two wheeler industry; and

(d) the reasons for delaying approval of the GDR Collaboration and by what time Government will complete the process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) During the 5th session of the Indo-GDR Joint Commission held in September, 1982, the GDR side had expressed interest in cooperating with Indian organisations inter-alia in the auto industry particularly in the development of motorcycle industry.

(b) In May, 1983, a proposal was received from M/s. Balraj Aggarwal of Karnal for entering into a technical collaboration with M/s. Transport Machinen Export-Import, GDR. The proposal on examination was found to be incomplete and lacking technical details of the proposed product. The proposal was therefore, rejected and reasons of rejecting the proposal were communicated to the party.

(c) and (d) During discussions held with the GDR side in November, 1983, the GDR side had offered to provide all requisite information in this regard. A representation against the Government decision was also received from the Indian party in November, 1983. This representation is under consideration.

Nation-wide Debate on Seventh Plan

4147. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to call a Nation-wide debate on the Seventh Five Year Plan before it is finalised by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the opposition parties of the country will also be apprised and called for such a discussion on the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) The Government propose to consult as wide a cross-section of informed opinion in the country as is possible. This process has already started, and some discussions have already been held in the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Planning on which the Opposition Parties are also represented. Discussions have also been held with

the Panel of Economists appointed to advise the Planning Commission, and with representative bodies of trade and industry. This process of consultation and discussion will continue at all stages of formulation of the Seventh Plan. Finally the draft Seventh Five Year Plan, after it has been approved by the National Development Council will be placed before Parliament.

Shifting of Project to Seventh Plan

4148. SHRI B. D. SINGH :

SHRI RASHEED
MASOOD :

PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHTA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift large number of major projects included in the Sixth Plan to the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, stating the reasons for not taking up these projects during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) the estimated additional expenditure likely to be incurred on the implementation of these projects because of their postponement to the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Stainless Steel Sheets

4149. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering seriously to set up units to produce stainless steel sheets to save foreign exchange ;

(b) whether there is any further proposal to modernisation/expansion of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur ;

(c) whether any cold rolling units in private sector have been allowed ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The scheme for expansion of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur from a capacity of 160,000 tonnes per annum of ingot steel to 260,000 tonnes per annum of liquid steel approved by the Government in July, 1981 is under implementation.

(c) and (d) No new cold rolling units for the production of stainless sheets are allowed in the private sector : however, to allow flexibility in production and improving economic viability, the existing units licensed for cold rolling of sheets/strips/coils are permitted to diversify into the production of carbon and alloy steels including stainless steel sheets strips and coils.

Expansion Programme for Stainless Steel Factories

4150. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the special features of Stainless Steel expansion programme ;

(b) details of factories Government propose to start ;

(c) the capacity of each factory and where it will be located ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The expansion programme of the Alloy Steels Plant in Durgapur to meet the

increasing requirement of sophisticated grades of alloy steels including stainless steel, is under implementation.

Electric arc furnace units have also been allowed to diversify into the production of alloy steels including stainless steel.

The existing units licensed for cold rolling of sheets, strips and coils are also permitted to diversify into the production of carbon and alloy steels including stainless sheets, strips and coils.

(b) Government do not propose to start new factories for stainless steel, since the existing capacity together with an increase in this in the above manner, is considered adequate to fully meet the domestic requirements except in certain specific sizes and specifications which are required in small quantities, the domestic production of which will not be economical.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

योजना आयोग में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा

3 (3) का क्रियान्वयन

4151. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों को “क”, “ख” और “ग” तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके मंत्रालय के सांखिकीय विभाग और कार्यालयों द्वारा वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान पृथक्-पृथक् धारा 3 (3) की

क्रियान्विति की प्रतिशतता का राज्य-वार एवं वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) तीनों क्षेत्रों में उक्त सभी चौदह मुद्दों का शत-प्रतिशत कार्य द्विभाषी रूप में करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस०बी० चव्हाण):

(क) योजना आयोग जी, हाँ।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 (दिसम्बर, 1983 तक) में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के उपबन्धों का कार्यान्वयन शत-प्रतिशत रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) सांलियकी विभाग : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 का कार्यान्वयन

4152. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और लान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के “क” “ख” और “ग” क्षेत्रों के सभी राज्यों में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा

3 (3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुद्दों का द्विभाषी रूप में कार्यान्वयन करने का उपबन्ध है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके मंत्रालय और “क” “ख” और “ग” क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में स्थित उनके मंत्रालय, विभागों, संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और उपक्रमों में 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983 में पृथक्-पृथक् धारा 3 (3) के कार्यान्वयन की प्रतिशतता का राज्यवार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उक्त सभी तीनों क्षेत्रों में सभी 14 मुद्दों का कार्य द्विभाषी रूप में करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं; और

(घ) उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या किए जाने का विचार है?

इस्पात और लान मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० साल्वे) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) जहाँ तक इस्पात-विभाग और खान विभाग के सचिवालय का सम्बन्ध है, अपेक्षित जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। अनुलग्नक में दी गई जानकारी को देखने से पता चलेगा कि दोनों विभागों में राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के उपबन्धों का पूरी तरह पालन किया जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक मंत्रालय के “क” “ख” तथा “ग” राज्यों में स्थित सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों/उपक्रमों का सम्बन्ध है, जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

इस्पात विभाग

खान विभाग*

1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 1981-82 1982-83 1983-84

(सितम्बर, 1983 तक)

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7.	प्रेस विज्ञापित्यां	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
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11.	लाइसेस	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	परमिट	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	टैडर नोटिस	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	टैडर कार्म	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*टिप्पणी :—हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से पूँजेण लाइसेसों/खत्तन पट्टों के बारे में अंग्रेजी में प्राप्त हुई पुनरीक्षण याचिकाओं पर अद्यत्त्वायिक आदेश भी हिन्दी में पारित/जारी किए जा रहे हैं। वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 (31 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक)

में इस प्रकार के क्रमशः 395, 622 और 396 आदेश हिन्दी में जारी किए गए थे।

Proposal for Establishment of Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation of India

4153. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal regarding establishment of the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation of India ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the procedure going to be adopted ;

(c) whether Government have appointed any Committee to look into the problems such as minor forest products and consider their total potential vary ;

(d) whether State Governments are also having representation in the Committee ; and

(e) if so, the details regarding its composition and functions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
 (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is at preliminary stage. Constitution of a Committee for finalisation of bye-laws for setting up of a Tribal Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (TRIFED), is under Consideration.

(c) to (e) No Committee has been constituted by this Ministry for assessing the potential and problems in minor forest produce so far.

Cut in Plan Expenditure for Steel Sector

4154. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
 Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Sectors may be worst hit next year as a result of the 5 per cent cut in plan expenditure announced by the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so, whether it is very much on cards that the Steel Ministry is likely to cut down funds for Vizag Steel Plant and may not take up the modernisation of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants in the near future ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Separate provisions have been made for each of these projects and schemes (Visakhapatnam; Durgapur and Rourkela) and provisions have also been made for the purchase of technology (for the technological upgradation and modernisation of these steel plants) as well as their accelerated maintenance and repair.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Measure to Prevent Industrial Sickness

4155. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
 Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Small Scale Industries has submitted its report regarding 26,000 small sector under the sick list ; and

(b) the details of measures that have been formulated to prevent sickness in industrial units, as has been stated on the annual day celebration of the Press Club of India on 7 February, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : (a) and (b) According to the data on sick small industrial units as collected by the Reserve Bank of India, there were 26,973 small scale sick industrial units at the end of June, 1982. A Sample Survey of 7890 small scale units, selected on the basis of stratified random sampling has been carried out by the office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) during 1982-83 to assess the incidence of sickness, to identify causes and suggest measures for rehabilitating the sick units in the small scale sector. The report is under finalisation.

Project for Benzene in Kerala

4156. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have prepared a project for the production of benzene and sought the centre's approval ;

(b) if so, whether approval has been given ; and

(c) if so, the approved capacity of the project and other details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) An application for grant of letter of intent/industrial licence for the manufacture of Benzene, O-xylene and P-xylene was received from Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation in October, 1980 and was rejected as the source for supply of the base raw material required for the project had not been firmed up. A rejection letter was accordingly issued to the Corporation in December, 1980.

Setting up of Light Commercial Vehicle Factory in Madhya Pradesh

4157. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government to set up a light commercial vehicle factory in Madhya Pradesh in collaboration with Japan ;

(b) if so, the site selected for the location of that light commercial vehicle factory in Madhya Pradesh : and

(c) the cost of the project and the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) A proposal submitted by M/s. Eicher Goodearth Limited for setting up, in the State of Madhya Pradesh, a light commercial vehicle factory in collaboration with Mitsubishi Motor Corporation of Japan has been approved.

(b) The project is to be implemented in a centrally backward district and the selected site is yet to be advised by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

(c) The cost of the project as advised by the company is Rs. 92 million. The company is taking requisite steps for early implementation of this project.

Environmental Clearance for Early Execution of Narmada Sagar Project

4158. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether various aspects of the environmental problems tagged with the execution of Narmada Dam Project, Madhya Pradesh have been examined ;

(b) whether Narmada Sagar Project authorities have sought environmental clearance from the Centre ;

(c) if so, the environmental problems related to the above project ; and

(d) the steps taken for giving environmental clearance for the early execution of the above project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The environmental aspects of the Narmada Sagar Project are under study.

(c) and (d) The major environmental issues include inundation of forest lands, macro and micro climatic changes, reservoir induce seismicity, rehabilitation of affected population including the tribals, health effects due to soil and waterborne diseases, soilconservation in critical areas in the catchment and command area development for preventing water-logging and salinity conditions. The study in these aspects is under consideration.

SCs/STs Population Below Poverty Line

4159. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bihar, district-wise ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the population below poverty line ; and

(c) the details regarding any special plan, if any, to bring them above poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) No specific district-wise study has been conducted by the State Government of Bihar. However, it is generally known that almost all the Scheduled Castes and Seheduled Tribes families especially in the rural areas suffer from acute economic deprivation. In most of the places the entire SC and ST population have been taken as being below the poverty line.

(c) The State of Bihar, as in other States, has adopted the strategy of the Special Component Plan (SCP) as evolv-

ed during the Sixth Plan ; and have been formulating and implementing SCP every year to reach the target of assisting 50% of the SC and ST families to cross the poverty line at the end of the Sixth Plan.

इन्दौर में उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए केन्द्र की स्थापना

4160. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के अंतर्गत इन्दौर, मध्यप्रदेश में “उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए केन्द्रों की स्थापना के उद्देश्य क्या हैं; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है और यह केन्द्र कब तक कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देगा ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) इन्दौर में स्थापित किए जा रहे नये अनुसंधान केन्द्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य लेसरों, प्लाज्मा भौतिकी तथा त्वरकों जैसी प्रगत प्रौद्योगिकियों के संबंध में काम करना है।

(ख) आशा है कि यह केन्द्र वर्ष 1986-87 में काम करना शुरू कर देगा।

Gun Factory Unearthed in Bihar

4161. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the police uncarthered a mini gun factory at Malawan village in Bihar ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government have inquired about the gun factory from Bihar Government ;

(c) whether some persons were arrested in this connection ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Electronics Industry

4162. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was need to organise a fillip for the Electronics Industry ;

(b) whether it is fact that there was urgent need for India to catch up with developed countries in this crucial field ; and

(c) the steps Government would like to take toward sizeable development of this industry ?

THE DÉPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) Our electronics industry has made significant progress over the last decade, particularly in relation to Defence, Satellite-based TV and Telecommunication, Industrial Electronics and Computers. However, the pace of technical change in electronics is rapid. The requirements of electronic applications in our economy and society have also diversified greatly and become more sophisticated. The Department of Electronics is, therefore, taking a number of measures as part of total strategy to develop a self-reliant electronics industry which is technologically and industrially contemporary. These range

from : industrial licensing policies which promote the setting up of production capacities governed by techno-economic considerations, and volume production at the most economic level, fiscal incentives, production and R&D investment by Government in key high technology areas e.g. LSI/VLSI, microwave tubes, silicon and mainframe medium size computers; a major Development and Engineering programme on a state-of-art electronic switching system (ESS) for the telecommunication network of the country; R&D promotion and technology development in a range of systems, equipment, components and materials, centres of excellence in frontier technologies/applications of electronics e.g. fibre-optics, telematics, electronics in agriculture and education, major manpower training programmes in computers, control and instrumentation communications and semiconductors.

Profit and Loss of Steel Factories Under Steel Authority of India Limited

4163. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) profits and loss of steel factories under SAIL in the last three years giving factory-wise and year-wise break up in details ;

(b) whether there is a heavy loss last year, if so, facts in details giving the various factors contributing to that loss and the amount of loss attributable to each factory ; and

(c) steps taken to correct the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The profits and losses of the various SAIL units in the last three years are given above :

Profit (+)/Loss (-)
(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Bhilai Steel Plant	(+) 17.84	(+) 66.09	(+) 19.95
Durgapur Steel Plant	(-) 8.44	(+) 0.70	(-) 44.23
Rourkela Steel Plant (including Rourkela Fertilizer Plant).	(+) 13.97	(-) 21.72	(-) 74.99
Bokaro Steel Plant	(-) 17.30	(+) 6.54	(+) 18.09
Alloy Steels Plant	(-) 4.51	(-) 6.64	(-) 15.31
Salem Steel Plant	—	(-) 0.13	(-) 14.21
Other Units	(-) 0.55	(-) 5.67	(+) 4.94
Total for SAIL	(+) 1.01	(+) 39.17	(-) 105.76
IISCO	(-) 28.79	(-) 37.11	(-) 71.05

(b) The main reason for the losses of SAIL is that net realisation continues to be lower than the increase in costs, as set in the following table :

(All figures in Rs. crores)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Estimated increase in sales realisation of SAIL over the previous year (steel and pig iron)	125	311	231
Increase in costs over the previous year			
—raw materials, stores, spares, power	124	232	199
—salaries & wages	29	42	57
—maintenance	3	10	3
—depreciation	—1	9	9
—interest	15	11	78
Total increase in costs over the previous year of the above items.	170	304	346

The profit and loss position of SAIL plants in 1983-84 will be known only after the accounts for the year have been closed.

(c) In order to reduce the losses and improve performance, SAIL is making every efforts to diversify its product-mix to better match demand, accelerate sales by adoption of an aggressive marketing strategy and thereby reduce stocks of finished goods, raw materials, stores and spares and export surplus production. Special measures to achieve cost reduction by improving technological processes, better maintenance to maximise the availability of equipment by timely repairs, minimisation of purchases of stores and spares and restriction of expenditure in all possible ways, have been also adopted.

**Requirement of Colour TV Sets
During Seventh Plan**

4164. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated requirements of the colour T.V. sets in Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) number of companies granted licences to manufacture colour T.V. receivers ;

(c) total capacity sanctioned per annum ; and

(d) steps taken to ensure good quality of the products ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) CTV set production is only starting in 1984. At the same time under the Special TV Expansion Plan, TV transmission coverage is to increase from 30% at present to around 70% of the population by the end of 1984. For these and relevant reasons, it is difficult to indicate definitely how the CTV set demand will grow over the Seventh Plan. However, the estimates worked out on the basis of the criteria available and applied, indicate that the demand for CTV sets in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan can be estimated to range between 1.5 Million and 2 Million sets.

(b) As of 12.3.84, 86 Units in the organised sector and 368 in Small Scale Sector have been issued Letters of Intent/Small Scale Approvals for the manufacture of Colour T.V. sets.

(c) 7.07 million for Small Scale units as of 12.3.84 and around 4.2 million for organised sector as of 12.3.84.

(d) The manufacturers were required to establish a minimum complement of

production and test facilities to ensure performance and safety of the product.

Critical components (specifically the colour picture tube) have been indentified. Picture Tubes are being procured through ETTDC.

Department of Electronics has established comprehensive test facilities for testing and approval of CTV receivers at the Electronic Regional Test Laboratory [ERTL (N)], New Delhi and [ERTL (E)], Calcutta. Similar facilities are being established at [ERTL (W)], Bombay and Electronic Test And Development Centre, Bangalore, to cover all regions of the country.

Comprehensive specifications, methods of testing and procedures for initial approval of the product have also been finalised

Steps to bring down the Price of T.V. Sets

4165. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of TV sets manufactured during the last six months ;

(b) steps being taken to bring down the prices of TV sets ; and

(c) measures taken to ensure good quality ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The number of TV sets manufactured during the last six months (September '83 to February '84) is estimated to be around 3.5 lakh nos.

(b) The fiscal component of the "Measures to Further Accelerate the Rapid Development of Electronics" announced in Parliament on August 18, 1983 was basically directed at reducing the prices of electronic items manufa-c

tured in the country. As such, it also included various elements relating to TV Receivers ; e.g. the customs duty on imported components such as CTV tubes, integrated circuits, resistors, capacitors, etc. has been reduced from 158% to 75% ; the customs duty on capital equipment needed for manufacture of all electronic products including CTV receivers, has been reduced from 35% to 25% and the excise duty on CTV receivers has been reduced from 25%+5% surcharge on sets with a screen size of upto 51 cms to 15%. Cost benefits are also likely to arise from bulk purchase of components particularly Colour TV tubes by ETTDC. The prices of CTV sets may reduce further as bulk production and large scale marketing is undertaken by more manufacturers.

(c) The manufacturers were required to establish a minimum complement of production and test facilities to ensure performance and safety of the product.

Critical components (specifically the colour picture tube) have been identified. Picture tubes are being procured through the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC).

The Department of Electronics has established comprehensive test facilities for testing and approval of CTV receivers at the Electronic Regional Test Laboratory (ERTL), North at New Delhi and ERTL (East) at Calcutta. Similar facilities are being established at ERTL (West) at Bombay and Electronic Test and Development Centre at Bangalore, to cover all regions of the country.

Comprehensive specification methods of testing, and procedures for initial approval of the product, have been finalised.

Setting up Special Session Courts, for Trials of Bride Burning and Beating Cases in Delhi

4166. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether there has lately been a spurt in bride burning and beating cases in the Capital and the police takes too long to bring the guilty to book ; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up some Special Session Courts for speedy trials of all such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) While already one Court has been set apart exclusively for trying cases of crime against women in Delhi; earmarking of more courts for this purpose is under the consideration of the Government.

Details of Paper Plants which Remained Closed

4167. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of paper manufacturing plants which were lying closed or under lock-out as on 31st January, 1984 ;

(b) details of the same, including their capacity ; and

(c) whether large imports of paper of various varieties were made in 1983-84 and from which countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) 29 Paper manufacturing units borne on D.G.T.D.'s registers were lying closed or under lock-out as on 31st January, 1984. A list of such units including installed capacity is attached.

(c) Only a limited quantity of specialised varieties of paper was imported in 1983-84. Details of such imports are not yet available.

List of Paper Mills Closed referred to in the answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4167 for 21.3.84

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Titaghur Paper Mills	Kankinara (West Bengal)	35,000
2.	M/s Titaghur Paper Mills	Titaghur (West Bengal)	40,000
3.	M/s Ashok Paper Mills	Jogighopa (Assam)	27,000
4.	M/s Ashok Paper Mills	Rameshwar Nagar (Bihar)	13,500
5.	M/s Rohtas Industries	Dalmianagar (Bihar)	60,000
6.	M/s Bengal Paper Mills	Raniganj (West Bengal)	50,000
7.	M/s Schgal Paper Ltd.	Daruhera (Haryana)	15,000
8.	M/s Basant Paper Mills	Basant Nagar (U.P.)	5,275
9.	M/s Badekha Paper Mills	Tan darpura Manjangud (Karnataka)	9,000
10.	M/s Shivalik Cellulose	Gajraula Moradabad, U.P.	9,000
11.	M/s Kolleru Paper Ltd.	Bamueloru A.P.	10,000
12.	M/s North Bihar Sugar Mills	Narain Pur Distt. Champaran Bihar	7,500
13.	M/s Thakur Paper Mills	Sawastipur Bihar	3,000
14.	M/s Parshuram Paper Mills	Kherli Distt. Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)	2,100
15.	M/s Bombay Pulp & Paper Mfg. Co.	Dombivoli Bombay (M)	4,000

1	2	3	4
16.	M/s Gwalior Rayon Silk (Wvg.) Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Birlakootam Kozhikode (Kerala)	2,700
17.	M/s Valod Antyoday Sahkari Peper Mills	Dum Khal P.O. Valod Gujarat	3,000
18.	IPPCO Paper Mills	Distt. Thana (Maharashtra)	5,000
19.	M/s Kabini Paper Ltd.	Nanjangul Karnataka	3,000
20.	M/s Premier Paper & Board	Udyog Marg Kota, Rajasthan	3,000
21.	M/s Priti Paper Board Mills	Baranagar (West Bengal)	1,200
22.	M/s P.G. Paper Mills	Near Dum-Dum Rly. Station (West Bengal)	1,500
23.	M/s Swatantra Bharat Paper Mills	Distt. Ghaziabad U.P.	2,000
24.	M/s Aknos Paper Mills Ltd.	Ghaziabad, U.P.	1,500
25.	M/s Providence Paper Mills Ltd.	Santa Cruz Bombay (Maharashtra)	510
26.	M/s Shri Paper Mills & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Dharuhera Distt. Mohindergarh (Haryana)	1,500
27.	M/s Rani Sati Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Sahibabad Ghaziabad, U.P.	1,500
28.	M/s Bhargava Papers Pvt Ltd.	Ghaziabad (U.P.)	1,650
29.	M/s Govredhan Kagaz Udyog	Karavali Agra (U.P.)	1,200

**Accumulation of Saleable Slag at
Indian Iron Steel Company
Burnpur**

4168. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a huge accumulation of saleable slag at the IISCO plant in Burnpur ;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity and value of such slag ; and

(c) whether tenders have been called from would be purchasers and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) There is accumulation of slag dump in Burnpur Works of the Indian Iron and Steel Company because the demand for such dumped slag is not high.

(b) The exact quantity cannot be estimated as the dumping of the slag is going on since inception of the plant as a technical necessity.

(c) Yes, Sir. Order for 15,000 tonnes is already in hand.

Accumulation of Steel Wire Rods

4169. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a huge accumulation of steel wire rods at different stock yards of SAIL ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such surplus production ;

(c) whether it is proposed to utilise these stocks for making barbed wire for fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border ; and

(d) if so, whether there has been any firm order for this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Stocks of wire rods with the plants and homesales stockyards of Steel Authority of India Limited have declined to 47,600 tonnes on 1.3.1984 from 93,800 tonnes on 1.4.1983.

(c) and (d) The requirements of barbed wire for fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border are yet to be finalised.

Improvement in the Working of Gujarat Steel Tubes

4170. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Steel Tubes suffered a setback in its work ;

(b) if so, to what extent during 1982-83 and 1983-84 ; and

(c) the reasons thereof and the steps Government have taken to improve the working atmosphere ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) There has been no significant set-back in the production of Gujarat Steel Tubes, as seen from the following production figures :

1979-80	—	58,690 M.T.
1980-81	—	86,755 M.T.
1981-82	—	98,315 M.T.
1982-83	—	84,093 M.T.
1983-84	—	84,000 M.T. (likely)

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Central Sector Industries in Kerala

4171. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new industrial units which have been set up during the last four years in the Central Sector their State-wise list ;

(b) the reasons as to why Kerala, which is an industrially backward State has not been given prominence in the matter of setting up new industrial units in the Central Sector even though it is having all potentials for industry such as raw materials, manpower, energy and technical experts ; and

(c) whether Government would set up the next industrial unit in the Central Sector in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry 18 Public Sector Projects/Units have been set up during the last four years. The State-wise break-up is as follows :

States	No. of Units/ Projects
Andhra Pradesh	2
Bihar	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Haryana	1
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	2
Nagaland	1
Orissa	1
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	1
Uttar Pradesh	3
West Bengal	2

(b) and (c) Locational decisions regarding Central projects are taken on techno-economic considerations.

Upgradation of Technology

4172. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the most significant reason for the low productivity in various sectors of Indian Industry is the absence of concrete attempts to upgrade technology;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted to modernise the Indian Industry; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (c) Obsolete or inefficient technology *per se* is not necessarily the sole or even the most important reason for low productivity in segments of Indian industry. Other factors like inadequate power supply, scarcity of critical raw materials, poor industrial relations and improper utilisation of capacities and inefficient productivity techniques are also responsible for low productivity.

The objectives of the technology policy of the Government are the development of indigenous technology and efficient absorption and adaptation of imported technology appropriate to national priorities and resources. It has been recognised that in-house R & D Units in Industry provide a desirable and essential interface between efforts within National Laboratories as well as production in Industry. Encouragement is accordingly given to individual units for setting up in-house R & D Units with a view to absorbing, assimilating and adapting imported technology as well as development of advanced technology.

Steps to Combat Communalism to Safeguard Minorities

4173. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought information from the States on steps to combat communalism and safeguard the interest of the minorities as some slackness has crept in and new initiatives are lacking, despite the Prime Minister's recent directive on the subject;

(b) if so, whether there has been any response from the States in this regard; and

(c) the details regarding the information received by Union Government in this regard from various States so far as the question of their efforts in this regard is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Certain measures have been suggested to the State Governments to combat communal situations and to safeguard the interest of the minorities. A brief statement about the action initiated by the State Governments is given below :

- (1) State Governments are taking action to post experienced and impartial officers in the communally sensitive areas.
- (2) State Governments are taking action to reward officers for good work done in handling communal situations.
- (3) A number of State Governments have set up/earmarked special courts to quickly try the criminal cases arising out of communal riots.
- (4) State Governments have been giving suitable financial assistance to the victims of communal disturbances. Recently

certain guidelines on rehabilitation of and payment of ex-gratia grants to victims of communal riots have also been commended for consideration of the State Government.

- (5) Suitable action has also been initiated by States in order to curb the publication of objectionable and inflammatory writings. Objectionable books have been forfeited in some cases. Some states intend to bring in new law for this purpose. The Press Council has also been moved in the some cases.
- (6) State Governments have reported that they are taking steps to ensure that the benefit of developmental programmes accrue to the minority communities as well.

अभ्रक उत्पादन में निरन्तर गिरावट

4174. श्री रीति लाल प्रसाद घर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1980 से अभ्रक के उत्पादन में निरन्तर गिरावट आ रही है तथा अभ्रक खानों के श्रमिक बेरोजगार होते जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1975 से वर्ष-वार अभ्रक के उत्पादन के आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1975 में अभ्रक की कितनी खानों में काम चल रहा था तथा इस समय कितनी खानों में काम चल रहा है तथा सभी खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और स्थान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के०य० साल्वे) : (क) (ख) और (ग) भारतीय स्थान ब्यूरो के पास उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1975 से

1983 के दौरान अभ्रक का उत्पादन और अभ्रक खानों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

उत्पादन टनों में

वर्ष	औसत दैनिक श्रमिक	कूड़	छोजन व कतरन
1975	10,235	11,501	4,222
1976	7,962	9,494	4,306
1977	7,366	9,352	5,319
1978	6,848	9,593	4,681
1979	5,911	9,073	5,107
1980	6,662	7,934	4,393
1981	6,735	8,534	4,456
1982	6,599	8,776	4,574
1983	अप्राप्त	7,284	3,700

(अनन्तिम)

1983 में 209 अभ्रक खानों (अनन्तिम) में उत्पादन हो रहा था जबकि 1975 में इनकी संख्या 387 थी।

बिहार/पश्चिम बंगाल के विभिन्न जिलों में घुसपैठ

4175. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक जांच के दौरान पता चला है कि बिहार के पुनिया, कटिहार, किसन-गंज, संथाल परगना जिलों और पश्चिम बंगाल के सीमावर्ती जिलों में विदेशी नागरिकों की घुसपैठ बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है;

(ख) क्या जनसंख्या तथा राष्ट्रीय

विपदाओं में व्यापक वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार का विचार किसी भेद-के बिना, विदेशी नागरिकों को अपने देश में वापस भेजने का है; और

(ग) क्या इस दिशा में अब तक कोई प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बैकट सुब्रद्या) : (क) सीमा की पर्याप्त लम्बाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल में बंगलादेश राष्ट्रियों की घुसपैठ से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ख) घुसपैठियों को रोकने, उनका

पता लगाने और कानून के अन्तर्गत उनके विश्व आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को स्थाई अनुदेश दिए गए हैं।

(ग) सीमा सुरक्षा बल को सुदृढ़ कर दिया गया है, सीमा बाह्य चौकियां बढ़ा दी गई हैं और सीमा बाह्य चौकियों के बीच की औसत दूरी को कम किया गया है। भारत बंगलादेश सीमा के साथ-साथ कांटेदार तारों की बाढ़ लगाने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

Identification of Tumkur in Karnataka as Backward District

4176. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tumkur in Karnataka has been identified as a backward district;

(b) if so, steps taken to encourage developmental activities in that district; and

(c) whether any entrepreneurs have been helped to set up small scale industries in that district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Under the recategorised backward districts Tumkur is in Category 'C' of the Backward areas. Under the Government guidelines issued vide Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.1983 (copies available in the Parliament Library), Category 'C' areas are *inter alia* entitled to 10% Capital Investment Subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs; concessional finance from All India Term Lending Financial Institutions; Interest subsidy to Engineer Entrepreneurs; Income Tax Relief; assistance under District Industries Centre Programme.

In 1982-83, according to reports received, 611 entrepreneurs have set up new units in the Small Scale Sector in the district of Tumkur.

Licence for Ancillary Industries for Mopeds in Tumkur Karnataka

4177. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licence was issued to entrepreneurs in backward districts like Tumkur in Karnatak to develop ancillary industries needed for manufacturing mopeds;

(b) whether I.D.B.I. has given any loans to such entrepreneurs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) As per available records the following Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent have been issued for the manufacture of Auto Ancillaries in the backward Districts like Tumkur in Karnataka :

- (i) M/s. Kar Valves Ltd., Bangalore for the manufacture of engine valves;
- (ii) M/s. Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of Pistons, Piston Rings & Gudgeon Pins;
- (iii) DGTD registration to M/s. Karnataka State Industrial Development Corporation for manufacture of Shock Absorbers.

As regards financial assistance, the same would be known in the course of implementation of the approvals granted to the companies.

(c) Does not arise.

Verdit on Zip Fasteners

4178. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the inordinate delay of 18 months in giving the verdict on the zip fasteners by the De-Reservation Committee for the small scale sector; and

(b) when the decision on the private sectors zip fastener components project will be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Standing Committee on Reservaiton considered a proposal for dereservation of Zip fasteners in its meeting held on 2nd July, 1983. The Committee constituted a Study Team to examine the proposal in greater detail and to submit its report to the Committee. The Study Team has been directed to submit its report expeditiously.

(b) No proposal for manufacture of Zip fastener components is pending consideration of the Government.

SCs/STs Officials in the Department of Atomic Energy

4179. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Section Officers and Under Secretaries working in the Department of Atomic Energy and number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the cadre of C.S.S. as on 1.1.1984;

(b) whether it is a fact that due representation has not been given to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Department of Atomic Energy; and

(c) if so, Government's present policy to fill the gap in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There are 14 Section Officers and 5 Under Secretaries in position. There is no SC/ST officer in position in these cadres in DAE Secretariate as on 1.1.1984.

(b) It has not been found possible to give due representation to Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the cadre of SOs and Under Secretary as no eligible candidate qualified inspite of applying relaxed standards.

(c) Efforts will continue to be made to fill the gap by assessing performance to the eligible SC/ST candidates by relaxed standards.

SCs/STs Officials in the Department of Electronics

4180. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Section Officers and Under Secretaries working in the Department of Electronics and number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the cadre of C.S.S. as on 1.1.84 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due representation has not been given to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Department of Electronics ; and

(c) if so, Government's present policy to fill the gap in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) The requisite information is as given above ;

No. of Section Officers/Uuder Secretaries (as on 1.1.84)	Nos. of SCs Out of Col. 1	No. of STs Out of Col. 1
1	2	3
17 (Section Officers)	Two	NIL
1 (Under Secretary)	NIL	NIL

(b) and (c) The Department of Electronics follows the procedure laid down by Government for filling up reserved vacancies. Efforts are made to fill up reserved vacancies, *inter-alia*, by relaxing standards, where necessary, as provided under the rules. None of the Section Officers in position as on 1.1.1984, including the two Section Officers (Scheduled Caste) are yet eligible to be considered for appointment to the post of Under Secretary in the Department of Electronics in terms of the norms laid down for the purpose.

Deployment of Police per Thousand Citizen of Delhi

4181. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) details of police force deployed per thousand citizen of Delhi ;

(b) incident of murder per thousand citizen of Delhi in any year ; and

(c) average time taken by the police to investigate and prosecute such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Assuming a 5 per cent growth of population since the last census in 1981, and the present sanctioned strength of Delhi Police, the ratio of police personnel per thousand population works out to approximately 4.25.

(b) In the year 1983, 247 cases of murder were reported in Delhi. Average

incidence of murder per thousand population comes to 0.034.

(c) The average time taken by the police to investigate and challan murder cases is within six months of the date of registration.

पाली में स्व-नियोजन योजना

4182. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उन गरीब से गरीब शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्होंने स्व-नियोजन योजना के अंतर्गत 25,000 रुपये के ऋण के लिए आवेदन किया है;

(ख) राजस्थान के पाली जिले के 18 से 35 वर्ष के बीच के शिक्षित युवकों, जिन्हें यह ऋण दिया गया है, के ग्राम-वार नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनके द्वारा स्व-नियोजन योजना के अंतर्गत आजीविका कराने के लिए अब तक आरम्भ किए गए व्यवसायों अथवा उद्योगों का ब्यौरा है क्या ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं के लिए स्व-रोजगार की

योजना के अंतर्गत लाभग्राहियों के ब्यवहार का एक मानदंड यह है कि इनमें वे शिक्षित युवा शामिल नहीं हो सकते जिनके पास वित्त के वैकल्पिक साधन हैं और जो समाज के अपेक्षाकृत समृद्ध वर्ग के हैं। 6 मार्च, 1984 तक प्राप्त समाचारों के अनुसार देश में लगभग 9.20 लाख शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवाओं ने इस योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता के लिए आवेदन किया है।

(ख) यह योजना राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश सरकारों के अधीन जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वयन की जा रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार गांव-वार सूचना एकत्र नहीं करती। किन्तु फरवरी, 1984 के अंत तक पाली जिले में 858 मामलों की संख्या किए जाने और बैंकों को सिफारिश किए जाने की सूचना मिली है जिसमें से बैंकों द्वारा 375 मामले स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

(ग) उद्योग, सेवा या व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों में स्व-रोजगार उद्यम शुरू करने के लिए ऋण स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं। पाली जिले में, स्वीकृत किए 375 मामलों में से स्व-उद्यम के 96 मामले उद्योग के, 42 सेवा संबंधी और 237 लघु व्यावसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों के थे।

सातवीं योजना तैयार करते समय पंचायत समितियों और परिषदों से परामर्श लेना

4183. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृता सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों से परामर्श किया जाएगा;

(ख) क्या उक्त समितियों और जिला परिषदों द्वारा तैयार की गई ऐसी योजनाओं को, जिन पर संबंधित राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा विचार किए जाने के बाद योजना आयोग को अपने सुझावों के साथ प्रस्तुत की जाएंगी, सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप तैयार करते समय विचार में रखा जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को क्या मार्ग निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं और क्या उन मार्ग निर्देशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) योजना आयोग इस समय सातवीं योजना के लिए नीति पत्र तैयार करने में लगा हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा इसका अनुमोदन हो जाने पर यह वह आधार बनेगा जिस पर केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा योजना तैयार करने का व्यापक कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा। योजना तैयार करने सम्बन्धी वर्तमान कार्य प्रणाली में राज्य सरकारों को योजना निर्माण के कार्य में पूरी तरह शामिल किया जाता है, राष्ट्रीय योजना में राज्य सरकारों की योजनाएं शामिल होती हैं।

कार्यशील स्तर पर, सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करने के लिए नियुक्त विभिन्न कार्यकारी दलों में उन सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं जहां योजनागत स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं की योजना, कार्यान्वयन तथा प्रबलन में राज्य सरकारों की प्रमुख भूमिका होती है। नीति निर्माण स्तर पर सभी

राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद के सदस्य होते हैं जो मूल मामलों, राष्ट्रीय पंचवर्षीय योजना नीति, योजना के प्रारूप और अन्ततः अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने से पूर्व पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप पर भी विचार करती है।

Declaration of Mahavir Jayanti Holiday on 13th April, 1984

4184. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN : Will the Ministry of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhagwan Mahavir Jayanti is celebrated on Chaitra Sudhi Triyodashi;

(b) whether it has been confirmed by the astrologers both Jains and Hindus that this day happens on 13 April and not on 14 April, 1984 as has been notified by the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government propose to change the holiday of Mahavir Jayanti from 14 April, 1984 to 13 April, 1984 and getting it notified accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a)
Bhagwan Mahavir Jayanti is to be cele-
brated on the tithi Sukla Trayodashi of
the lunar month Chaitra which is
equivalent to Chaitra Sudi Triyodashi.

(b) and (c) Based on the representations received from different quarters and keeping in view the relevant aspects, Government of India have since issued instructions declaring holiday on Mahavir Jayanti on 13th April, 1984, in place of 14th April, 1984. Copy of Office Memorandum No. 12/5/84-JCA dated the 9th March, 1984 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7994/84].

राजस्थान के उद्योग विहीन जिलों में उद्योग लगाना

4185. श्री चतुर्भुजः क्या उद्योगः

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के ऐसे जिलों के बारे में एक सूची तैयार की गई है जहाँ कोई उच्योग नहीं है; यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे जिले कौन-कौन से हैं;

(ख) राजस्थान में “उद्योग विहीन जिले की सूची किस तारीख को प्रकाशित की गई थी तथा इस सूची के प्रकाशन के बाद किन किन जिलों को किस-किस वर्ष में संभावित योजनाओं में शामिल किया जाएगा ताकि उक्त जिलों में बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने में मदद मिल सके; और

(ग) क्या झालावाड़ जिले को उद्योग विहीन जिला घोषित किया गया है और यदि इसके औद्योगिकीकरण की कोई योजना हो, तो क्या वह सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पटटाभि रामा रावः) (क) राजस्थान में जैसलमेर और सिरोही जिले उद्योग रहित जिले माने गए हैं।

(ख) अगस्त 1982 में उद्योग रहित जिलों की सची तैयार की गई थी ।

1.4.83 से पिछड़े जिलों का पुनः वर्गीकरण हो जाने के बाद इन जिलों को वर्ग "क" में शामिल कर लिया गया है। यद्यपि निर्दिष्ट जिलों के औद्योगीकरण का मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का होता है, तथापि केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न प्रोत्साहनों द्वारा उनके प्रयत्नों में सहयोग देती है। उद्योग रहित जिलों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए संशोधित प्रोत्साहनों की घोषणा दिनांक 27.4.83 के प्रेस टिप्पणी में की

गई हैं जिसकी प्रतियां संसद के प्रस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Setting up of Cement and other Factories by M/s. Baroda Rayon Corporation

4186. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Baroda Rayon Corporation has applied for Industrial Licences to set up some new cement and other factories recently ; and

(b) if so, full details thereof and the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) During 1983 and 1984 (upto 16.3.1984), 3 applications under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 were received in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals from M/s. Baroda Rayon Corporation for grant of letters of intent/industrial licences for the manufacture of Cement, Oleum and Drugs.

The industrial licence application pertaining to the manufacture of Cement has been rejected. The applications for the manufacture of Oleum and Drugs are presently under consideration of the Government.

Purchase of M.V. Anastasis by M/s. M.S.T.C. Calcutta

4187. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. MSTC, Calcutta, purchased a vessel M.V. Anastasis in

December, 1980 for scrapping and whether permission was taken in writing from the Director-General of Shipping, as per circular No. TECH/1A/79-80, dated 4-5-1979 ; if not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the name of owners, Port of purchase/sale, price, date and place of the Memorandum of Agreement ;

(c) whether ship was sold and delivered to buyers alongwith crew if so, agreement/arrangements made regarding payment of wages and other dues to the crew ; and

(d) whether Master of the ship was neither discharged nor paid wages and other dues ; if so, why was the ship taken over for scrapping without defraying the maritime liabilities and without discharging the Master of the ship as required under the International Maritime Law and the Indian Merchant Act, 1958 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) M.V. Anastasis was purchased by MSTC for scrapping in December, 1980. MSTC has been allowed to import foreign flag vessels for scrapping as the canalising agency vide the Import Policy for the year 1980-81. Prior Approval of Director-General of Shipping was not required in this case.

(b) The vessel was sold to MSTC by M/s. Polasia Carriers Limited, London for US \$ 243896. The Memorandum of Agreement dated 10th December, 1980 was signed in Calutta. The vessel was delivered by the sellers under their own power at the Port of Delivery and as such there was not Port of Purchase/Sale in this case.

(c) The vessel was purchased with a guarantee from the sellers that she at the time of delivery was free from all encumbrances and maritime liens or any other debts whatsoever. The vessel was to be delivered to the buyer under her

own power at the risk and cost of the sellers at the Port of Delivery. There was no question of delivering the Crew to the buyer. As such no separate Agreement regarding payment of wages and other dues of the Crew was necessary.

(d) The matter regarding discharge and payment of wages and other dues of the Master of the Ship is sub judice.

The scrapping of the vessel was permitted by the High Court of Kerala after Steel Industrials Kerala Limited to whom she had been allotted by MSTC, deposited security as per direction of the High Court.

Declaration of Industrially Backward District in Kerala

4188. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Pathanam Thitta district of Kerala as an industrially backward district ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

स्कूटर इण्डिया लि० चलाने में कर्मचारियों की भागीदारी

4189. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारी घाटों के परिवेष्य में सरकार का स्कूटर इण्डिया लि० के कर्मचारियों को यह फर्म चलाने में भागीदारी प्रदान करने तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें औपचारिक अनुरोध करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री

पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) एकक की जीव्यता में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से, प्रबन्ध मंडल को सुदृढ़ बनाने, उत्पादों का विविधीकरण करने तथा संगठनात्मक ढांचे में कुछ परिवर्तन करने के प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

Joint Collaboration Protocol between India and Sweden

4190. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Sweden have signed a joint collaboration protocol to boost economic collaboration between the two countries ;

(b) if so, the various fields of good prospects in which Indo-Swedish joint ventures can be set up ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The 5th session of the Indo-Swedish Joint Commission for Economic Technical and Scientific Cooperation was held in New Delhi in February, 1984. A protocol was signed at the end of the session envisaging technical cooperation in areas such as steel, electronics, telecommunication, precision machinery, space technology, ocean technology, genetic engineering; power transmission and renewable sources of energy. The possibility of setting up of joint ventures in third countries in the areas of construction, industrial plants, railway lines and rolling stock was highlighted. The concerned organisations of the two countries will follow-up these possibilities.

Monetary Relief and Legal Aids to Victims of Atrocities of Weaker Sections

4191. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the 'Deccan Chronicle' of 16 February, 1984 that funds intended to provide monetary relief and legal aid to the victims of atrocities on weaker section of society remained largely unspent or were diverted to other purposes in the State of Andhra Pradesh ;

(a) whether it is also a fact that in case of several schemes formulated for the welfare of tribals, the development agencies could neither spend all the fund nor coordinate activities of the various development departments ; and

(c) if so, whether any clarification has been sought by the Central Government in this regard, and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Government is aware of the report appearing in the 'Deccan Chronicle'. The Ministry of Home Affairs does not provide any direct monetary relief and legal aid to the victims of atrocities on weaker sections of society.

(b) and (c) Utilisation of special Central Assistance by Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in Andhra Pradesh has been found to be satisfactory. However, utilisation of Tribal sub-Plan funds (flow from State Plan) in certain sectors has been found to be tardy.

While finalising Tribal sub-Plan 1984-85, State Government has been requested to undertake review of the progress in implementation in the State Level Implementation Committee of Tribal sub-Plan on a regular basis and strengthen the implementation machinery.

Approval to Non-resident Indians to Establish Export Oriented Units

4192. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted approval to 12 non-resident Indians

for establishment of 100 per cent export-oriented units in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the proposed units will be engaged in the manufacture of leather, sports and travel bags, etc. ;

(c) if so, the States where such units will be set up ;

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be set up ; and

(e) the assistance Government propose to give to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) During 1983 and 1984 (upto February), the Government have approved 11 proposals received from non-resident Indians for setting up of units under the 100% Export-Oriented Scheme.

(b) and (c) One of the units approved is for the manufacture readymade garments (sportswear) in Gujarat.

(d) A gestation period of one year is normally permitted to 100% Export Oriented Units.

(e) Under the 100% Export Oriented Scheme, units, including those owned or promoted by non-resident Indians, can be located anywhere in India and are eligible for duty-free imports of capital goods, raw materials and components. Indigenous supplies of capital goods, components and raw materials to these units are exempt from excise duty. Finished products shall also be exempt from excise and other central levies.

Imbalance in Hill Areas

4193. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated plans to remove the imbalances in hill areas as per announcement by Prime Minister at Itanagar on the 4 February, 1984 and if so, the full details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to convene a meeting of social/economic groups and the people representatives from hill areas in order to know the problems first hand and help take immediate corrective steps?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the Government policy of balanced regional development, the hill areas of the country have been receiving special attention from the Second Five Year Plan, but more vigorously from the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. 1974-75. The programme for development of the hill areas of the country is a Continuing one. Its details are given in Chapter 25 of the Sixth Five Year Plan document laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 6.5.1981.

(b) The Planning Commission have set up two Advisory Committees one for the Himalayan region and the other for the Western Ghats region under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission to advise on matters relating to socio-economic development of the two regions. Public men drawn from these regions and experts having intimate knowledge of the problems of hill areas are represented on the two Committees. further, in the context of the preparation of Seventh Five Year Plan, a Working Group on Hill Areas Development Programme has been constituted to which public men, social workers, economists and other experts having intimate knowledge of the problems of hill areas have been appointed. The Group is expected to analyse the problems of hill areas and suggest remedial measures.

Poverty in Rural Areas

4194. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural areas are worst hit by poverty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) It is a fact that the percentage of population below the poverty line is

higher in the rural than in the urban areas. Poverty estimates are based on periodic consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The latest two surveys for which data are available, as mentioned in the Sixth Plan document, reveal the following percentage of people below the poverty line.

	1972-73	1977-78
Rural Areas	54.1	50.8
Urban Areas	41.2	38.2
All India	51.5	48.1

Team Sent Abroad by ONGC to Study Various Computers

4195. SHRI RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have sent a team abroad to study the various computers available including that made by I.B.M.;

(b) whether an inter-ministerial team had already gone abroad in 1982 to study and select a computer system;

(c) if so, the recommendations of this team;

(d) the action taken on the recommendations; and

(e) whether the Department of Electronics is of the view that computerisation should be through the use of local mini-computers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI S. M. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Department of Electronics is of the view the certain types of user requirements can be met by local mini-computers. However, there are many applications which required large computers or computers with special hardware or software capabilities/facilities, e.g. the processing of the seismic exploration data for oil/gas collected by the ONGC, which cannot be met by local mini-computers.

12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Will the Government make a statement about DA for Central Government employees in this House ? It has done it in the other House. When I asked you earlier, you said, 'No, no.' ... What is this, Sir ? This is a matter for the Central Government. Who will speak for them ? Five instalments are already due.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : कल पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में उनकी रैलियां हुई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हल 377 में लिख कर दे दीजिए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed him. This is improper.

आप लिख कर दें, मैं पता करूँगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of adjournment motion... You are also an educated person.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question.

आप लिख कर दें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय और सरकार

की तरफ से बारबार कहा जाता है कि पासेकर एकाई लागू किया जाएगा। समाचार भारती के कर्मचारियों को तीन लाहीमे से बेतन नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दें। मैं भिजवा दूँगा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदीपुर) : समाचार भारती और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के कर्मचारियों को बेतन नहीं मिल रहा है। उनके जेनरेल मैनेजर विदेश जा रहे हैं। वहां पासेकर एकाई लागू नहीं किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि लिख कर दे दें। आप लिखकर जिकायत करें।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हमने इस बारे में कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया है। क्या आप उसको स्वीकार करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

— — —
12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Annual Report and Review on Chandigarh Industrial and General Development Corporation Ltd. Chandigarh, 1982-83, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : On behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Registration and Licensing Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi

and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 66 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1984 under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7949/84.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chandigarh Industrial and General Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Chandigarh Industrial and General Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1982-83.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7950/84.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7951/84.]

Notification under Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act and Annual Report of and Review on Bose Institute, Calcutta, for 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum (Amendment) Regulations, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DR-III (4) 5/81 in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1983 under section 33 of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7952/84.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Calcutta for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7953/84.]

Half-yearly Report of Coir Board, Ernakulam, Cochin

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Half-yearly Report (Hindi and English versions) for the period from 1st April, 1983 to 30th September, 1983 on the activities of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, Cochin, and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7954/84.]

Review on and Annual Report of Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Nagpur for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1982-83.
- (2) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7955/84.*]

Annual Assessment Report of Programme and its Implementation for Accelerating Spread and Development of Hindi for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Assessment Report (Hindi and English versions) of the programme and its implementation for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7956/84.*]

Notification Under All - India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 213 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1984 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7957/84.*]

Report of CAG of India for 1983—Union Govt. (Commercial) Part I

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1983. Union Government (Commercial)-part-I Introduction, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution

[Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7958/84.*]

Notification Under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Digvijay Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 6 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1984 under sub-section (2) of section 53 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

[Placed in Library. *See No. LT-7959/84.*]

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12.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of, rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Incheek Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited

(Nationalisation) Bill 1984 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th March, 1984."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1984, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1984 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rules 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1984, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) rule 186 of

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1984, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(vi) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1984, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(vii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1984, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(viii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Monday, the 19th March, 1984, adopted the following motion, in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian

Veterinary Council Bill, 1981 :—

“That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Veterinary Council Bill, 1981, be further extended up to the last day of the current (Hundred and Twenty-ninth) Session of the Rajya Sabha.”

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-first Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Seventy-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Eighty-first Report

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : (Akola) : I beg to present the Eighty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-fifth Report of the Committee on National Film Development Corporation Ltd.—Financing of Films and Theatres.

12.10 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-eights Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th March, 1984.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : “That this House do agree with the Fifty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th March, 1984.”

The motion was adopted.

12.11 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Demand for introduction of a fast train between Jharsuguda-Titlagarh and Bhubaneswar**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The western and southern districts of Orissa are not connected with the state capital by a direct train. This has created difficulties in the way of mobility between two regions of the State* and people have to face a lot of hardships. There has been persistent demand for introduction of a fast train between Jharsuguda-Titlagarh and Bhubaneswar. The introduction of such a train has become very necessary with the coming up of new growth centres and industries in Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sambalpur districts.

It is, therefore, necessary that one fast train is introduced very early to meet the requirements of the people of that area, I request the Honourable Minister of Railways to take early steps for the implementation of the above proposal.

(ii) **Need for running Fair Price Shops in Mirzapur District of U.P. according to the Standards laid down by Central Government**

श्री राम प्यारे पनिकर (राम्पंशंख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन

किसनसिवित विषय की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ :

यह गम्भीर चिह्नों का प्रश्न हो गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मापदण्ड के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में विषेषकर मीरजापुर जनपद में सावंजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत सरकारी सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें नहीं खोली जा रही हैं। परिणामस्वरूप मीरजापुर में दूर दराज इलाकों तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के श्रमिकों को सुविधापूर्वक राशन नहीं मिल पा रहा है। खास कर उन मजदूरों को जो केजुबल हैं और उन सेतिहर मजदूरों और आदिवासी हरिजनों को जो इन्टीरियर भागों में निवास करते हैं। मुझे जानकारी दी गई है कि मीरजापुर जनपद में कई-कई दुकानों पर 8 हजार से लेकर 10 हजार यूनिट तक लगाये गये हैं जबकि केन्द्र ना सरकार निर्देश है कि प्रति दो हजार यूनिट पर एक दुकान अनिवार्य रूप से खोली जाय। यही नहीं, सावंजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में जो वस्तुएं वितरित होने वाली हैं उनका भी अभाव है जैसे खाद्य तेल, साबुन, सस्ता कपड़ा, मिट्टी का तेल इत्यादि। मिट्टी के तेल की दूकानें तो आवश्यकतानुसार हैं ही नहीं। परिणामस्वरूप यहां पर कालाबाजारी से मंहगा मिट्टी का तेल खरीदना पड़ता है। यही नहीं, दुकानों की दूरी खास कर इन्टीरियर इलाकों में 8 से 10 किलोमीटर तक है। चलती फिरती दुकानों की घोषणा मीरजापुर के लिए की गई थी, उसकी भी व्यवस्था प्रदेश सरकार ने नहीं की।

उपर्युक्त तथ्यों को देखते हुए मैं केन्द्रीय नायरिक आपूर्ति मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस विकास समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करते हुए

निर्देशन करता हूँ कि प्रदेश सरकार ने तुरन्त वितरण प्रणाली को निर्धारित मापदण्डों के अनुसार व्यवस्था करने का निर्देश दें।

(iii) Demand for a new Railway Division for Western Orissa

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi)** : Railway Division at Khurda Road controls about 60 Kms. out of 2,000 Kms. of Railway line spread out in Orissa. The remaining kilometerage of 1,400 Kms. covering Western Orissa industrial and steel complex of Rourkela and other branch lines such as Barsuan and Biramitrapur sections going up to Himgiri on main line and Jharsuguda to Titlagarh and Raigada to Raipur which encompass the other industrial belt, are under the jurisdiction of 3 divisions i.e., Chankdarpur, Bilaspur and Waltair.

Notwithstanding the heavy traffic and other load available in this area supporting the creation of a separate division from the point of view of administrative, operational and logistic convenience and coordination, the State Government's proposal for creation of a new division is awaiting consideration with the Railway Board for a long time. Both the Railway personnel and the Railway users of the area have to look forward to the three other Divisional Office located outside the State for getting their day-to-day problems solved. Serious handicaps are being faced by all the Government Departments at the district level as also by the trade and industry, when they have to depend on the three divisions located outside the State and particularly when the workload on these three divisions is increasing rapidly.

In view of this, I demand that a new Railway Division should be created for Western Orissa without any further delay.

**The original speech was made in Oriya.

(iv) **Acute water Scarcity in Kharagpur and Midnapore districts of West Bengal and need for augmenting new sources of drinking water for relief of the suffering people**

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY
(Midnapore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

The city of Kharagpur with 3 lakh of population and Midnapore town in West Bengal with nearly 1 lakh population are reeling under the severest drought and water scarcity. The areas such as Prembazar, Talbagicha, Agera, Nimpura, Malancha area, Chatispara, Subbaspalli, Panchbheria, Inda of Kharagpur and many areas of Midnapur are worst hit. People are fighting each other for a bucket of water at taps and criminal cases are being registered. Authorities have been approached a number of times. The Chairmen of both the municipalities and commissioners intimated the authorities by resolution and deputation. But as yet no action in positive direction has been taken. I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps in the matter and move quickly for augmenting new water sources to bring relief of the population in the matter of drinking water.

(v) **Need for providing financial assistance to Bihar for clearance of arrears of payment due to Sugarcane growers there**

श्री० अजीत कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार राज्य के इस्थि काश्तकारों का इस्थि के मूल्य का बकाया चिन्ता का विषय है। 8 वर्ष पहले बहुत सो मिलों का संचालन मालिकों ने मिलों के रुण होने के कारण बन्द कर दिया था। राज्य सरकार ने ऐसी 10 मिलों का अधिग्रहण कर काश्तकारों तथा मजदूरों के हित के ख्याल से अलाभकर होने पर भी संचालन जारी रखा। 1982-83 की इस्थि की कीमत का बकाया अभी भी 6.50 करोड़ सरकारी और 5.50 करोड़ निजी चीनी मिलों के जिम्मे बचा हुआ है। 1982-83 में इन्द्रीय सरकार ने 20 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण

“बेज एंड मीन्स” एडवांस के रूप में देने की सहमति प्रकट की। राज्य सरकार ने केवल 5 करोड़ लिया जिससे सरकारी मिलों पर बकाए का कुछ अंश अदा किया जा सका।

1983-84 में भी चीनी मिलों किसानों की इस्थि का मूल्य भुगतान नहीं कर सकेंगी तथा 20 करोड़ रुपए निजी चीनी मिलों तथा 5 करोड़ सरकारी चीनी मिलों पर बकाया रह जायेगा। इन्हें बैंक से भी कोई सहायता नहीं मिलेगी क्योंकि उत्पादन पर मिलने वाले कैश क्रेडिट से इस्थि के दाम का भुगतान नहीं हो सकेगा। अतः 1982-83 तथा 1983-84 का कुल 37 करोड़ का बकाया चुकाने के लिए यदि केन्द्र सरकार से 20 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण तीन वर्षों के लिए राज्य को मिले तो इन मिलों को तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए ऋण देने तीन वर्षों के अन्दर वार्षिक किस्तों में अदा करने का आदेश दिया जा सकता है। राज्य सरकार के वित्तीय साधन के द्वारा यह कार्य नहीं किया जा सकता है। अतः केन्द्र से अपेक्षा है कि वह बिहार राज्य सरकार को यह ऋण मुहैया करे जिससे बिहार के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों को आर्थिक संकट से बचाया जा सके।

(vi) **Need for directing H.E.C., Ranchi, to pay the increased wage amount to Supervisors and teachers**

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रांची स्थिति भारत के सब से बड़ी भारी इंजीनियरी उद्योग निगम [एच.ई.सी.] में उत्पादन हास, औद्योगिक अंशाति एवं अपव्यय की ओर उद्योग मंत्री एवं सम्पूर्ण सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

पर्यवेक्षक एवं शिक्षकों का बेतन स्तर मजदूरों के समान की है, जब कि पर्यवेक्षकों के दिशा निर्देश से ही सारा कार्य सम्पादन होता

है। जहाँ मजदूरों, सुपरवाइजरों की मजदूरी 65 रु० को बृद्धि का पुनर्रक्षण हुआ जहाँ कार्यपालक अधिकारियों व्यवस्थापकों की बृद्धि 325 रु० से 1000 रु० हुई। यह यदि प्रतिशत में विचार किया जाए तो वह अधिकारियों की 30% बृद्धि तुलना में मजदूरों एवं सुपरवाइजरों की बृद्धि मात्र 2% है, जो भेदभाव-मूलक तथा औधोगिक अंशांति का कारण है। इन्हीं कार्यवाहियों के कारण उत्पादन में भारी हास तथा श्रमिक अंशांति का सूत्र पात हुआ है।

सुपरवाइजरों एवं शिक्षकों के बेतन स्तर (बेज स्ट्रक्चर) मजदूरों के समान मान कर 65 रु० किया है। यह नेतिकता के प्रतिकूल है। इसीलिए जनवरी-फरवरी, 1983 में लगभग 70 दिन तक गिरकों एवं पर्यवेक्षकों ने नेतिकता के आधार पर उन्हें मर्यादित करने के लिए धरना एवं सत्याग्रह किया। अंत में व्यवस्थापन ने 5 मार्च, 1983 को 36 रु० शिक्षकों एवं पर्यवेक्षकों को अधिक राशि प्रदान करने का समझौता किया गया और सत्याग्रह समर्प्त हो नया। मैंने भी संसद में एसोसिएशन की मांगों की पूर्ति हेतु 27 अप्रैल, 1983 में एक अतारांकित प्रश्न के द्वारा उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित किया, अभी तक 36 रु० का भुगतान नहीं हो रहा है। अनुरोध है कि 36 रु० का मासिक भुगतान 1.1.82 से कराकर औधोगिक संबंध में संतोष-प्रद सर्वमान्य किया जाए।

(vii) Demand for grant of an identical pay scale to the Ferro Printers of all the Central Government establishments

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vihnupur) : Sir, the third pay commission while revising the pay scales of FERRO Printers into a consolidated one was not fair to those who were in higher scale. The scale of FERRO Printers in the Bureau of Public Enterprises is different and higher than the pay scales of FERRO Printers in other places. When

the FERRO Printers of other deptts. are demanding revision of their scale, Government is taking the plea that the duties and responsibilities of Ferro Printers of B.P.E. are different. This is difficult to appreciate since the staff inspection unit after thoroughly examining the duties and responsibilities of Ferro Printers of all Departments recommended identical pay scale to all Ferro printers. Besides, the Supreme Court has upheld the principle of equal pay for equal work. The remedy lies in granting selection grade to these employees. The plea that the fourth Pay Commission will go into this problem is also untenable since the issue involves removal of an anomaly that crept in due to the recommendation of the third Pay Commission. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to grant the pay scale of Rs. 260—430 to the Ferro Printers of all the Central Government establishments.

(viii) Need for Streamlining and expanding the Cochin Shipyard

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : The Cochin shipyard is situated in 163 acres of land but barely 100 acres are used at present. It has 25000 employees working with modern equipments and layouts, with great potentialities for growth and expansion. Unfortunately, this establishment costing over Rs. 150 crores is lacking in managerial leadership and committed to labour.

It is the statutory requirement to dry-dock all the vessels. A study conducted by the Shipping and Transport Ministry has brought to light that 7,200 dock days are required for Indian vessels and the capacity is only 2,400 dock days. As a result, huge national tonnage has to go abroad, draining valuable foreign exchange.

Shri Lanka is expanding the facilities very rapidly. It is high time that we rise from any complacency in this matter. Cochin Shipyard has the largest dry dock in the country and other infrastructure for growth and expansion. There are two international study team reports, namely, MHI, IHI of Japan and also recently Admiral Narpathi Dutta has

submitted his report on the problems, solutions, utility, potentiality and expansion of Cochin Shipyard.

I urge upon the Government to take urgent action to streamline the labour-management issues, to put competent managers, inculcate discipline and dedication in the staff, expand the repair dry-dock facilities and diversify the Cochin Shipyard to meet the shipping, maritime and offshore drilling requirements.

12.19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85—*Contd.*

Ministry of External Affairs—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now the House will resume further discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Banatwalla has taken 19 minutes and he may kindly sum up his observations.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is tragic that the war between Iraq and Iran still continues, despite all efforts to bring about a cessation of hostilities. The distressing fact is that the war has further intensified. There are even allegations by Iran that Iraq is using chemical weapons. Iraq has denied these allegations but Iran has urged upon the UN to send a special delegation to study deployment of chemical weapons. I must emphasise that the world cannot be a passive spectator to the sufferings of a prolonged war and all efforts must continue to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities.

12.20. hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then, Sir, on November 1983, there was the Declaration by Turkish Cypriots of the formation of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The island was in a

state of political uncertainty for more than twenty years. During this period, there was persecution of the Turkish Cypriots. They were denied due share in administration and forced into political seclusion. They faced economic embargo. How long could such an unjust situation continue? I submit that it should be appreciated that the Turkish declaration of November 15 is in accordance with the 1977 Denktash-Makarios and 1979 Denktash-Kyprianou agreements. Further, President Rauf Denktash has emphasised that the State shall continue to adhere to the UN Principles and the policy of Non-alignment and that the doors shall not be closed to inter-communal talks under the auspices of the UN Secretary General.

Sir, the need is to adopt a positive approach to the declaration and work upon the Denktash proposals for political settlement rather than merely deplored the declaration.

To sum up, it is creditable that India is making a significant contribution in efforts towards conflict-containment and international cooperation. There have been certain welcome developments in this context. The abrogation of the Lebanese-Israel agreement of May 17 is a good step towards Lebanese national reconstruction. Lebanese people have refused to surrender to Zionist imperialist designs. It is necessary that super powers—the USA and the USSR—do not interfere in the Lebanese internal affairs. Let us hope the present national dialogue among the Lebanese leaders will bear fruit for final settlement of the problem. One must also welcome the recent Islamic Conference Organisation summit decision to invite Egypt to rejoin the organisation and it is heartening to note that Egypt has accepted the invitation. We wish unity in their ranks for their laudable objectives. It is most unfortunate that Israel persists in its nefarious designs and attempts have also been made to blow up the Al Aqsa mosque, the third holiest shrine to Muslims. Israel has been emboldened by the USA. There is now a proposal before the American Congress to shift

the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This is against the UN and NAM Resolutions. We must lodge strong protests and mobilise world opinion against the American move. The USA has even thought of deployment of the US Cruise nuclear missiles in Comiso Southern Italy. The Italian people will have the support of the entire civilized world. We welcome Libya's Col. Gadaffi's expression of solidarity with the Italian people.

Finally, with respect to Pakistan, as I have submitted, the final solution lies in confidence-building so as to avert the unfortunate arms race and so that both may devote themselves to progress and development. With these words I conclude and thank you very much.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, never before the world faced such a grim situation as it is doing now. Both on the peace front as well as on the front of development, there are more negative forces that are working. In this dark and dismal scenario, it is heartening to see that the Foreign Minister assisted by his able team in his Ministry is pursuing relentlessly to bring sanity to the world and try to make different parties talk and negotiate so as to solve the basic crucial problem, that is the problem of peace and development.

I would say, much progress has not been made but the balance sheet is not one-sided. There are some silver linings, and that is, I would submit, the result of the persistent efforts pursued by the non-aligned movement during the one year of the chairpersonship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. As a result, I would like to tell those Cassandras, who were talking that this movement is not going to make an impact, that the position today after one year of the chairpersonship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is that the non-aligned movement is alive and kicking. It is more credible today, more potent and a more vibrant force than it was a year ago. The issues that were highlighted in the Summit Meeting, it is

true, still elude solution, but the voice of the non-aligned movement is heard with respect and attention. Some of the basic issues are that the Iran-Iraq war is going its unfortunate course; it was referred to by Shri Banatwalla rightly. In respect of the West Asian and the Palestinian issues, great efforts have been made by the non-aligned movement in trying to bring the parties together nearer to a solution, and in this respect, the four Foreign Ministers' team appointed by the chairperson of the non-aligned movement, led by our Foreign Minister, did very hard work and it succeeded at least in the case of the West Asian, the most difficult situation, becoming complicated and explosive everyday; now there is a realisation among all the parties that they should try to find a solution, but the significant success of this four Foreign Ministers' group led by our Foreign Minister is that the PLO as a united force, as an entity, has been saved. But for the efforts of the chairperson of the non-aligned movement and the hard work done by this group of four Foreign Ministers, the PLO would not have been a united force, as it is, and they would not have peacefully withdrawn from Tripoli in Lebanon. Now, the whole matter is in the United Nations and I believe that in the present composition of the Security Council, where at least as many as ten members belong to the non-aligned movement, this will receive very serious consideration in the Security Council, and a solution to this most vexed problem, which is the key to the situation in West Asia, is the solution to the Palestinian problem. Their right to a homeland should be recognized. Without this, there can be no solution to that problem. It was the feeling of the non-aligned movement. It has been our stand that there cannot be any solution to the West Asian problem, the most difficult and explosive problem today, without the solution of the Palestinian problem.

There has been an attempt to break the Palestinian movement itself. That has been saved; and we hope that through the efforts in the Security Council, serious attempts in the coming months

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

will be made to solve this question, to attempt solution of this question, viz. that the Palestinians must get their homeland. Without this, the West Asian problem cannot be solved. So, this is a very positive achievement of the non-aligned movement.

Another positive side is the Chairperson's personal initiative in the United Nations. In the last General Assembly meeting, Shrimati Indira Gandhi met 25 heads of Government to find solutions to the two most crucial problems, viz. peace and development—and later on during the deliberations of CHOGM, which does not have the same composition. The non-aligned movement has a larger composition, and is of one variety, i.e. they are non-aligned. It related to the question of South-South cooperation. In the CHOGM meeting, both North and South; but the emphasis, the philosophy, the message of non-aligned movement was carried to the CHOGM deliberations, because the emphasis was that in respect of both the questions, viz. disarmament and development a more positive effort and approach must emerge. So, today as a result of the wise leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi as the Chairperson, and the committed attempts of the Foreign Minister and his team, there is complete unity, coherence, strength and dynamism in the non-aligned movement. It is being recognized as the most potent force working for international peace; and I would add that its is the voice of sanity in the present-day critical situation.

Another emphasis today in the non-aligned movement is that we hear its echoes when we discuss the Super Powers or the attitudes of the two Super Powers to the non-aligned movement. We hear echoes in this House, outside it or outside the country, that we should be either truly non-aligned or genuinely non-aligned. But non-alignment is non-alignment. It is not a negative concept but a very clear concept involving independent action and freedom of action, judging all issues on merit. The

non-aligned movement during the one-year period under the chairpersonship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has not been neutral on any issue. All the issues that face the world today are difficult issues which other leaders try to circumvent. But Mrs. Gandhi as the Chairperson of the non-aligned movement has her clear concepts on these issues. So, they were discussed on merits, and the background was : what would take the world towards peace, and what would take the world towards equitable development, so that the disparities between nations are levelled up.

Now about the question of being equi-distant. Some people talk of equi-distance between the two Super Powers, or between East and West. But that is not the concept of non-alignment. The non-aligned movement is not neutral on issues of war and peace. The issues are to be discussed on merit and how world development can be ensured more equitably; how world peace and international peace can be achieved ? Therefore, this is the basic achievement during this one year. Whether we may have achieved a solution for some of the basic problems or the crucial problems or not, that is not the yardstick with which to judge the issues. But the basic thing is that there is an awareness to the clarion call that went from Delhi Summit. So far the alternative to nuclear disarmament was mutual annihilation. I think this awareness you will find everywhere. It is not a minor gain. There are some positive gains in this field of peace. For example, now, we can see the light towards the achievement or the possibility of an agreement banning of chemical warfare. I think the contribution, the efforts of the non-aligned Movement towards this cannot be under-estimated.

Cyprus is a non-aligned country and faced break up as a result of violence. But due to the personal intervention of the Chairperson, Shrimati Indira Gandhi--when she sent direct messages to a number of countries in the region saying not to recognise the breakaway

Government—the NAM's initiative in this respect, particularly the initiative taken by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, prevented break-up of Cyprus. I must say that the Islamic countries round about rose to the occasion in not encouraging or in not recognising the breakaway Government. This is a great achievement in this mad world where everybody has gone mad, particularly those big powers. You also see the achievement of NAM in a situation like Central America when the smallest of the countries, Grenada was invaded by the most powerful country in the world, because Grenada, according to that most powerful country, is a threat to American way of life. Can you imagine this situation? Then you see what NAM Movement has done wherever it is possible in West Asia. They tried to alleviate the situation, bring calmness so that discussion can take place in a proper forum, in the Security Council. Palestinian Movement not to be broken up. Unity to be maintained. Cyprus from break-up to be maintained and on the question of development, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, as Chair-person took personal initiative in discussing this and discussing it with 25 Heads of Governments along with other problems of disarmament. But what is the situation there today? As I said, in the balance-sheet, there are some positive factors which we should not ignore. What is the most positive factor today? What is the silver lining in this tragic situation? The positive factor is the great popular revulsion against nuclear war and re-armament. You go to any part of the world. You go to the United States. There you will see the editorial written by *New York Times* or *Washington Post* or the statement made by President Reagan himself that any nuclear war is suicidal. The first statement made by the Soviet leader Mr. Andropov is that now any nuclear war is suicidal; it is not winable; and to that the response of President Reagan is that nuclear war is suicidal. All over the world or in Europe or in the non-aligned countries, there is a revulsion against nuclear war and re-armament.

ment. I think here too the contribution made by the Non-aligned Movement has been very significant.

And this positive element in the world, in the dark dismal scenario that the world faces today is the result of the Non-Aligned Movement. What is the other positive factor? The emergence of the countries of Western Europe is a calming and balancing factor in the second cold war and super power rivalry. This is both. In the two problems, North-South dialog ushering in a new international economic order trying to solve some of the basic issues and re-structuring—as our Foreign Minister says—having a second look at the global economic problems.—Here too, the OECD countries or the Western countries or the East, or the Western countries—it is not a solid phalanx but there are certain nuances. Countries Canada, France and other countries are on this question also, for a new international economic order for talks in settling these problems. So, on disarmament and on basic issues like nuclear disarmament the Central Europe has emerged as a total force, as a balancing force between the two super powers. This is a positive factor. Non-Aligned Movement and India in particular has helped this process in creating this process.

Then the trend towards a possible reapproachment and lessening of tensions between China and Soviet Union. This is another factor. Because these two Communist giants, the socialist countries, they were at loggerheads; there were lot of distortions or lot of turbulences in the strategic perception in the global and strategic perceptions which took place and we are happy to know that there is a sign of improved relations between these two countries. In this connection, I would say, that there is a positive sign, so far as the Chinese are concerned, in the global perception on there is a positive change, which we have noticed. This I will

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show by quoting two Prime Ministers of China, first Prime Minister Chou-En-Lai. He went to Africa 20 years ago and the Present Prime Minister Zhao Zeng, he also went there recently, two months back. That is a gap of 20 years during which no Chinese Prime Minister visited Africa. I will only quote the two statements of the two Prime Ministers of China on the African soil. Mr. Chou-en-Lai said 20 years ago that, "there are excellent prospects for revolution in Africa." These are his words, "excellent prospects for revolution". The Chinese at that moment were in a frame of mind for creating a revolution all over and more so in Africa. And Mr. Zhao Zeng today now, he is not for political turmoil, but for trade, trade partners and friendship and cooperation. So, the language has changed and we believe that these forces, if they are able to normalise their relations with Soviet Union of which a beginning seems to have been made, things are going to be different. So far as we are concerned, we continue to believe in normalisation of relations with China. The talks are going on. I know, it may take long, because the problems of the border are difficult. It is more difficult on their side because they have committed the aggression. They have to vacate. They have taken a position and they will not easily be able to give it up. But whatever time it may take there should be patience here. I advice patience here. We are not going to achieve any quick results in normalising the relations with China. Although trade is improving, there are more visits, the talks are different, the language is different; all these are signs of a new fresh air.

But the fact remains that so long as the border question is not solved, other questions are not very important. It is the Chinese side who has to make the concession. We will wait as long as they want us to wait. But they have to take the initiative. The perceptions in the Indo-Chinese relations are clear. Then another thing is that the Chinese leadership has been particularly friendly

to the Non-Aligned Movement. They have complimented and said that both on the new international economic order and peace initiative the Non-Aligned Movement is playing a positive role. They are trying to normalise relations with Soviet Russia. And their relations are cooling off with USA. These are the positive factors for peace, because China is a major power in our neighbourhood and we are vitally concerned with Chinese postures and perceptions in this respect.

The most important positive factor of today is the unprecedented solidarity displayed under the inspiring leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi by the Non-Aligned Summit and the clarion call for disarmament and particularly nuclear disarmament and levelling of economic disparity among nations. These are the positive factors.

Coming to our neighbourhood which is very vital to us, I will discuss how the positive and negative international factors are performing. The biggest negative factor and which has also been said in the Defence Ministry Report is that the security environment in our neighbourhood is very grave. What is the situation? You see the Indian Ocean. It has now the most offensive weapons and in the Diego Garcia there is a nuclear base with missiles and the latest arsenal. There is the naval presence in an increased manner of all the naval powers with a high level of sophistication in arms and deliveries. Then in West Asia the situation is explosive. We are always afraid, because it may ignite a new war, a global war. Then between Iran and Iraq the war continues. These two countries are engaged in this tragic war despite all the efforts by us, by the NAM, by the Foreign Ministers. These two very friendly countries, the non-aligned countries, should cease hostilities. Shri Banatwalla has made an appeal in this regard. This House also has made an appeal to our best friends that they should cease hostile operation.

Most of all, Pakistan is a threat to security. It is not only that Pakistan is armed with lethal arms of a higher

sophistication, which is unknown in this region, the arms that are coming of land, sea and air in the last 12 months, are unprecedented, but such arms delivery aid has been doubled to Pakistan. And now the real threat to the security of this region is from extra-regional powers. We should realise that. We should realise that is one of the essence of the non-alignment movement. Pakistan is a non-aligned country. But you cannot take any independent action if you are the recipient of big arms aid from certain regional powers. It is known that such powers do not give arms for nothing. They have their own strategic aims to serve in that. Therefore, the danger is that Pakistan has emerged, has become, the king-pin in this region in the global strategic perception of a super power.

We sometimes hear that the acquiring of bases or arms are to defend Pakistan, for the defence of Pakistan against Afganistan or any invasion through Afganistan, although it is not true. Then, they are going in for a unclear bomb. Certainly, they are going ahead with the enriched uranium plant. This can be for peace or war. Therefore, these are factors where there is an atmosphere of continued mistrust or misperception.

Yesterday Shri Biju Patnaik said that that he had been to Pakistan and that he is convinced of the friendliness of the Pakistanis. Frick ^{miss} of whom? If he is referring to the people of Pakistan, I agree with him, because the people there are friendly and they do not want war. But what about the rulers? What about the top brass of the army? Pakistan is a military dictatorship, where there are no democratic compulsions. If the Pakistani rulers want to adopt an adventurist policy in order to serve certain basic attitudes in their own country, what prevents them from following an adventurist policy against us or armed intervention? This is the basic thing.

Therefore, it is a happy thing, we are very happy that the South-East Asian

Regional Co-operation was launched in Delhi. This was launched because that framework is a moderate effort in generating co-operative effort in various fields. A number of committees, standing committees and others have been formed and they are going into study Groups. I hope they will soon be converted into Working Groups. It is an important effort in which all the seven sisters are engaged. Somebody referred to India as a big brother. India is not a big brother. It is a big sister, because India is the only country in this region which has borders with all. No other country has.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Big sisters are better than big brothers.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : You know the difference between brother and sister.

India is the only country which has borders with all the other six countries. No other country has borders with all of them.

This area contains 20 per cent of the population of the world. Some of the poorest countries live here, with a per capita income of less than 200 dollars. India is the second largest country in population. Pakistan and Bangladesh are the 7th and 8th largest country in population. As a regional concept, this is a small thing. But it is a very major thing if it is brought about. A small beginning has been made. There are certain unifying factors e.g. the monsoon, the national psyche of all the countries, the literature, the language and so on. That brings about a similarity in their approaches. This area was one of the cradles of civilisation with a very long history. All these countries faced colonialism. In history they shared the experience of colonialism and now they have come out free. We hope that we will be able to bring about that regional co-operation. But each country is a separate entity with a different personality. They have different perceptions, they have different political systems.

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Therefore, a beginning is made, a small beginning for regional co-operation. We hope that this area together can solve the difficulties.

Therefore, our approach and our only policy towards our neighbours is that of positive co-operation, friendly co-operation, because that is the key to the whole problem. So, when we see that Pakistan is sucked into the global strategy with arms and tension is building up, that is the biggest set back to us. But we still hope that whatever be the extra regional context, we will be able to pursue this positive policy, to counter the war context, more so because peace is not the absence of war; peace is something infinitely much more than that—No doubt, we must have peace. But, more than that, we must have co-operation and friendship between the two countries. I know the ethos of both the countries. They must be reflected in the policy of the Government which we pursue. I am very glad that Government is quite clear in pursuing that policy.

Now the conclusion is the collapse of the detente, and the ushering of the second cold war, which is infinitely more dangerous than the first cold war. The first cold war produced war in Korea, Viet Nam, South Africa, West Asia and in Berlin. The second cold war has aggravated all the problems infinitely more, because the issue now is : how do we exist ? If we cannot co-exist, we cannot live; without co-existence, there is no existence; the alternative to co-existence is no existence at all. It is such a dangerous situation today.

This is compounded by the most horrible economic situation in the world. The world is bleeding, the industrialised countries are bleeding by the enormous military burden of 600 billion dollars a year. The result is that there is depression, recession and unemployment. There is also unutilized capacity. In the most powerful industrialised country in the world, 40 per cent of their industries are unutilized. 28 million people are unemployed in Western Europe and

North America. The number of unemployed in most countries has doubled and the world trade has fallen. As a result of this, they have exported bankruptcy to a number of developing countries. Most of the developing countries are in the grip of economic and financial crisis. Therefore, in this situation, these two factors have produced a situation in which anything might happen.

The North-South dialogue has not made much headway or is in a deadlock. The South-South dialogue is still groping but there is no alternative. The South-South dialogue is crucial in the sense that if we evolve certain intensive co-operation amongst ourselves, the South-South countries hold a leverage in bringing the North to talks on the basic issues. As I said, there is no solid phalanx of the west. Once the South-South dialogue goes ahead, we will be able to bring the North to talk on the basic issues of the new international economic order.

13 hrs.

Therefore, we wish the Foreign Minister all good luck. We give our best wishes to the Prime Minister as the Chair-person of the non-alignment movement, not for anything else, but because that is the only correct path to International peace and development. The policies pursued ^{by them} during the year have brought ~~reform~~, as I explained earlier. There is no alternative to this policy, because ultimately the world has to be saved and that can be done only by adhering to certain basic principles of civilized co-existence, where we let everybody live in an inter-dependent world, a world free from nuclear arms and all types of war, an inter-dependent world which progresses towards mutual development, in which there is no difference between North and South, East and West, an inter-dependent world in which there is no rich or poor. But, at the moment the whole world is facing this twin crisis : crisis of existence, nuclear holocaust as a result of that and the crisis of development, economic crisis

plaguing the whole world in which, as I said, there is only one common ground and that is the welfare of humanity. The Foreign Minister is doing well in pursuing that policy with rare commitment and hard work. We wish him well, and we wish his policy well.

SHRI P. K. KODLYAN (Adoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the struggle for peace, the struggle to avert a nuclear holocaust has become central task of mankind today. India has always stood for peace and disarmament because peace is indispensable for our development. But unfortunately, the Ministry's Annual Report* does not reflect this grave international situation, the threat of a nuclear holocaust facing the entire mankind. We in India naturally are concerned with the growing threat to the security of our country, but the threat to the security of the country has to be viewed in the context of the present-day international situation, the present international crisis. Unfortunately the U.S. under President Reagan has embarked up on a policy of military confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and is engaged in a feverish effort to produce and deploy all sorts of deadly weapons including nuclear weapons with a view to attain military superiority over the Soviet Bloc.

When SALT-II agreement was signed some four years back the whole world heaved a sigh of relief. We in India had welcomed this Agreement of SALT-II, we had welcomed the atmosphere of detente that was created in Europe as a result of this agreement and India had even gone further in order to demand that detente should not be limited to Europe alone, but should be extended to other regions of the world so that the world can live in peace and countries and people will engage themselves in peaceful development. But the US imperialists have chosen another direction, as I said, a direction which is full of peril not only to themselves, not only to the Soviet Union, but to the entire world and the

mankind. Over the last 3 years they had successfully torpedoed the ratification of the SALT Agreement. Article 2 of the SALT Agreement had provided that the signatories of this Agreement, that is the Soviet Union and the United States should not deploy Cruiser Missiles with a range exceeding 600 kilometres. But they have now brought their first equipment and installed them in Western Europe, in West Germany, in Britain and in Italy thereby frustrating the Geneva talks on disarmament. The SALT Agreement had also provided for a sort of safeguard against the unilateral alteration of the existing strategic balance between the two great powers. But this action of deployment of medium range missile Pershing II and Cruiser Missile in Western Europe has altered the strategic balance. In these circumstances the Soviet Union was forced to go out of the Geneva talks. Now the situation has become very very serious. The Geneva talks which the United States has been carrying on has proved to be really a cover in order to deploy the nuclear missile in Western Europe. The USSR has made a number of proposals for reduction of nuclear armament, for disarmament. But these proposals were rejected one by one by the United States and it was the Soviet Union which had declared unilaterally that it will not do the first striking with nuclear weapons. They had in other words declared no first use of nuclear weapons and it had asked the United States to reciprocate but the United States refused. So, it is not as if some people are trying to propagate that the present grave international situation has come into existence as a result of the rivalry between the two super powers. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are equally responsible for the present day international crisis. We have seen not from the declaration alone, from the actual deed of both the great powers, who among them stand for detente for peace, who among them stands for the aspirations of the entire mankind to live in peace and who among them is trying to impose a nuclear war

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over the world. We have our own experience about our neighbour being armed to the teeth. I shall come to this later.

As I have pointed out in the beginning, the task of fighting for peace and saving mankind from nuclear holocaust has become the central task which, in my opinion, is somewhat minimised by the approach of our External Affairs Ministry. This report does not reflect the seriousness of the situation. The struggle for peace is not a partisan task. It is not confined to any single Party. The struggle for peace is to save the entire mankind including our own people. Therefore, the ruling Party as well as the Opposition parties should come together in the struggle for peace.

The 7th Non-Aligned Summit at Delhi had issued the significant call. It is known as the New Delhi Message. It is a very significant message. This message was sent on behalf of the entire non-Aligned movement representing 2/3rd of the mankind.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On behalf of the peace loving people of the world.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : It gives a call to the great powers requesting them to assemble in an international conference to discuss disarmament, peace and development. Is it not our duty to follow up this message with concrete action ? I agree that the Prime Minister, as chair-person of the Non-Aligned Movement, has taken series of steps in favour of peace, disarmament etc. In her address to the United Nations General Assembly, she very rightly pointed out the importance, urgency of maintaining peace in the world and bringing about disarmament. But we have to go further as Chairperson and as leader of the Non-Aligned Movement. The struggle for peace cannot be confined to Governments alone—Government to Government contact and negotiations. Peace cannot be brought to the present day world through diplomatic channels alone. Peace is to be

fought and won and that can be done only with the active involvement of the masses not only in our country but in other parts of the world and in other countries also. That is what is happening today in some of the countries. The previous speaker, Mr. B.R. Bhagat has referred to the active involvement of people in the struggle for peace in the Western Europe and even in America and several other parts of the world. Why can't India take the initiative to issue a call to the members of the Non-Aligned Movement not only to follow up the New Delhi Message with diplomatic actions but also to call upon them to encourage the masses in their countries to have a total mobilisation in favour of the New Delhi Message in order to compel the great powers to assemble at an international conference and discuss problems of peace, disarmament and development seriously ? I think, the Government of India should take the initiative.

Now, Sir, some of the opposition Parties including my Party have taken this question of peace and we are trying in our own way to mobilise our people and to educate our people, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope you will also come along with us in the struggle for peace because there is no party politics in it;

Generally, our people are not sufficiently educated about the dangers of war. The deployment of missiles in Europe will not be a threat to the people in Europe alone. Today, any nuclear war breaking out in any part of the globe will soon spread to other areas and the entire globe will be engulfed in a total war which will be totally disastrous for the mankind as a whole. The scientists from the various countries have studied the possible effects of a nuclear war : the United Nations have also made a study and the WHO has also made a study about it. They have all come to a conclusion that there cannot be a limited nuclear war; there cannot be a local war; there cannot be a winable war and there cannot be a victor and the vanquished in a nuclear war. The whole mankind

and the human civilisation will perish. Therefore, I would appeal very earnestly to the ruling party also to join the opposition parties in the struggle for peace.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It can also be said like this that the Opposition parties will join the ruling party in this endeavour.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Coming to our own neighbour, many hon. Members who have spoken have already referred to the serious threat posed to our country, to the security of our country as a result of developments in our neighbourhood. I do not want to go into all the details. But I want to point out one thing. It is not that by our very bigness of our size, of our population or by our attitude, we have created an apprehension in the minds of the neighbours, particularly, Pakistan. Yesterday, Mr. Biju Patnaik was trying to make out a case that the Government has failed and that it has created only apprehensions in the minds of the people of Pakistan by its big-brother attitude. I do not agree with him at all. I consider that the Government of India has been following policy of peace and friendship with all our neighbours, particularly with Pakistan. But, unfortunately, Pakistan has become an ally of the United States in its global strategy of military domination. It has become a part of the strategic consensus that the United States has worked out over this region. That is why the United States has been dumping an enormous quantity of sophisticated weapons in Pakistan. Is it not a fact that Pakistan gets all the sophisticated weapons in the name of fighting the so-called threat across Afghanistan? But is it not a fact that the bulk of Pakistan's armed forces are concentrated on our borders? Have we not the experience of the three previous wars when the American supplied weapons had been freely used against us?

Not only that, Pakistan is going to offer military bases in its territory for

the United States and the latest report is that Pakistan may become a regional headquarters of the Central Command of the United States for the rapid deployment of forces in this region.

Therefore, we cannot simply shut our eyes to what Pakistan has been doing. We have to guard against this development. We have to take the necessary steps to defend ourselves and to ensure our security, the security of our country.

In this context, I earnestly and sincerely welcome the offer of assistance from the Soviet Union and, particularly the recent visit of Marshal Utsinov, the Soviet Defence Minister and his offering of even latest types of weapons in order to ensure our security and I am glad that we are maintaining the most cordial relations with the Soviet Union which has proved many a time that it is the real friend of India. It has come to our rescue in times of crises.

On the UN Conference on Indian Ocean latest reports say that the possibility of holding the conference is further receding. But still, the Government of India is pursuing the matter.

I would like to ask the Hon. Minister how long we would pursue this now that we have come to know that the United States has been deliberately trying to sabotage the implementation of the UN resolution on Indian Ocean.

There was once negotiation between the Soviet Union and the United States in regard to bringing about the reduction of military forces in the Indian Ocean. Without any valid reason, the United States walked out of those negotiations and since then it has refused to resume the talks and, at the same time, it has set up the military base in Diego Garcia. It has now been developed into one of the biggest nuclear arsenals in our region and the United States Seventh fleet ships are also carrying nuclear warheads there.

From all this, it is clear that the United States will not allow this conference to be held.

[Shri P.K. Kodiyan]

In this context, what are we to do ? Are we to carry on our persuasive methods ?

We have to go ahead with the proposal to have the Conference even without the presence of the United States, because the United States does not want the Conference to take place. It wants to militarise the entire Indian Ocean. It has become a threat not only to our country but to the entire region in West Asia, and South Asia. Therefore, there should not be any delay. We have to isolate the United States which has continuously tried to sabotage the implementation of the UN resolution on India Ocean.

With regard to Sri Lanka, I agree with the policy of the Government of India towards Sri Lanka, particularly the action taken by the Government and the initiative taken by the Government to solve the ethnic crisis there.

It was the best possible solution that India could offer without interfering in any way in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. That has saved the situation. But I want to warn the Government about certain forces that are operating in Sri Lanka and which are trying to spread ill-will against India. Even very responsible persons, even some of the senior Ministers in Mr. Jayewardene's Cabinet, talk about India's help in training the eelam forces in Indian territory. The Government of India has refuted this several times. Even then they go on saying this. Behind this anti-Indian outburst there is a move to take Sri Lanka away from its present policy of non-alignment, its involvement in the non-aligned movement, and to provide military facilities to the United States in that country. Already there is a talk of Trincomalee being offered as a naval base. Therefore, the Government of India should guard against this move. Not only in Sri Lanka, there is a deliberate move in order to isolate India from its neighbours; this move is planned and led by the United States in order to isolate India, to create enmity between

India and its neighbours, not only they are building military bases but they are also trying to encircle our country with, if possible, hostile forces, hostile governments. Therefore, we have to guard against it, we have to fight against this danger also.

With these words, I conclude.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (खजुराहो) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट हमारे समक्ष है। उसके अंदर यह इंगित किया गया है कि भारत संकटपूर्ण स्थिति में है। अमरीका द्वारा जो भारत के चारों तरफ सैनिक अड्डे बनाए जा रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान को जो आधुनिक शस्त्रास्त्र दिए जा रहे हैं उससे यह लगता है कि अमरीका का रुख भारत की प्रगति की तरफ अच्छा नहीं है। हम अपने पड़ोसियों से मधुर संबंध बनाना चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान हमारा पड़ोसी देश है और हमारी संस्कृति और इतिहास एक ही रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान हमारे अच्छे बोस्तों में हो। हमारी सरकार का जो इस ओर प्रयास हैं, उसकी मैं बहुत सराहना करती हूँ। अगर कोई देश लड़ाई करता है तो वह दूसरे देश के साथ साथ अपना भी नुकसान करता है। जो हथियार देकर उसके हितेशी बन रहे हैं, हकीकत में वे उनका नुकसान ही कर रहे हैं। वे भारत का नुकसान तो चाहते ही हैं, साथ-साथ पाकिस्तान का भला भी नहीं चाहते। हमारी सरकार ने भी इस ओर अर्थक प्रयास किए हैं। हमारे उनसे अच्छे व मधुर संबंध हों और जो ज्वालामुखी सामने है, उससे बचा जा सके।

आज हिन्द महासागर जैसी शांत जगह में भी हलचल पैदा की जा रही है। डिगो-गांशिया में सैनिक अड्डे बनाए जा रहे हैं। यह इस बात का संकेत है कि भारत के ऊपर ऐसी शक्तियों की विपदा के बादल मंडराने की

कोशिश की जा रही है जिससे हमारे विकास में रोक लग जाए। हम नहीं चाहते हम लड़ाई के चक्कर में फँसे। अपने पड़ीसी देशों से अच्छे संबंध बनाए रखना चाहते हैं चाहे वह श्रीलंका या चाइना हो। हमारे विदेश मंत्री बहुत ही योग्य और समझदार हैं। उनके प्रयास बास्तव में सराहनीय हैं। यह प्रसास दोस्ती के दोनों तरफ से होते हैं, एक तरफ से नहीं। मैं सदन के माध्यम से अपने पड़ीसी देशों को आगाह करना चाहती हूँ कि हमारा जो पंचशील और सह-अस्तित्व का रास्ता है, उसी पर चलकर हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

श्रीलंका की हुई घटनाओं से बड़ा दुख हुआ। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे विदेश मंत्री की दूरदृशिता तथा सहनशीलता से जो परिणाम निकले हैं मैं समझती हूँ वह अच्छे ही होंगे। श्री पार्थसारथी जी ने भी जो शान्ति हेतु प्रयत्न किए हैं, वह भी सराहनीय हैं। मैं चाहूँ गी कि हमारे संबंध सुदृढ़, शान्तिपूर्ण और दोस्ती की तरफ बढ़े। हमारी विदेश नीति सराहनीय रही है। विदेश मंत्री जी ने दुनिया में अपने देश के गौरव को बढ़ाया है। दिल्ली में जो गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन हुआ उसमें सौ से अधिक देशों ने भाग लिया। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी को उसका अध्यक्ष बनाकर गौरवान्वित किया गया। इससे हमारे देश के जन-जन का मस्तिष्क भी ऊँचा हुआ है। आज अधिकांश देश शान्ति के मार्ग पर चल कर अपनी उन्नति हेतु प्रयत्नशील हैं। पंचशील और सह-अस्तित्व के सिद्धान्तों के हासीकार हैं।

इससे यह साबित होता है कि जो राष्ट्र इस ओर झुकाव रखते हैं वे जानते हैं कि हमारी तरक्की और मानवजाति का कल्याण इसी पर निर्भर है। चाइना से जो हमारे अच्छे संबंध बन रहे हैं, वह बहुत ही अच्छा कदम

है। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि बंगला देश के लिए हमने कितनी कुर्बानियां दी हैं। उसकी उन्नति एवं प्रगति के हम इच्छुक तथा एक अच्छे मित्र की तरह हमारी सद्भावनायें उसके साथ हैं और यही अपेक्षा हम बंगला देश से करते हैं।

हम लोकतंत्र के अनुयायी हैं, जहाँ भी प्रजातांत्रिक आवाजें उठती हैं, चाहे पाकिस्तान में हो या दूसरी जगह, उनके प्रति हमारी सहानुभूति और सद्भावना होना स्वाभाविक है। आज पाकिस्तान में जो हो रहा है, स्वतंत्रता या प्रजातंत्र की आवाज उठाने वालों के साथ जिस तरह से व्यवहार किया जा रहा है उसको देख कर हमें दुख होता है। हमारे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में सेनानी खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ को जो बीमार हैं, उनको जिस तरह का कष्ट है उनके प्रति हमारी सद्भावना और शुभकामनायें हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि हमें यह गौरव मिले वह इलाज कराने के लिये हमारे यहाँ आयें, और उनकी सेवा कर के हम अपने आपको गौरवान्वित महसूस करें, और दोनों देशों के बीच एक प्रेम की लहर दौड़े।

चोगम सम्मेलन में बहुत बड़ी सफलता मिली है। जब चार वर्ष पूर्व जनता पार्टी का शासन था और उस समय के हमारे विदेश मंत्री, जिनके कदम देश की धरती पर नहीं पड़ते थे बल्कि विदेशों में ठोकरें खाते फिरते थे, उस समय हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा और गौरव को कितना बड़ा धक्का लगा था। इसका जीता जागता उदाहरण है कि जब वह चाइना पधारे थे तो उसी समय हमारे मित्र राष्ट्र बियतनाम के ऊपर चीन ने चढ़ाई कर के हमें अपमानित किया था। आज वही चाइना हम से दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाता है, और हम भी बढ़ाते हैं जो कि हमारी नीति भी है।

[श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी]

यह एक बहुत बड़ी सफलता है। मैं चाहती हूँ सभी से हम अच्छे सम्बन्ध बनायें।

रूस हमारा एक बहुत अच्छा दोस्त है। हमारे यहाँ कहा है धीरज, धर्म और मित्र की परीक्षा होती है संकट के समय। रूस ने हमारा पूरा साथ दिया चाहे वह विकास से सर्वधित हो या और दूसरी प्रकार की आपत्तियों के समय उससे हमें बहुत बड़ा नीतिक बल मिला है। लेकिन इसके माने यह नहीं हैं दोस्त होने नाते उसकी जो नीतियाँ और विचारधारा है उसको हम अपने ऊपर थोप लें। हम अपनी नीतियों के अनुसार चलेंगे, हमारे देश के लिये क्या उचित है, किस तरह का विदेश नीति पर हम चलना चाहते हैं यह हमारे अपने सोचने का ढंग है। हम मित्रता करेंगे पर किसी की विचारधारा को अपने ऊपर थोपने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

मेरा विदेश मंत्री जो से एक और निवेदन है कि कुछ ऐसे देश हैं, कुछ ऐसी जगहें एजेन्ट तथा दलाल हैं जो हमारे यहाँ के गरीब लोगों को फुसला कर, दलाली कर के उन्हें विदेशों में मजदूरी हेतु ले जाते हैं उन्हें रंगीन सपने दिखा कर, और वहाँ जा कर के उनके साथ किस तरह से शोषण होता है, उनको परेशानी में डाला जाता है इस ओर आप जरूर ध्यान देंगे। और हमारी जो वहाँ एजेंसीस हैं वह ऐसे समय निष्क्रिय रहती हैं, उनका सहयोग नहीं मिलता है, इस ओर उन्हें सक्रिय करना पड़ेगा। और कहना पड़ेगा कि जब भी कोई ऐसी घटनायें उनके सामने आये तो उसको देखें और मदद करें। कई बार आपने अखबारों में देखा होगा, सदन में भी उसका चर्चा हुआ कि हमारे यहाँ की नावालिक बच्चियों से जादी करके उनको अरब मुल्कों में ले जाती हैं पत्नी बना कर और बाद में उनके साथ बुरा व्यवहार होता है, उनको वेश्यावृत्ति के लिये

मजबूर किया जाता है उन्हें गुलाम बनाया जाता है, और तरह-तरह का अमानवीय उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है जो कि शोभनीय नहीं है।

मुझे आशा है कि विदेश मंत्री इस बारे में उचित कदम उठायेंगे। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि हमारी सब एम्बेसीज में गफलत है, लेकिन जैसा कि सुनने को मिला है, अधिकांश एम्बेसीज ऐशो-आराम या पिकनिक का स्थान बन गई हैं। हमारी एम्बेसीज के लोग अपने कार्य और कर्तव्य से च्युत हो कर काकटेल पार्टियों आदि में अपना ज्यादा समय व्यतीत करते हैं। उन्हें अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति जागरूक करना चाहिये।

मैं विदेश मंत्री से अनुरोध करूँगी कि वह हिन्दी की संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और विदेशों में मान्यता दिलाने की पुरजोर कोशिश करें। यह इस देश के लिए गौरव की बात होगी। अपने दूतावासों में हिन्दी में कार्य हेतु प्रेरणा दें।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : वाजपेयी जी ने यह काम किया था।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : उन्होंने एक बार भाषण जरूर दे दिया था।

जिन परिस्थितियों में श्री म्हात्रे की दुखद मृत्यु हुई, उसका मुझे बहुत दुख है और मैं समझती हूँ कि सदन मेरे इस दुख में शामिल होगा। मैं उनके परिवार के प्रति अपनी संवेदना प्रकट करती हूँ। हमें अब बहुत सजग रहना होगा, क्योंकि आज चारों तरफ ऐसी शक्तियाँ सिर उठा रही हैं। जो भारत की उन्नति नहीं देखना चाहतीं, वे शक्तियाँ केवल विदेशों में या हमारे देश के आस-पास ही सक्रिय नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे हमारी सीमाओं के अंदर बुसपैठ कर के हमारे लोगों में फूट डाल कर हमारे देश को कमजोर करने की कोशिश

कर रही हैं। हमें उन शक्तियों से सावधान रहना है, और उन्हें मुंहतोड़ जवाब देना है, ताकि ऐसी कोई घटना दोबारा न हो सके।

कुछ समय पूर्व मैंने एक अखबार में पढ़ा था कि हमारे एक प्रसिद्ध खिलाड़ी, जिसने विश्व-रिकार्ड स्थापित किया है, के पास एक देश में खाने के लिए दाना तक नहीं था। उसने तीन-चार दिन तक हमारी एम्बेसी का दरवाजा खटखटाया, लेकिन किसी ने उससे बात नहीं की। मैं विदेश मंत्री से क्षमा चाहूंगी कि मुझे उसका नाम भूल गया है, अगर याद आया, तो मैं उनके समक्ष पेश करूंगी। उस खिलाड़ी ने तीन दिन भूखा रहने के बाद भी विश्व-रिकार्ड स्थापित किया। मैं विदेश मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगी कि वह इस घटना की जाँच कराए। अगर इसमें हकीकत हो, तो वह ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि इस तरह की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति न हो। हमारी एम्बेसीज का यह कत्तौव्य है कि वे विदेशों में हमारे लोगों की सहायता करें और उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने की कोशिश करें। उन्हें ऐशो-आराम में सारा समय नहीं बिताना चाहिए। जिस तरह से हमारे विदेश मंत्री सक्षम हैं, जिस तरह से दुनिया में उन्होंने हमारे देश को गैरवान्वित किया है और इसकी छवि को उज्ज्वल किया है, मैं चाहती हूं कि विदेश मंत्रालय और हमारी एम्बेसीज भी उसी तरह से जागरुक और दक्ष रहें।

आज जो अणु-शक्तियाँ चारों तरफ मंडरा रही हैं, चाहे वे रूस की तरफ से हों या अमरीका की तरफ से, चाहे अफगानिस्तान में बाहरी शक्तियाँ हों, चाहे ईरान और ईराक को आपस में लड़ा कर एक दुखद स्थिति पैदा करने वाली शक्तियाँ हों, हमें उनसे सावधान रहना होगा और डट कर उनका मुकाबला करना होगा, ताकि दुनिया इस बात के लिए

तैयार हो सके कि इस तरह के गलत काम करने वाली चाहे कितनी बड़ी शक्ति हो, उसका वहिष्कार किया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विदेश मंत्रालय की माँगों का समर्थन करती हूं।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation in the world today is very grave because on growing tension in various parts of the world, and the tension between the two super-powers United States and the Soviet Union. Also, the global arms race is creating a lot of tension in the entire world. This arms race is becoming a threat to peace and to the entire humanity. The very existence of humanity is in danger. Nuclear weapons can destroy the entire world at any time. So many confrontations are taking place and the problems are not being solved through negotiations. Some countries are trying to dominate other countries. It appears that any day these nuclear weapons may prove to be very harmful, may prove to be very disastrous for the entire mankind. India, as leader of the non-aligned nations; has to play a very important and significant role in this regard. In order to maintain world peace in general and peace in this particular sub-continent in particular it is very essential that India should play a very dominate and significant role. But sometimes, Sir, I feel that in spite of serious efforts we are not very much successful in this direction. But anyhow we have to put our efforts and we have to try to maintain peace in the entire world.

For peace, progress and prosperity it is very essential for us to have good relations with our neighbouring countries. But unfortunately our relations with our neighbouring countries are not very satisfactory. Some of the neighbouring countries are not prepared to trust us. This is a very dangerous situation if neighbouring countries are afraid of us.

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

Even a country like Nepal with whom we have been having very good relations is not very happy with us. Therefore it has become essential to analyse our entire foreign policy, to see whether any defect is there, why it is that even Nepal should think like this. Nepal is trying to develop her relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh and other countries and China also. They can have good relations with them but at the same-time we should see that our relations with them do not deteriorate. We must try to evaluate our relation with Nepal because only with good relations we can solve many problems.

Sir, it is a fact that devastating flood which destroys parts of eastern UP and Bihar can be solved only if Bhalubandh-Jalkundi projects are completed. Government of India has been trying to talk to them but now nobody could see any fruitful result in that direction. Therefore it has become essential to develop good relations with Nepal so that we can solve many of these problems. That is why I am requesting and urging upon the Government to review the whole situation and try to find out some way out so that we may have our cordial relations with them. Tension in Indian sub-continent is increasing. It is known to everybody. Most of the speakers who have spoken already are of the view that there is total tension around India today, around this sub-continent. It is because of the super-power rivalries and we as one of the biggest nations in this sub-continent has a major role to play, to diffuse this tension. The problem of Diego Garcia has been raised here time and again. But Diego Garcia is still under the control of the USA. We have been demanding that Diego Garcia must be handed over to Mauritius, but the USA never listened to it. The Indian Ocean which must be the zone of peace has become a zone of disturbance because of the presence of super power, especially the USA. The USA is almost having control over the entire Indian

Ocean. If I may say, the USA is involved in a very dangerous exercise in this Indian Ocean. I think it will be very correct to say so and therefore we want that this kind of activity must be stopped.

So far as the USA is concerned, her role towards India is not very positive and not very encouraging. We have always seen that the USA had encouraged those forces which were acting against the interests of India. Even the anti-Indian forces have been encouraged by the USA. The supporters of the so-called Khalistan Movement and the so-called President of so-called Khalistan and such other kinds of elements are also encouraged by the USA. It is known to everybody. Everything is happening there in the name of democracy, sometimes they say that there is democracy and they cannot stop such types of activities. But sometimes in the name of democracy they do not want to stop such activities and we always are observing that anti-India people are very much active in this country.

In the UK the assassination of our diplomat, Mr. Mhatre is a very condemnable incident. It had taken place because of the fact that anti-India forces are very active there, in Britain. Otherwise, this kind of thing would never have happened there. I would like to urge upon the Government that security to our diplomats must be ensured and they must be provided proper securities wherever they are. In regard to these forces which are being encouraged by the USA, as I said like supporters of the so-called Khalistan, etc., Government of India must take up these issues with the USA and we should try to warn them that our diplomatic reactions may get strained or it may not remain there. Something of this sort must be told, but I do not know how for the Government has succeeded in this effort because the USA actions do not seem to be very friendly. That is why I have given this suggestion. The USA has always been giving arms to Pakistan

which have been used against India. I am sure still they are pouring arms to Pakistan. Pakistan has almost become the arsenal of the USA and sophisticated weapons of every type are being given to Pakistan all the time. Pakistan, as everybody knows, will not use those arms against Afghanistan. In the name of Afghanistan they are getting these arms but they are not going to use them against Afghanistan, they are not going to use them against China, they will not use them against USSR or Iran or any other country except India because in 1954 when arms were being given to Pakistan, at that time itself India had raised objection to the supply of these arms to Pakistan.

The United States Administration assured the Government of India that those arms would never be used against India, but when in 1965 the war took place, everybody knows that all the arms given by United States to Pakistan were used against India. Again, in 1971 the United States went to the extent of sending the Seventh Fleet against India. This is the role of the United States towards us, and it has to be borne in mind all the time.

The United States of America is also trying to have bases around India in various countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan etc. If this happens, it will be very dangerous for us, because we are having an apprehension that America does not like us. Though we are the largest democracy in the world, and they are also a democratic country and they should try to have good relations with us, yet they do not want to support us on various issues. And specially, they feel that their national interest is to oppose Soviet Union and in order to oppose Soviet Union, they will have to encourage Pakistan, or some other countries which would provide bases to them. At the same time, they want that we should have good relations with them. If their national interest lies in confrontation with Soviet Union, why should we not try to safeguard our national interest by

trying build up our military strength and by acquiring more arms from those countries which are friendly to us? With those arms which we are acquiring, we can only safeguard our territorial integrity and freedom against those countries who are trying to attack us all the time, and Pakistan has always done this thing. Our national interest lies in safeguarding our national integrity, territorial integrity and freedom by receiving arms from those countries which are friendly to us.

The United States of America does not have any respect for the non-aligned movement. It is very clear from the speech delivered by President Reagan in New York before the General Assembly of the United Nations. They are having full condemnation for the entire movement. It is also very important and we should try to take up this matter with the world community, and especially with the community of the non-aligned movement to see that the United States of America is not given any kind of support in its designs against the non-aligned movement, because they do not have any sympathy for this movement, and they can, therefore, go to any extent.

The nuclear capability of Pakistan is also a great threat to our national freedom and our integrity. Therefore, the Government must be aware of this situation. Recently, a new item appeared in a British daily regarding a plot to assassinate the President of Pakistan and it was published in several newspapers in this country. This news is very dangerous and completely against India. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this situation, because I feel that some western countries are deliberately trying to create misunderstanding between India and Pakistan by encouraging this kind of news and giving importance to such rumours.

About insurgency in north-eastern region, only yesterday our Home Minister told this House regarding the involvement of some foreign powers in

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

the insurgent activities in this region. It is a very serious matter. Sometimes the Government says that there is involvement of some foreign powers in Punjab affairs, and sometimes they say this in respect of north-eastern region also. I would like to know whether the Government is doing something to find out these foreign powers.

They should try to find out and clearly say which are those forces and those foreign countries trying to destabilize our country.

14 hrs.

It is a very serious remark of the Home Minister. He said : "There were reports that camps were being held in Bangladesh to train insurgents." It is a very serious matter which should also be taken up with the Bangladesh Government, because they are our neighbours. If such things go on there, we will not be able to maintain good and cordial relations with them. For that purpose, it is very necessary that such types of activities are stopped. We must try to take up these matters with them and resolve this crisis.

So far as the Tamil problem in Sri Lanka is concerned, we have to make efforts to protect the interests of people of Tamil origin there.

About China, we should continue to develop our relations with them, because they are a very important Power in the world to-day. They are also one of our most important neighbours.

The situation in West Asia is very grave. We have to be careful and vigilant. Our support to PLO must continue.

About the Iran-Iraq war, we have to play a more positive role to see that this war ends. Our External Affairs Minister has done his best, he has tried to resolve this crisis, but unfortunately he could not succeed. We have a capable Foreign Minister, though he is in an incapable Government. I hope he will succeed.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : In support of the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, I wish to say a few words. All the previous speakers have dealt with various global issues and world problems. So, I wish to confine myself to the problem of estate workers of Indian origin in Sri Lanka, and the State-less people of Tamil origin living there. Our External Affairs Minister is well aware of this problem. He has studied it. So, I need not elaborate things.

I am not referring to the problem of Sri Lankan Tamils. First of all, I must be very clear about it. The Sri Lankan Tamils are called the Jaffna Tamils, living in the northern parts of Sri Lanka, and they want to have a separate Tamil State. I am not talking about them.

14.03 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
in the Chair]

My problem is this : in the tea estates on the high mountains, there is

no police protection for the estate workers of Indian origin. They are attacked physically by the Sri Lankan racists. Three months back, people were killed. People of Indian origin have been butchered. My own relations, kith and kin have been butchered, and shot down. They have been deprived of their properties. One of the Ministers in the Sri Lankan Ministry has openly remarked that all of them should be thrown into the Indian Ocean. He is a very responsible Minister in their Cabinet. He has said this in the Sri Lanka Parliament.

Similarly, the Stateless people of Tamil origin are also the victims of the vandalism of Sri Lankans. I know personally cases of my relations have houses and shops have been burnt to ashes, some shot dead, some killed and butchered. Though they have been there for decades, they are the victims of the recent riots.

In regard to the question of issuing citizenship rights, you are aware of it. Mr. Thondaman, one of the Cabinet Ministers there, has been appointed to submit a report on the citizenship rights. He has submitted a report to the Cabinet. The Cabinet has approved that report completely, but it is not being implemented. The question of issuing citizenship rights to the Stateless people has dragged on during the entire period of Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement, which was later extended by Mrs. Indira Gandhi-Mrs. Bandaranaike agreement. Even today their

number is about 6 lakhs. Presently there is no agreement between India and Sri Lanka regarding repatriation of the Stateless people of Tamil origin. A few years ago, a reporting given by Mr. Thondaman, the Minister in Jayawardene Cabinet recommending issuance of citizenship rights to all the Stateless people was unanimously adopted by the Sri Lanka Cabinet. But no action has been taken by the government to implement this decision. Now also President Jayawardene has stated that citizenship rights would be given to all Stateless people of Tamil origin. But no time-limit has been indicated for this purpose.

The hon. Minister is aware about the Stateless people. I should refer to the positive contribution of our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in restoring the normally in Sri Lanka. Her special envoy Mr. G. Parthasarthy and our hon. Minister have also played a significant role in bringing the different political parties to a round table for deliberations about the whole issue. The super powers like America and Russia have lauded our PM's efforts in ensuring that this internal problem in Sri Lanka is not allowed to escalate into a global problem.

Unfortunately, I am given to understand from the Press reports in Sri Lanka that President Jayawardene is not keen to implement the agreement brought about by Shri G. Parthasarathy. It seems he is playing a partisan role in furthering the interests of Sri Lankan Thugs and Buddhist clergy. There is another indication also of his dubious role. Our High

[Shri K.T. Kosalram]

Commissioner in Sri Lanka on instructions from our Government gave it in writing to Sri Lanka Government that an oil refinery could be set up in Trincomalle in the joint sector where there are 101 giant oil tanks. There was my question in Lok Sabha to which answer was given to this effect. Yet President Jayawardene has given all these 101 giant oil tanks on a long-term lease to a Canadian-based American Company. You may be aware of it or you may not be aware of it. But I know it definitely. I know one of the Cabinet Ministers in Sri Lanka. Another American Company has set up a giant communication tower, near Colombo for spying on the movements of ships in the Indian Ocean. There is no reduction in the flow of arms from America into Sri Lanka. It is going on.

In these circumstances it is very necessary for us to evolve firm steps in regard to the security of estate workers of Indian origin and the stateless people of Tamil origin. The World Bank has stated categorically, you would have known, which has been endorsed by the Sri Lanka Bank that without these estate workers the tea economy of Sri Lanka will be finished for ever. It is accepted by the Sri Lanka Government. I suggest that we should not hesitate to rehabilitate lock, stock and barrel, all the estate workers of Indian origin and the stateless people of Tamil origin in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. We should keep our Naval ships ready for this purpose so that if the situation worsens like the recent racial riots, we can take all of them in one stroke. This

will be in consonance with our honourable Prime Minister's repeated statement that she would not keep quiet if racial riots take place in future. She has very categorically issued the statement.

I have already written to you that the Sri Lankan Navy does not hesitate to harass our fishermen from Rameswaram, in violation of the agreement between the two countries about fishing. Some of the fishermen have been taken into custody by the Sri Lankan Navy. Many times the catch of our fishermen has been confiscated by the Sri Lankan Navy.

The Sri Lankan Government is also not honouring the Kachchathivu agreement. When they are merciless in this manner, we need not remain silent spectators. We should take action to protect the rights of our fishermen.

Similarly, the Sri Lanka Government has taken over all the buildings, factories, shops of our people which were burnt in the riots. They are not giving any compensation for this. Nor are they returning the property. The Government should take steps to restore the properties to our people in Sri Lanka. In order to ensure the security of our Southern Coast, as has been pointed by our hon. Defence Minister of India, in a discussion during a Calling Attention in this Lok Sabha, the Sethusamudram Project must be taken up for implementation forthwith to protect our interests. This project should be taken up as early as possible.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a question has been raised about war psychosis being created in India by certain sections in our country. At the outset, I am to firmly assert that the people of India are not in any way interested in creating any war psychosis against Pakistan, or as a matter of fact against any country. We are opposed to the creation of any war crisis, or any war psychosis and to create any tension.

But the reality of the situation should also be taken into account while we discuss about the reality which exists in Pakistan today. The induction of sophisticated arms from the United States of America, the reported agreement between the United States of America and Pakistan for leasing land for the use of military bases in Pakistan, the opening of the Karakoram road, the drive of Pakistan towards nuclearisation and, more recently, the policy shift of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka cannot but create security hazards for the country. In this situation, we cannot afford to ignore the reality of the situation and, naturally, in this broad context the question has to be considered.

The most crucial point is that Pakistan dictator is not a free agent to act on his own accord or to act on his own volition. He has permitted himself and his State to be willing partners in the US global strategy or military equation, which is 100 per cent aggressive, there is no doubt about it. As a surrogate of the Western powers, Pakistan has got external compulsions. As a dictatorial regime, Pakistan has got certain domestic compulsions. We cannot ignore this reality, we can ill afford to this, which will be at the peril of the security of our country.

The people of Pakistan are not our enemies. As a matter of fact, the people of India want abiding friendship with the people of Pakistan. The people of India are very much pained to see that the people of Pakistan are not

free from the yoke of the dictatorial regime. As a matter of fact, the Government policy should be based on building up the bridge with the democratic forces now operating within Pakistan and more emphasis has to be given to the friendship with the people of Pakistan because that would be the guarantee for the abiding friendship and good neighbourliness between these two great countries of this continent.

In today's world context the question of war and peace is the central question. It has to be understood that we are faced with a qualitatively new dangerous situation. It has also to be understood that the world is being pushed towards the brink of a nuclear holocaust. This endangers the very human existence. I know the Government's avowed policy is for peace, non-alignment and development. But this policy losses its main prop when it refuses to identify the enemies of it, particularly the main enemy of the people, the aggressive-world designs which bring about world destruction.

The so-called super power rivalry theory, if you permit me to say, is wrong, misconceived and if it is not shorn immediately, I am afraid to say that this would contribute towards further promotion of aggressive designs of the enemies of peace. I do not know whether the Government would take this into account and firmly take a position which is anti-imperialist, anti-war and pro-peace.

Sir, I do not know whether you would agree with me, but I am convinced that we cannot afford to forget today that anti-imperialism and peace is one and indivisible, we cannot afford to ignore today the fact that economic self-reliance and peace is one and indivisible, we cannot also ignore the fact that the liberation struggle and peace is one and indivisible, we cannot also afford to forget that national

[Shri Chitta Basu]

independence, democracy, socialism and peace is one and indivisible. In this connection I would also draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of External Affairs to the recent decision of the Reagan Administration to link aid with political perceptions. Is it not sufficiently clear that unless you have got identical political perception, the Reagan Administration is against giving any aid to those countries ? Therefore, a struggle for peace in this present context is nothing, but integrated with the question of attaining self-reliance in economy.

Sir, we are in the NAM. As a matter of fact, our Prime Minister is the Chairperson of the NAM. But at the same time I take this opportunity to make it clear that the NAM has within its fold certain known Trozan horses and yet unknown Trozan Horses and that constitutes the basic weakness of the NAM. NAM can become a really effective force for peace, development and stability if it is firmly anti-imperialist.

Sir, as you know, the situation in Central America is very explosive today. In this context, the Non-aligned Bureau which met recently, expressed deep concern over the new escalation of these acts—the installation of foreign military bases, threats, attacks and hostile acts there. This Bureau also expressed concern at the deterioration of the Salvadorean conflict due to the continuation of the foreign intervention in the internal affairs in Salvador. So far as the declaration of the Bureau is concerned, it has taken a positive position, a positive step. But do you know which are the countries which are indulging in foreign intervention in Salvador, what are the countries which are putting mines around Nicargua, which are the countries which are involving in all the acts of separation ?

Unfortunately, the President of that Bureau, our Foreign Affairs Minister,

could not say firmly that it is the United States of America who is responsible for this critical and explosive situation in the Central America. Does it not reflect and signify the basic weakness of the man ? It does. My point is that if you are really for the policy of peace, you ought to be firmly anti-imperialist to fight against the agents of war who create death and destruction.

I want to highlight other issues. One relates to Srilanka. As I have mentioned earlier that Government of Srilanka has witnessed major policy shifts in regard to foreign relations and this was of a great concern to us. The progress of Colombo talks on the ethnic problems of Srilanka is tardy. Srilanka Government has imposed travel curbs on the Srilanka Tamilians. May I know what the Government of India proposes to do bearing in mind that the Srilanka Government representatives, spokesmen of the Srilanka Government take every opportunity of accusing India, and thereby create condition which is enemical to their interest. They have accused that Government are allowing armed insurgents to get training on the Indian soil. The situation in Bangla Desh should have been taken due note of by the External Affairs Ministry. Anti-Indian campaign has now reached heights in Bangla Desh. There have been moves of late to have a defence pact with Pakistan between Bangla Desh and Pakistan. A new situation has been created within Bangla Desh which has caused much concern and sense of insecurity among the minorities still remaining in Bangla Desh because of the Government of Bangla Desh attitude towards the properties of minorities. I would not have raised this question in this debate but there are serious complication, serious impact likely to be borne by India if situation worsens.

Many good things have been said regarding the situation in Diego Garcia. I have got no time. But I would only suggest that the Government of India

should take initiative in convening a Conference of the Littoral States so that the Indian Ocean can be made really a zone of peace.

Indo-Soviet treaty of peace and friendship is a bulwark for peace and we should see that it is further strengthened.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN (Gauhati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my support to the proposal on the demands for grants (Ministry of External Affairs). While extending my support for the budget proposals, I would like to draw the attention of the External Affairs Minister to certain points of importance for his consideration.

Sir, it will benerely repetitive if I say that the present situation particularly in this sub-continent is full of very serious complications and development as is evident from the fact of arming some of the neighbouring countries by certain super-powers. In the light of this fact I would like to inform you of another fact. In this context, I have learnt that our Indian military experts are convinced that Sri Lanka and Pakistan are going to give naval and land bases or preferably landing facilities for the American Rapid Deployment Force, despite the denial of Howard Schaffer, the U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of state. According to them, American naval facilities at Sri-Lanka, Trincomalee Port and at two Pakistani ports cannot be ruled out. This development, besides arming of Pakistan with more sophisticated armaments meant for mass destruction, mass annihilation and destruction of the natural resources is a very serious one. So, in this context, our External Affairs Minister, our whole diplomatic efforts and our principles have a major part to play. Although, our external Affairs Minister has taken a lot of trouble yet, I think, it is not adequate even to meet the vast propaganda carried out by the hostile neighbouring countries against India in the world. I, therefore think

that the first and foremost important thing is to counter the propaganda of those hostile countries against ours by introducing an effective propaganda machinery and by arranging efficient delegates to be sent abroad to explain our stand-point on different topics. In this connection, we are well aware that some of our neighbouring countries are accusing us very often that we are interfering in their internal affairs and so on and so forth. I am not yet sure as to what extent we have defended ourselves as well as we have projected our views in the world. For instance, in the recent hanging case of Maqbool Butt and many other persons, we are coming across many reports. We may also say that it is almost an interference in the internal affairs of ours by some neighbouring countries. If we express our fear or apprehension, I am sure then that there are not only people outside the country but also inside who are saying that we are suffering from the war phobia. May I ask you a question ? You say that some of our neighbouring countries are armed to their teeth irrespective of their size and population and requirements. Then, is it that we are interfering or are we really suffering from the war phobia ? Should we not say boldly to the people is not only in our country but throughout the world that we are preparing for the defence because what is the necessity of supplying sophisticated weapons if there would not have been any sinister design on the part of those countries and those who are at their back ?

Certainly, this development really reveals that there are certain sinister designs that are aimed at our interest and they are not very far to see.

As regards Diego Garcia, you are well aware of what has happened to this particular spot in the Indian Ocean. What is the present position ? In the light of these developments, I would like to say that although we are fortunate enough today to have our Madam Prime Minister as the Chairperson of

[Shri Bhupadashwar Bhuyao]

the NAM, yet I find that perhaps we have not yet been very successful in projecting our point of view that the Indian Ocean should be one of the free oceans in the world. I think, adequate efforts have not been made in this direction. India can lead all the countries of the non-aligned group in projecting the view-point that the Indian Ocean should be kept as a zone of peace. In this context, we should take a bold diplomatic offensive and steps to convince about our view-point in this regard.

In the light of the arms race not only in this sub-continent but throughout the world, it is very necessary for India to contribute in a major way towards disarmament movement. As to the present position of the disarmament movement. I think, India can play a major role and there is a major part left for our External Affairs Minister to play and he can take a very bold initiative in this direction.

India being a country that stands for peace, it can take a bold lead and can also give adequate support and sympathy to the other countries which are fighting for their liberation both in the African sub-continent and elsewhere in Asia against imperialism and colonialism. There are so many countries which are seeking our help. I think, as a free country, as we fought for our own Independence in the past, we have also got a moral right to help them, particularly in the light of our present-day foreign policy. I, therefore consider that our country has a major part to play and, in order to play its major part, our External Affairs Minister will devise such ways so that we can project our view point and not only we can convince the people throughout the world about our view-point, but we can also take a bold step in this direction.

Before concluding, I would request all the members of the House, irrespective of their political opinions and differences, to support the Government and to support its stand in projecting

India's image that stands for peace in the whole world.

श्री रोति लाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोहरमा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे विदेश नीति पर जो बोलने का मौका दिया है उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ । आज सारा विश्व देखा जाय तो जिस तरह की राजनीतिक गतिविधियाँ बढ़ रही हैं, कूटनीतिक चालें जिस तरह की दिखाई पड़ रही हैं, और जिस तरह से आणुविक युद्ध के आसार नजर आ रहे हैं उससे लगता है कि सारा विश्व एक बाल्कनी पर बैठा हुआ है । इस परिस्थिति के निर्माण करने में दो महाशक्तियाँ अपनी अन्तर्निहित कुत्सित भावनाओं से काम कर रही हैं जिसका परिणाम तीसरे विश्व के लोगों को भुगतना पड़ रहा है । क्योंकि उन दो महाशक्तियों के कारण तीसरा विश्व जो पैदा हुआ है और वहाँ के लोगों को जिस तरह से एक संगठन में आत्मनिष्ठा और विश्वास के साथ बंधुता के साथ मिलना चाहिये वैसी परिस्थिति अभी तक निर्मित नहीं हो रही है ।

भारत की जो भूमिका पिछले तीन दशकों में रही है और उनके दौरान समीक्षाधीन 1983 को देखा जाए तो इन तीन दशकों में भारत पराकाष्ठा पर इन्टरनेशनल विकास के सम्बन्ध में पहुँचा है । 1983 में हमने साउथ-साउथ सम्मेलन, निर्गुट सम्मेलन चौगम और विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन, किए और दुनिया के देशों को प्रभावित करने का प्रयास किया है, और भारत की वैदेशिक नीति पराकाष्ठा पर 1983 में मानी जा सकती है । लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी अगर हम देखते हैं भारत के जो पड़ीसी देश हैं उनके साथ

साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध जितने सुदृढ़ होने और अगाढ़ प्रेम होना चाहिए वह अभी तक नहीं बन पाये हैं। पाकिस्तान में अभी भी सरकार की ओर से जिस तरह से समाचार आ रहे हैं उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि एक भयानक युद्ध होने वाला है। और इस तरह की बात बराबर कही जाती है, चाहे संसद हो, बाहर हो या समाचार-पत्र हों, जनता के मन में एक मनःस्थिति बनती चली जा रही है कि सम्भवतः भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच एक भयानक युद्ध होने वाला है और इस युद्ध में सारे देश की जनता को, भ्रम में डाला जा रहा हो इस तरह की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है। यह सही है कि दो महाशक्तियाँ अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए हथियारों की होड़ लगा रहे हैं, उनका बिक्री मार्केट बना रहे हैं जिसके बीच में छोटे-छोटे देश उलझते चले जा रहे हैं। अमरीका का जो इस वर्ष का बजट है उसमें 1.78 खरब डालर 1984 के लिए रखे हैं और उसका जो खर्च हथियारों के निर्माण में, संग्रहण और भंडारन में खर्च हो रहा है प्रति दिन वह । अरब डालर हो रहा है। और यही कारण है कि हथियारों का व्यापार कर के सारे अविकसित और विकासशील देशों में अपना अपना मार्केट बना रहा है और इसी उद्देश्य से दूसरी महाशक्ति रूस भी अपने व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए ही राइबलरी में आ गया है। इस राइबलरी के चक्कर में निर्गुट देशों का चेयरपरसंन होने के बावजूद भी हम निर्गुटता में कहाँ तक सफल हुए हैं यह सब को स्पष्ट है।

निर्गुटता का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है बंगलादेश, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, बर्मा, श्याम में साथ हमारे सुदृढ़ सम्बन्ध और व्यवहार हीना चाहिए ताकि विदेशी आक्रमण हमारे ऊपर न हो।

जहाँ तक हिन्द महासागर का संबन्ध है, यह हौआ खड़ा किया जा रहा है कि अमरीकी जहाड़ी बेड़ा डियागो गासिया में पहुँच गया है। लेकिन दूसरी ओर रूस के 36 जहाज भी हिन्द महासागर में मौजूद हैं। इसी प्रकार वैस्ट जर्मनी, फ्रांस और यू. के. के 7 जहाजों का मिला-जुला बेड़ा भी वहाँ पर है। इस प्रकार हिन्द महासागर समुद्री बेड़ों के घेरे में पड़ता जा रहा है। कौन हमारा मित्र है और कौन हमारा दुश्मन है, वह तो भविष्य ही बताएगा।

हमें तटस्थता और पंचशील की नीति का अनुसरण करते हुए बीच का रास्ता अपनाना चाहिए, ताकि सब देशों के साथ हमारे मित्रता पूर्ण सम्बन्ध हों। मंत्री महोदय निश्चित रूप से एक योग्य मंत्री माने जाते हैं। वह सभी भाषाओं के जानकार हैं। लेकिन महासभा के 38वें सम्मेलन की कायंवाही से पता चलता है कि हम अपनी नीति पर अडिग रहने में असफल रहते हैं।

निःशक्तीकरण, डिसआर्मेंट, को ले कर इतना हुंगामा होता है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि हम कहाँ तक उसको एक व्यावहारिक रूप दे पाते हैं। निर्गुट देशों का इतना बड़ा सम्मेलन हुआ। इस सम्बन्ध में उसका क्या योगदान रहा? ईरान और ईराक का युद्ध लगातार चल रहा है। इसी प्रकार फिलस्तीनियों का युद्ध भी हो रहा है। उसको रोकने के लिए हम कहाँ तक अपनी भूमिका निभा पाए हैं? निसंदेह हमारा प्रयास अच्छा रहा है, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि संसार की स्थिति बहुत जटिल है। एक महाशक्ति अफगानिस्तान में आ गई है और दूसरी महाशक्ति ग्रेनाडा में पहुँच गई है। महाशक्तियों की आपसी होड़ ने संसार की अधिकांश समस्याओं को

[श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

जन्म दिया है। हम निर्गुट देशों का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिए कि हम एक जुट होकर शान्ति बनाए रखने में सहयोग दें।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have had a remarkably peaceful debate on international affairs. I thank all the 22 Hon. Members who took part in the debate and gave very valuable suggestions.

As I look back on the debate, I find that the main focus has been on our relations with neighbours. The other point of importance which has been raised is the deteriorating international security situation. I consider both these points extremely important, and it was as well that the debate concentrated on these two. Sir, I would also like to deal with these two points in detail.

I would take up our relations with our neighbours first. Some Hon. Members have come back fresh from Pakistan. So, this freshness has been reflected here, but in what way, I shall submit presently. I am grateful to Prof. Raniga and Mr. Keyur Bhusan for having dealt with the points raised by Mr. Biju Patnaik in great detail, and I do not think I will have to cover the same ground once again. That is not necessary. I entirely agree with Prof. Raniga's analysis of our relations with Pakistan.

However, before taking up the other aspects of our relations with our neighbours, I would like to categorically reject all the allegations and insinuations suggesting India's involvement in any coup or plot in Pakistan. Such reports and insinuations appearing in some sections of the foreign press are absolutely baseless, highly mischievous and reprehensible. We have not interfered and will not interfere in any way whatsoever in the internal affairs

of Pakistan or any other country. We are not concerned about the composition or complexion of their governments. This policy has been absolutely clear and it has been made clear many many times before and it will continue to be our policy hereafter also. Our Prime Minister's most sincere and strenuous efforts to promote peace in the region and all over the world as well as good neighbourly relations are well known and acknowledged on all hands. So I do not think there is any need for any Hon. Member or anyone outside the Parliament or anywhere in the world to continue having any such doubts or any such fancies. I do not even call them doubts because there is no room for doubt. But if you really want to fancy, sky is the limit. This is what is happening. I have made an analysis of the reports. We have gone into the reports and what is contained in the reports in great detail. We find that they are flights of fancy. Genuine doubts can always be cleared but where you are dealing with a fancy, it is very difficult to clear a fancy because a fancy is a fancy.

Prime Minister has been pointing to the steadily deteriorating situation in the security environment in the sub-continent right from 1980. There seem to have been some suggestions made in some speeches here that this is being done in the year 1983 or 1984 with some ulterior motive or with an eye on the elections and so on. Now I would like to refute this most emphatically and say that at least in matters of security, national security, all sections of the House, all sections of the people and all political parties should try their best to rise above the compulsions or predilections of their parties. My Party has done it. The Government appeals to all others to do it because what was said in 1980 could by no stretch of imagination be interpreted as having been said for the election of 1985. Immediately after the new Government came into office Prime Minister drew the attention of every one to this Situation. Now what has happened during the last four years?

Has the situation improved? Is it not a fact that ever since Prime Minister made her first statement, the situation has deteriorated over the years and to-day if someone says that all this is being said with an eye on the elections, I must say that this is a very unfair, inaccurate and far from responsible statement. We should not say this and we should not indulge in this. Let us understand and let us see the situation as it is.

We have talked about the induction of arms into Pakistan. Members have many times and on many occasions expressed their concern.

The man in the street in India expresses his concern. Whatever individuals might think under the spell of temporary meetings and visits, it is a fact, it is an undeniable fact, that in this country, everyone feels apprehensive when a neighbour of ours is being armed to the teeth. This is a fact; this is an undeniable fact. So, what do we do about it? We try to argue with them; we try to discuss with them; we try to convince them that this is not necessary.

Mr. Patnaik yesterday said: "We have to ask ourselves many questions. When we ask those questions, we find that the questions which we are asking are hurled back at us." Yes, they will certainly be hurled back because, we do not know what questions to ask, what are the right questions to ask? One of the important questions to ask ourselves and to ask those who are concerned is, taking the last ten or fifteen years, who is responsible for the escalation in the sophistication of weapons—in the level of sophistication of arms—between India and Pakistan? Who has led the way and who has followed? It is a matter of record that at every stage, Pakistan has raised the level of sophistication in arms—never mind about numbers. Numbers will depend on size; numbers will depend on the length of the coastline; numbers will depend on the length of the border. But numbers, absolutely

so-called, without reference to levels of sophistication, without reference to quality, have little meaning. And, when it comes to quality and level of sophistication, the fact has been that Pakistan has led the way and India had to follow.

We are not for it even now. We have said this before. We are prepared to say it again any number of times. But, when all the appeals fall on deaf ears, there is nothing that media can do but be prepared for any eventuality. And this is what we have been doing. I do not think anyone can have any objection or take any exception to this policy—policy of peace, at the same time, policy of preparedness because we hear so much about the strategic consensus involving Pakistan. This has been discussed many times, whether one admits it or does not admit; the fact remains that, on the whole, an assessment of the situation convinces you that such a strategic consensus is being built. We do not want this; we do not want this consensus to be built in this area; we want the countries of this region to live peacefully in good neighbourly relations. We have made all efforts for South-Asian Cooperation; we have launched the programme, the programme is progressing well on many fronts.

We have been able to identify areas of cooperation. So, on the one hand, we are going ahead with peaceful programmes of cooperation but, on the other, there is just one thorn in the flesh that is coming in the way of good relations. Who can deny that this is a thorn in the flesh? Whatever efforts we might make for improving relations they can go only up to a point and cannot go the whole hog. So, this is what we have to understand. There are the questions that we have to ask ourselves.

15 hrs.

Sir, almost every week, we hear some new weapons being inducted into Pakistan—Harpoon missiles or something else. I am not a military expert. I could not give you the whole inven-

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tory. I am sure that Defence Minister will be able to take the House into confidence on some of these things.

So, this is what we have to ask ourselves. Mr. Patnaik also raised the question of two domestic servants. I think these will go down in history as the most talked about domestic servants in the world. I would not like to go into the details but how I wish Mr. Patnaik or any Hon. Member of the House kindly to do me the favour of interviewing these two domestic servants who have come back from Pakistan and tell me what they think of these two persons. Tell me whether these servants could, by any stretch of imagination, be considered as having been implicated or having done something which they are now being charged of having done. This is absolutely fantastic. This is a story. It is a total concoction and we have denied it. But, I am prepared, as I said, to give you the names and addresses of these persons. This is something very strange, very extra-ordinary, that this incident or a non-incident of two persons crossing over or pushed across the border which is what happened, should be made the Central theme round which all this web has been woven. To say the least, this is the most un-believable story and it is better that such stories are not concocted because they further vitiate the relations between the two countries.

The foreign secretaries of the two countries are going to talk about the two documents that are on the table. The members are aware of the circumstances in which these two documents came into being and why discussion could not go on earlier. There were impediments which were genuine and valid and now we hope that there will be no further impediments created from the other side to impede the resumption or starting of these discussions. We hope that the discussions will start as scheduled. Of course, we have our perception. They have theirs. Mr. Patnaik

said they are almost the same, the two documents. Yes, 80 per cent, they are the same but it is in the 20 per cent that the difference lies and if we are not able to resolve 20 per cent, our resolution of the 80 per cent will be of no avail. Even if it is 10 per cent or 1 per cent, we have to try and resolve that 1 per cent again and again until we succeed. So, it is going to be a process by itself. Let us hope that this process will succeed and India on its part will do whatever is possible to make it succeed, consistent with national security.

Coming to Bangladesh, again our relations have been good and they are good today. We have certain issues. Neighbours will always have some issues. I was advised by an Hon. Member yesterday to be generous. I want to ask the Hon. Members, particularly from West Bengal, whether they would like India to be generous in the question of Ganga water. Generous means what ? Generous about what ? Who am I go give away the Ganga waters to another country to the detriment of the coming generations of this country ?

To the detriment of the 700 million people of India ? This Government does not consider itself capable of doing that or justified in doing that. There can be no question of generosity where national interests are concerned. What we want is equity ; what we want is justice ; what we want is a cooperative spirit in which both countries can benefit ; and all our relations will have to be ultimately based on mutual benefit.

Now, everybody knows that there is not enough water in Ganga at Farakka. If you give more water to Bangla Desh, Calcutta port suffers. If you give more to Calcutta port, maybe, Bangla Desh will not be able to get the water she needs. So the main question is how to augment the Ganga waters at Farakka. There have been proposals. We gave them one proposal of getting Brahmaputra water through Bangla Desh to Farakka.

They have not been able to agree to that, they have some domestic reasons. They said that we should get water from Nepal by building dams there. This is a bilateral issue between India and Bangla Desh. And when Bangla Desh proposed that this bilateral matter should be trilateralised, naturally we could not agree. We have our own bilateral arrangement with Nepal. We would not like to internationalise the issue between India and Bangladesh. With these two proposals not having made much headway, certain other proposals also are being considered. They are still in the process. I am sure we will continue the process and ultimately find a way of sharing the Ganga waters on an equitable basis. I have no doubt about that. But it is a question of time. It is a question of patience. It is a question of political will on both sides, of being able to sell a formula to one's own people. All these things come in. Who can say that the 1978 agreement which was only for 5 years was an agreement which did not go against the interests of India ? I have not heard even one Hon Member for the last 4 years and more justifying the 1978 agreement as beneficial to India, or, as taking account of India's interests. It was for 5 years ; therefore it had to go at the end of 5 years. But that does not mean we are going to break the dialogue or break the question of sharing of waters. As I said we are going ahead with alternative proposals. I am sure at some point of time we will succeed.

In the matter of the Teesta waters, as the House is aware, we have been able to find a sharing formula for the time being. It is not final but it leaves certain percentage of the available water undecided, unshared, undistributed. But the rest is divided ; so, that small portion can be settled later. We find that it is a satisfactory formula for both sides. Both have agreed.

About the properties in Bangla Desh which are said to be in danger of being sold, we have been taking up the matter, as Hon. Members know, from

time to time persistently. It is as a result of these efforts, if I may say so, that the Government of Bangla Desh are looking into this from the point of view of those who are likely to lose these properties. They have assured us more than once that nothing will be done which would amount to confiscation. The properties would be made over back to the rightful owners. Now, how they are going to do it, what is the procedure, what laws will be invoked, is something which is within their domestic jurisdiction. But the result that we have impressed on them, the result that is wanted is that such deprivation of people of their properties should not take place.

I would also like to inform the hon. Member who raised the question that in all the discussions on Teesta waters, we had a representative of the Government of West Bengal is fully in the picture, whether it is land boundary between Bangladesh and India, the State Government on our side is kept in the picture.

Coming to Sri Lanka, the latest position in that the All Parties Conference which was set up as a result of the good offices of our Prime Minister, has been going on in the last few days, there were some reports that since not much headway could be made on the substantive issues, President Jayewardene was perhaps thinking in terms of adjourning the meeting *sine die*. This has not happened fortunately, but there has been an adjournment until the first week of May or thereabouts. So, meanwhile, there will be further talks, further consultations, informal suggestions and so on and we are hoping that since the process has been continued, they will be able to take advantage of this interregnum to find some solution which is acceptable to all concerned. Again, the matter is extremely complicated, it is complicated by many factors and therefore, if they take a time, we should not be surprised, no one should be surprised ; but if you have a long gap, what can happen is

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also something one has to consider. So, while we are happy that the process is on, and it has not been given up in desperation, we have to keep our fingers crossed as to what will happen in the interregnum, how well this interregnum will be utilised for informal consultations and to make up minds on all sides to come to a solution.

One suggestion which was made earlier also in both the Houses and which was repeated yesterday is that our High Commissioner to Sri Lanka should be a Tamil-speaking person. Sir, this is a very difficult demand to accept because if I have, as I have to have, as my Ambassador in Nepal a Nepali-speaking person, in Bangladesh a Bengali-speaking person. I am afraid this is not going to be possible. We have to post our Ambassadors, High Commissioners on certain norms, other than their mother-tongue. This, I hope the hon. Members will readily concede, is not possible ; but about our present High Commissioner in Sri Lanka, I want to tell the House as a point of fact, that he is not only popular with all sections of Sri Lanka's population, but in fact if they had their way, they would have him even longer than we would like to keep him there. So, He has done his duties so well, so promptly, so constructively that everyone is pleased and there is no question of any language group in Sri Lanka being dissatisfied with him ; and in principle we just cannot agree to a person with a given language; as mother-tongue being posted in a given country.

About Stateless persons, I understand that apart from the repeated promises made by President Jayawardene, even during the All-Parties conference, this matter figured in their discussions and the latest position seems to be that even the parties in Sri Lanka which were hitherto not very enthusiastic about giving citizenship to these remaining stateless persons are now veering around to the view that they

should be given so that all of them become citizens of Sri Lanka.

They find some distinct advantages in doing that. Whatever their reasons, we welcome this attitude on the part of the Sri Lankan parties.

About Bhutan, I do not have to say much because our relations are excellent. With Nepal, as I said, we have some issues in regard to certain projects and so on. Only a few days back, we came to an understanding in regard to the investigation of the Karnali project. This, I think, is a step in the right direction. It was a long-awaited step and it is being taken. So, that is one important point in which progress is being made.

With Burma, we have no problems. There was only one question remaining outstanding with Burma and that was the maritime boundary. We are well on the way to solving it and that is again a recent development. I am glad to inform the House that we shall have this question sorted out within a short time. Decisions to that effect have been taken.

I now come to the other point which has mainly occupied much time of the House during this debate, and that is the question of world peace and disarmament. Members rightly pointed out that mankind is sitting on the mouth of a volcano and anything can happen. If a nuclear war is triggered off, no one will be there to see the end of it, and the whole world will be blown to bits. This is a depressing enough scenario. We have been discussing this in Parliament and outside Parliament, in many forums all over the world and we know how the spectre of destruction, even accidental destruction, is worrying mankind, day in day out. But I would like to submit to the House that, while on the one side this depressing picture is there to see, on the other, there are certain hopeful signs that mankind seems to have bestirred itself. People seem to be coming to the conclusion

that something should be done to save themselves from this disaster. There is a growing consciousness that this disaster should not be allowed to happen. The desire of mankind to live and not to be annihilated seem to be asserting itself in many forms. In Europe and many other countries, as is well known, peace movements have started. They have come up like a huge groundswell. Although, the peace movements are not yet strong enough to make any changes in the decisions of their Government, and decisions are being taken in spite of the peace movements, yet they are not unchallenged; there is a challenge posed against those decisions and the time will come hopefully when the people of those countries will put sufficient pressure on their leaders, on the leaders of their Government, to see the writing on the wall and make necessary changes in their policies.

Another very hopeful feature is that in many countries a debate, an intensive debate, has started on these questions at all levels.

At the academic level, it is going on; at the level of military experts it is going on. I had occasion to read a very forth-right article by McNamara who was for seven years the Defence Secretary of the United States. He has quoted several others, those who were experts in their day on matters of war and warfare; and he has very clearly come to the conclusion that more and more military experts are finding this jigsaw puzzle insoluble, as was shown in that beautiful film called 'War Games'. Ultimately, all the computers come to the conclusion that this is a game which has no end, and should not have been started. So, once the nuclear game starts, there is no end to it. There is only an end to the whole world. So, there is no victor, no vanquished. It is just not possible to win a nuclear war; and, therefore, a nuclear war ought not to be started. And that is possible only when those who can start the war have the political will to sit across the table

and find ways and means of how not to start the war, or how not to allow a war to be started either by deliberate intent or by human error or accident.

I wish just to quote a few sentences, a very categorical statement given by McNamara. He says :

"It is inconceivable to me, as it has been to others who have studied the matter, that limited nuclear wars would remain limited. Any decision to use nuclear weapons would imply a high probability of the same cataclysmic consequences, as a total nuclear exchange. In sum, I know of no plan which gives reasonable assurance that nuclear weapons can be used beneficially in NATO's defence."

So, if they cannot be used to the benefit of one side, nor to the benefit of another side, they should not be used at all. They should not be used because it is an exercise in futility. I quote again :

"I don't believe that the Soviet Union wishes war with that West; and certainly, the West will not attack the USSR or its allies. But dangerous frictions between the Warsaw Pact and NATO have developed in the past, and are likely to do so in the future. If deterrence fail and conflict develops, the present NATO strategy carries with it a high risk that Western civilization, as we know it, will be destroyed"

This is precisely what the non-aligned movement has been saying time and again; what we have all been saying time and again. And it is in this direction of abjuring nuclear violence, nuclear war, that mankind has to travel. I have no doubt that this has become the consensus all over the world to-day so far as people are concerned.

15.23 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJ-
PAI *in the Chair*].

I have quoted McNamara because obviously, quotations from him would have greater effectiveness in demonstrating our point. (*Interruptions*)

I shall now touch briefly upon some of the decisions, and some of the follow-up actions taken by the non-aligned movement under our Prime Minister's chairmanship within the last one year. Mention was made yesterday of the New York consultations. I would like to make a little comment on what was said yesterday. It was pointed out that only 24 or 25 countries attended, out of more than 150 countries. I would like to clarify this, because it is very necessary to understand the importance of these 24 or 25.

The call was given by the Non-aligned Movement. Out of the 150 and odd countries, 120 or 103 are already in the Movement. So, there was really no need for all the 102 Heads of States or Heads of Governments who came to Delhi to give this call, to troop to New York again to attend this meeting. They clearly said so. Many of them wrote back to Prime Minister saying that they were with her. She was calling this meeting on behalf of the Movement and, therefore, there was no particular necessity for all the countries to attend. So, we are left with about 50, let us say. Out of 50, this meeting was both for North-South and East-West. This is how we planned it; this is how it was conceived. It is not simply a question of North-South; that we have had several times and we will be having in future also, with what result everybody knows. But this was a meeting unique in the sense that both North-South and East-West were represented.

Now, I would like to inform the House—Austria, EEC Chairman, France, Canada, Finland, Netherlands and Sweden—now is this package not impres-

sive enough to represent the OECD countries and the developed world? This, I think, is impressive enough because they came with a political will to cooperate in this new venture, in this new process of finding solutions to the urgent economic problems of the world and also problems of peace. Among the East European countries, there are six of them, out of whom Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria came. Now, half of those countries is again an impressive figure; and the others were non-aligned countries. But they had a definite say in all matters in regard to the international situation, monetary situation; and they were also fully behind the proposal which was adumbrated here in the Summit about an international conference on money and finance with universal participation. Now, I am glad to inform the House that not only was this proposal welcomed by every one at these consultations, but the Prime Minister, in pursuance of the decision, has already set up a committee to go into all these details; and their report is due within a month's time. So, follow-up action has been pursued ever since the end of the Summit; and this action, I am sure, is going to lead to certain further consultations and meeting of minds. This is what was aimed at when the meeting in New York was called; and I am sure that it was a successful meeting in the sense that every one who participated thought that these consultations, these informal consultations were going to be very useful and they should be continued in some form or the other and that it should not be a one-time meeting which is forgotten after it is over. That was not the idea of the participants there. So, the New York consultations have resulted in something useful to all concerned.

Another point was raised in regard to construction of properties in other countries, our Embassy buildings and so on. It is true that in many countries we are paying high rents, but we have started a programme with an outlay of Rs. 70 crores from 1979-80 to 1984-85. This has been in operation for 4 years

now and already properties worth Rs. 50 crores approximately have been purchased or constructed. To day, MEA owns about 440 offices and residences abroad, which include 40 chanceries and 51 residences of Heads of Mission.

This is the information which I wanted to give to the Hon. Member who raised this point.

I think I have covered all the points raised. If there are any points which need to be clarified, I am prepared to do that, but I think I have attempted to cover all the points.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : What happened to your mission to the Middle East ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You were not here to raise it, but I will tell you what happened.

The Middle East question has been causing anxiety to everyone. Some Members raised it and the latest position is that in Lebanon a re-conciliation effort has started. We are happy about it. But the situation is so dangerous and so uncertain that again, nothing can be said about the outcome of this. We wish them well. These talks are going on at Lusanne in Switzerland, and we hope that it will be possible for them to find some *modus vivendi*.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why do you not talk to them instead of allowing Switzerland to be the venue ?

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA : They have found out some compromise solution.

SHRI. P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : But the question of Lebanon has been more or less superimposed on the main question of the Middle East, which is the Palestinian question. As the House is aware, there was some internal friction in the P.L.O. The Prime Minister called a meeting of the Committee of

Eight which was appointed by the NAM Summit. Out of the eight, four were chosen as a sub-committee and asked to go to Damascus and some other Arab Capitals. We went there and talked to the factions within the P.L.O. and as I have already reported to Parliament, our efforts bore fruit in the sense that an effective cease-fire was agreed to and later on developments have turned out to be rather good for the unity of the P.L.O., although factionism continues. But the main question of the Palestinian people still continues to hang in the balance because the Israelis are continuing with their settlements policy. There seems to be no way of bringing the Arabs together in order to find a solution at the negotiating table. So, we are rather far from a solution. But at least to the extent of preserving unity in the PLO ranks we have succeeded but we have to go a long way still.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Do you not think that without talking to the other party, namely, Israel, you are not going to get a settlement ? Why are you so scared of talking to them ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Instead of talking to them, better close the Consulate in Bombay. They do not deserve to be talked to.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : These two are entirely unrelated with this. The point is that no one talks in terms of finding a solution behind the back of the parties concerned. I do not think that is the idea. But we have no relations with Israel and Israel is continuing in its aggression. How do you talk to an aggressor while the aggression is on ? That is the point. If Dr. Subramaniam Swamy can help in vacating aggression...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You can talk to Pakistan which can aggress ; you can talk to China which can aggress ; but you cannot talk to a country which has not aggressed against you. I am surprised. I am all in

support of the Palestinian problem, but your approach is a hypocritical approach.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : My talking to Israel is not going to solve the problem. Their talking to each other is going to solve the problem.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : Instead of talking to Israel, you should talk to the United States, who are their masters, because otherwise no solution can come out of talking to Israel.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In that case, do not talk to the PLO ; talk to the Soviet Union, as they are masters of the PLO.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Thanks for your advice. I am sure we are not going to settle this on the floor of the House.

Sir, I thank the members for their contribution. I hope I have covered all points.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY ; I raised one point regarding the enemy property in Bangladesh.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have replied to it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Another point I raised was about Ganga waters.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Both of them have been covered ; only you were away.

SHRI SUBODH SEN (Jalpaiguri) : Was the Government of West Bengal consulted at the time of the *ad hoc* agreement in regard to the apportionment of the waters of the Teesta ? Did it give its consent ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That has been answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That has been answered already, you will see the answers.

I shall now put all the Cut Motions to the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to vote, unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 47 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the respective sums 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, 1985, in respect of this head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 32 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs”.

The motion was adopted.

Demand for Grant, 1984-85, in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by House on 14th March, 1984	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House		
			1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
32.	Ministry of External Affairs	33,98,39,000	10,38,17,000	169,91,92,000	51,90,83,000

15.35. hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1984-85—
(CONTD.)

Ministry of Defence

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which eight hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts of 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 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the ‘Ministry of Defence.’”

Demands for Grants, 1984-85, in respect of the Ministry of Defence submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

Amount of Demand for Grant on account
voted by the House on 14th March, 1984

Amount of Demand for Grant on account
submitted to the vote of the House

No. of
Demand
Name of Demand

1
2
3
4

Revenue
Rs.
Capital
Rs.
Revenue
Rs.
Capital
Rs.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

18.	Ministry of Defence	69,14,31,000	26,18,50,000	345,71,52,000	130,92,49,000
19.	Defence Services—Army	648,68,25,000	...	3243,41,22,000	...
20.	Defence Services—Navy	83,94,82,000	...	419,74,08,000	...
21.	Defence Services—Air Force	237,80,84,00	...	1189,04,17,000	...
22.	Defence Services—Pensions	93,97,33,000	...	469,86,67,000	...
23.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	119,92,83,000	...	539,64,17,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Amal Datta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Madam Chairman, in these 8 hours allotted to the Defence Budget, this Parliament will be voting a sum of nearly Rs. 7000 crores. Before passing the Grants one may ask a very relevant question: Exactly what is the money going to be spent on? Are the Members of Parliament informed of this in the Budget or otherwise?

Madam, one policy which the Defence Ministry follows very consistently, whatever may be the inconsistencies in other respects, is to deny the Parliament all information regarding the country's Defence. So, whatever we say in these debates is not based on what the Defence Ministry tell us, but what we gather from the daily press from magazines, and in spite of the controversies raised by them, the Government has consistently kept silent on each and every such controversy which deals with arms purchase deals amounting to thousands of crores of rupees. The Jaguar deal, the Mirage deal and the sub-marine deal altogether would amount to nothing less than Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000 crores, if not more, because I see different kinds of figures in different newspapers and different magazines and controversies are raised. One magazine went to the extent of saying, 'Is Mr. Venkataraman telling lies?' The only source of information so far as the Defence is concerned is newspapers and not the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry which itself contains mis-information and dis-information of all kinds. I think I will be able to prove it to you now. So, the Defence debate has become an uninformed ritual for enabling the Members, after passing 7 or 8 hours in some kind of a discussion, to grant this money so that the Defence efforts, whatever they are, will continue. This is not the policy which is followed in any democracy. We are claiming to be the world's largest democracy. Can we not take a leaf out of the examples set by the other democracies? What is

being done by the western countries which are the models? We are supposed to follow the Westminister model. They issue White Papers on every new acquisition, on every new change introduced. The same is the case with France and other countries. But here, has the Government issued even a single White Paper on Defence, even when so many controversies have been raised? Nothing. So, we do not follow any policy. The only consistent policy, as I said, is to deny the Members of Parliament adequate information and to give them all kinds of mis-information and dis-information. But to the people who want the information, it is irrelevant to them whether they give it or not. Later on in my speech I will show how they not only have the knowledge but even they dictate the policy of the Defence Ministry and the public sector undertakings under the Defence. There are no dearth of Laikins who, if they want the information, will pick it up and pass it on to others, but only Parliament is not given this information by the Defence Ministry any the Defence Minister.

Madam, on getting information regarding the non utilisation of production or repair facilities in a base workshop in Delhi, I approached the Hon. Minister for permission to visit the factory. But the permission has been denied to me, and I have very good grounds to believe and I shall put it before this House on the basis of which I had asked for the permission to visit that base workshop.

More than 100 engines for our to-day's MBT Vijayanta has been imported because repairs have not been carried out in that base workshop although repair facilities exist. On the basis of this information which I made clear to the Hon. Minister, I asked to go and see for myself what facilities exist. But the access was denied to a Member of Parliament. This is where we stand to-day. I think that this kind of situation, if it continues, then this Defence Debate which has already become

very stale and ritualistic will be totally useless. It is better to lump it with many other ministries whose demands for grants are never debated but guillotined and passed. I would, of course, admit one thing—we see that in the decision-making process of the Government we have no say. Whatever constructive suggestions we make are phoo-phooed. They are not taken heed of, nor taken note of, nor have been replied. For the purpose of verifying how many allegations and accusations have been replied to, I have gone through the entire debate of last year to see what the Minister has replied. Undoubtedly, there is lack of time. But very serious suggestions have not been replied to. One such suggestion was from Shri Unnikrishnan for forming a Standing Committee to go into the affairs of the Defence Ministry. This is already known to you that having found it impossible and unwieldy to control the Government through the Parliament, the British Parliament has introduced changes by having Select Committee attached to each Ministry and Defence has not been exempted from that. There is a Select Committee attached to Defence Ministry which can call everybody except the Defence Minister to give evidence before them. If this happens, then the question of so many deals which raise suspicion, that somebody is taking commission, such suspicion, will not arise. If at all they arise, Parliamentary Committee can go into them and allay the suspicion. It is very demoralising. The fact that it is demoralising is evident from to-day's newspaper which brings out the allegation very clearly why Nigerian coup took place. It was because of the large amount of commission which the previous Head of the Government took. So, this is the kind of demoralising effect on the armed forces where this kind of deals are allowed to go on and controversy raised and they are not allayed through some kind of parliamentary investigation. Who can be better placed than the Members of Parliament to make such investigations? I demand that the Minister should initiate a Standing Committee of Parliament on Defence Minis-

try. This is vital not only to scrutinise the expenditure and other activities of the Defence Ministry but to allay this kind of controversy which is very bad for the morale of the country and the morale of the armed forces.

Any discussion on the Defence Ministry Grant has to start with our National Security environment. We are in a situation where the designs of the United States of America are affecting us in all the three levels in which the national security environment is analysed—the global level, the regional level as well as sub-continental level. They have themselves created base in Diego Garcia which they are strengthening day by day in naval and air force and now there is a Rapid Development Force. They have claimed to be the peace keeper of entire area.

They are arming the nations in the Southeast Asia. They have created tensions on their own. They have created tensions by arming our neighbour Pakistan as also the countries in the entire West Asia. By giving Pakistan, arms and weapons, they have been enable to assume the role of peace keeper or the mercenary of the entire West Asia. Pakistan itself having got these arms F-16s, planes and tanks etc, has created a qualitative difference in the national security environment so far as external threat is concerned. But one has also to see what is the position within the country. Is the country integrated? Is the country cohesive? Can the country stand together if a war starts? What is the Government's view about that? What is the Government's perception about the internal security? Can the Government get all the people behind it? Has it been able to create that situation? Not only it has not but both internal and external security perceptions are complicated by the irresponsible pronouncements made by leaders of the ruling Party that, "There is inevitability of war, that there will be war before the end of 1948 with Pakistan." Why such pronouncements are made irresponsibly by people who have

[Shri Amal Datta]

been put in such a lofty position ? This is impossible that in a nation of 700 millions, leaders can make such pronouncements irresponsibly. But it has been made. And the confusion has been created in the minds of so many people. In fact, I would say, that in the Defence Minister's speech last year, he said, "We are keeping our nuclear submarines option open". That has also created a lot of confusion. You do not have even the capability of manufacturing submarines without nuclear power and yet you go and make that pronouncement may be as a sop to some Hon. Members here. I do not know why he has made it. But that kind of pronouncement without having any back-up for it, does create a lot of confusion and it is counter-productive. I am emphasising this because there is no systematic effort. No institutionalised effort anywhere in the Government has been made to assess the national security environment both internal as well as external. There used to be a Defence Committee of the Cabinet. But those functions, I am told, have now been taken over by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs. The committee has to discuss so many things not only the security, assessment and planning for defence, but so many other things also. Anyhow, what will 4 or 5 Ministers, who have no expertise and who cannot spend the time to understand the situation in any depth, sitting together do unless there is an institutional back-up ? There is nothing. There is no institutional system for the purpose of assessing India's external national security environment and internal national security environment for the purpose of making a qualitative and quantitative assessment and for the purpose of planning to meet the threat. This institution should be built up whose sole purpose would be to do this planning. Otherwise, no consistent and no coherent planning will be made and you will become a victim of *ad hoc*-ism. That is what we have been doing during the last 25 years or so.

We have some kind of a defence

planning since 1964. But it is supposed to be on a five-year plans. The latest plan, as we are told in the last year's Annual Report of the Defence Ministry had been finalised in 1982 for the period 1980-85. How can a plan finalised in 1982 be made retrospective from 1980 ? That means, whatever you have been doing from 1980 onwards has been regularised by formulating the plan and incorporating those things in the plan. The plan is only a show, an eye-wash, a make-believe and nothing more than that. It is not a plan at all because a plan has to be made in advance. There has to be a rolling plan and a perspective plan.

This year's Annual Report says that a perspective planning cell has been started without giving any details. In all the pronouncement, in all the learned articles, about defence preparedness, weapon acquisition, R & D and all that we always find that the experts say that a rolling perspective plan encompassing a period of 15 to 20 years is necessary for the purpose of defence preparedness of the country. Where is that plan ? Where is the organisation to make that plan ? Just saying that you have started a perspective plan will not do unless you say what is the organisation to make that plan. You do not have the organisation for the purpose.

In the Defence Ministry, there are civilians. Of course, there have to be civilians. But the civilians must build up an expertise on military affairs. If they do not have the necessary expertise, they cannot in today's very complicated and technologically advanced warfare make an effective contribution. Their presence is like that of a rubber stamp; either they put a rubber stamp or they do not put it. Sometimes, a civilian may arrogantly shut out a plan which is really required for the country's defence and, at some other time, he may approve something which is really required for the country's defence and, at some other time, he may approve something which is really not needed for the country's defence. The

people who are supposed to go through and pass it are ignorant of the military affairs. Has any effort been made to build up the expertise of military affairs, of the technology involved in today's advanced technology, amongst the civilians who are serving in the Ministry of Defence ? The answer obviously is no.

It is because the Government does not follow a consistent policy of building up such an expertise. It has followed a colonial policy of keeping a Secretary or a Joint Secretary or a Deputy Secretary or an Under Secretary for three years here and for three years there, just like a bee which will be collecting honey from all kinds of flowers. The policy will not do any more. The Hon. Minister does not and cannot possibly understand everything. I do not blame him. Nobody can understand everything of today's technological warfare. He single person can understand it. But what I am saying is that you must try to get the expertise built up in the Defence Ministry itself amongst the civilians also.

16 hrs.

Only a man in uniform will be able to say ultimately whether a weapon is effective in the field or not. There should be a number of people in the Ministry of Defence in uniform who can together with these expert civilians, form a group which can have a proper open discussion about the merits or demerits of particular proposals. At present there is no such organisation in the Ministry of Defence. It is very necessary to have that kind of an organisation in the Ministry of Defence.

It is also essential to make the Plan effective with a proper assessment of what is happening and what is going to happen ten or fifteen years hence in our countries which are inimical to us. we must have a clear perspective as to which countries are inimical to our country and from which country the threat to the security of our country is

posed directly or indirectly, If that perspective or assessment or planning is absent in the plan, then we will be victims of *ad-hoc*-ism. We may be having a Cell or a Department for Defence Planning. But without this assessment and this expertise, proper and effective planning for Defence cannot be made.

I do not know why 'defence' has not been given the importance it deserves in our country's planning from the very beginning. Even though development planning in India commenced in 1950 or 1951, defence planning started only in 1964. Unfortunately, we have totally eliminated defence from the purview of development Planning. May be, the zeallessness to guard the defence secrets is at the root may be the lack of understanding of the defence requirements of the country was at the root. But whatever has taken place in the past, it is no longer possibly now completely to separate the two. There are many aspects in which the defence development and the civil development must intermingle and they must supplement each other. It is, therefore, necessary that the Ministry of Defence should prepare a categorical investment plan for defence. The Ministry of Defence should act in coordination with the Planning Commission and it should ensure that there is no duplication and that the defence plan becomes realistic so that the Minister of Defence does not have to come before the House and say that "My scientist has produced the engine but the industrial infra-structure for making that engine is not there.

Our MBT project has been the subject matter of a lot of controversy. In yesterday's newspapers, I read that we are going to make neither the engines nor the gear box. Although we have started the project in 1972, we now require to import almost everything. We are told this year that the engines, gear box and suspension—all these things are still being imported into the country. As this rate, what shall we produce ? Can we produce this armour in our country ? Let us hope that we will be able to produce as least that. Let us hope that we will be able to produce

[Shri Amal Datta]

armour and the tracks for the tanks in our country. This issue had come up before Parliament earlier also. Last year, our Hon. Minister of Defence said "Don't think that something like the MBT can be developed in course of seven years. Just because we have not been able to develop it in seven years, don't blame us because, other countries have taken longer time". And he gave the examples of Germany and the USA. I had occasion to verify this statement. I have got with me the relevant pages of the International Defence Review here which give out in detail the milestones of the development of the Leopard tank of Germany, the Chieftain tank of UK and the XM tank of USA. The development trials of these were never delayed beyond four years after the defence specifications were given.

So, what the Parliament has been told by the hon. Defence Minister in the last year's budget speech is not correct, it is completely incorrect. Kindly verify. So far as this tank is concerned, I will have to come back to it later. Now let us go on with planning

What is the planning that we are doing? There is a Defence Minister's Committee which, I am told, meets every morning, but it meets without any agenda and, therefore there is no decision taken. No decision is taken because they meet but meet without any agenda, it is a kind of informal discussion.

Then what is the institutional arrangement here? There is the Chiefs of Staff Committee. The Chiefs of Staff have made their plans: the Navy has made big plans; the Air Force has made out bigger plans, and the Navy has made out even bigger plans for acquisition of arms, ammunitions, personnel, technical training, research, and so on. The Chiefs of Staff meet to find out how much portion of the budget they can get hold of. There is no

question of integration of the weapon system; there is no institution for the purpose of standardising the weapons; there is no system in which one says, 'Well, these are the weapons of the Army; so, the Navy will have this kind of weapons'. To ensure standardisation, to ensure commonality, to ensure integration of the weapon system, there has to be a joint planning, a joint evaluation of all weapons. That is not there. The Chiefs of Staff Committee is merely a system to do what I just mentioned. This is as far as I could gather. These are secrets which some of us cannot get. I have gathered them from newspapers and magazines as far as I could do so. These Committees are, therefore, working in a haphazard manner; they are working at cross purposes: they are not supplementing each other; they are not evolving a coherent defence plan for securing the country against enemy attack.

Another thing which at this stage I should emphasize—because I will not get a chance later—is this. We have been following a kind of policy which can only be called a 'reactive policy', that is, we have been reacting to what is happening in our immediate neighbourhood, namely, Pakistan. In the Defence Minister's speech last year it has been indicated that Pakistan has got F-16, we are getting Mirage and that is an answer to F-16. Are we going to plan our defence in that way that if Pakistan gets this, we will get that and if Pakistan gets that, we will get this and so on? Is that the way to plan? You have no plan. You only react. This is what we have been doing so far. Not only has this got to be stopped but we have also to bring within the ambit or scope of defence planning even that part of civilian planning which is very necessary for effective defence preparedness. There are several industries which are required for effective defence preparedness, for making weapons, whatever kind are required; for electronic warfare and all that kind of thing which has now become the main threat in any battle.

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
in the Chair].

Now-a-days it is very much required that the Government understand that this kind of planning is essential. Primarily it is essential to see that our people's morale is built up so that we know that not only there is a military force but there is also an industrial infra-structure to support it and the people of the country are behind them and will resist the enemy at all costs. What are you doing for civilian defence? I do not think this Government is at all aware that something has to be done, but I am prepared to learn from the Government if it is willing to part with its secrets....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
They do not know anything.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I hope they are doing something but I only wish.

I know that Gen. Sparrow has given a report on the Territorial Army and at least upto last year that has not been implemented. So that is something at least to begin with and one can build up from there.

So far as weapon acquisition policies are concerned, since the 1965 war with Pakistan when USA said that they were not going to supply us with weapons, we have had only one source from which to get the sophisticated weapons and that is USSR and they have helped us to produce indigenously quite a number of these weapons. Mig 21 we have produced. What else I do not know, but we have produced missiles along with several other things. But now we have started the path since the last few years of the so-called diversification of sources of supply. In whose interests is this diversification of sources of supply? I do not know. But obviously it involves large scale payment for acquisition of arms from countries which are reputed to part with large sums of commissions

for selling their weapons. And all these have created controversies. But before coming to that, this is going to create a great problem in maintaining inventories and also in organising proper logistics. I understand that an aircraft requires 25,000 pieces of components and if we have one type of aircraft, we will require 25,000 components and if we have three types of aeroplanes with no commonalities, I think then we will require 75,000 different components. It is not only a question of procuring and storing them but also reaching them at the place where they are required and how are you going to take them to where they are required and at the proper time. This is really something that baffles me and I hope you will be able to do it if the situation arises. But how and why you have gone in for this is something for which you owe an explanation to the country and to the Parliament.

Regarding the controversies and the reasons which have appeared in newspapers and magazines regarding these things and which have not been answered in Parliament—I have listed some of these because I thought that might help the Minister to understand and answer. Regarding Jaguar we have been told that no manufacturing will be made. This is a reversal of the policy of acquisition of only those arms which we will manufacture here. Why have we gone in for Jaguar at a stage when we knew that by the time we even complete assembly of the Jaguar, it may become obsolete and when the U. K. factory will have stopped the line for making Jaguars? Now apparently they have said that they are going to strengthen the missile systems in Jaguar.

Was it not known at the time when the deal was struck that these missiles would be required? Why strengthen the missile system of the Jaguar at this stages? Why was it not done earlier? There have been repeated increases in price. Originally, when the negotiations were started, its cost was Rs. 7.5 crores. But, the calculations show that about

[Shri Amal Datta]

Rs. 18 crores have been paid on the Jaguar. If the newspaper recording about the Nigerians is correct, I think that one Jaguar costs Rs. 21 crores to the Nigerians. But, they are getting Rs. 2 crores by way of commission. I do not know how much commission they gave in respect of the Indian deal and to whom has this gone. The point is that we have knowingly gone to the countries which pay such commission. And somebody is getting that commission. Otherwise, this kind of a thing cannot happen. The British offered us their electronic counter-measure system. They had agreed that they will give us adequate electronic system. Now they have told that this is not the latest generation one and that they will give us the latest generation at a price. Why? I am told that the Jaguar is a lowflying aircraft. It is how vulnerable because even an infantry man with shoulder hung rocket can shoot it, (*Interruptions*) With the Air Force Early Warning System which Pakistan has, the Jaguar is completely useless. This is not what I am saying. This has come out. You please reply to this. I have no other way of getting this either confirmed or contradicted.

The other plane is Mirage. The first thing about Mirage is that there is no manufacturing programme for this. Is it correct or not? Will the Hon. Minister reply? What is the price of the Mirage? Will, you can quote the price with the total weapon system. I think that will be the best way of doing it. In the last year's debate, when the question of manufacture of Mirage was raised, I think, the Hon. Minister replied by saying that we have not yet finally decided as to whether we will make the Mirage or not. That was because we might go in for a twinengine aircraft. This was in the first week of April. In June, when the Hon. Minister went to USSR, at that time, reports came out about the negotiation for MIG 29. In the meantime Mr. Ustinov came. Obviously the Hon. Minister gave this

reply because he had information about the MIG 29. Obviously, before the Mirage deal had been completed and the contract was signed as late as in October 1982, it was known to him about the MIG 29 development. And obviously, there was no intention for going in for the Mirage manufacture here. The country was given an eyewash by saying that we were going in for the Mirage manufacture—some of them—here. So, there is again the reversal of the arms policy knowingly for the purpose of making a deal and nothing else. About MIG-29, I do not, know what are you going to do with this. You said that the twin-engined aircraft will be better than the Mirage. Then, why have the Mirage at all?

Sir, we have gone in for the submarine deal, with a German firm called D. W. T.—this is an abbreviation of a big name—in preference to a Swedish firm. I have been told like that. What I have seen in the report is that this has been done on the basis of the last wish of a person who had died. I do not want to name him.

Within a week of the death of that person of the ruling party, you have gone in for this deal. What has been the evaluation report? Submarines and things like that are not bought on the basis of the last wish of somebody.

This is the funniest and the most ridiculous thing and it is there in print and the Minister has to reply if he can. There has been evaluation reports on these submarines thrice. Why the deal has been held up? Has it been held up because the Naval Chief of Staff had demanded a lower noise level? Although top brass of the Services are rewarded with jobs after retirement that Naval Chief has not been given any job after retirement.

Sir, Biretta pistol is being imported from Italy whereas it could have been made at Ishapore. This is the state of affairs. We are not able to make medium range artillery. Our Defence

research and development expenditure is 2 per cent and this is one of the lowest. There is no reason why you cannot increase it when you are increasing the Defence budget through arms purchases every year from abroad. I say the budget does not reflect the true commitments that the Government is making because the terms of payment are on 15 years basis.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that there are more than 6 lakh civilian workers in the ordinance factories and other departments of the Defence Ministry. All India Defence Employees Federation has given a strike notice after their annual conference. It is for the purpose of implementing the Third Pay Commission's report so as to get parity of wages with the Railways and P & T workers. This is their only demand. There are, of course, other demands of recognition etc. but this is the main demand. The Hon. Minister was invited to attend that conference. It is the usual practice for the Hon. Defence Minister to attend annual conferences but in this particular case although three days were indicated to him and he could visit on any one of these days yet he did not attend. Had he attended the conference the strike notice would not have been given. I think there is still room for settling the differences. I would request the Hon. Minister to do his utmost to settle this difference because what they want is what is just and due to them. It is going to make a very small difference. May be in future only a little more money has to be given.

Lastly, Sir, the Hon. Minister has said that weapon is no better than the man behind it. In the days of electronic warfare we are acquiring more and more sophisticated weaponry whereas the intake of engineers in the Air Force is going down. The report says during the last five years whereas the intake should have been 650 it is not more than 250 which means our technical services are deteriorating

when on the one hand we are acquiring more and more sophisticated weapons. You must improve upon the condition of service of the engineers. They suffer from frustration as no promotional opportunities are offered to them. Unless this state of affairs is corrected we are not going to fare well in the future warfare which will mainly be an electronic warfare.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to have Common messes for officers and jawans in all the three wings of the defence forces.] (1)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re 1.”

[Failure to increase the ratio of promotee officers to that of directly recruited in all the three wings of the defence forces.] (2)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to inculcate among officers and jawans the feelings of anti-imperialism, anticomunalism and democratic patriotism in the context of internal and external threats faced by the country] (3)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Defence Services-Pensions’ be reduced by Rs 100.”

[Need to implement the orders regarding payment of revised pension to ex-servicemen by the treasury at Madhubani in Bihar as per decision of Supreme Court on 17.12.82.]

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services-Pensions, be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for raising the rates of pension of Jawans of the three wings of the armed forces.] (27)

"That the Demand under the head 'Defence Services-Pensions' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need of providing self-employment opportunities to ex-servicemen by granting loans, subsidies and knowhow.] (28)

SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA
(Calicut) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds to set up a Naval Academy at Azhimala.] (4)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to keep the Defence forces in a state of preparedness in order to meet any situation.] (6)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence, be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to accept maximum help from USSR and other socialist countries with a view to strengthening our Army, Navy and Air Force.] (6)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to purchase latest weapons from USSR and other socialist countries.] (7)

"That the Demand undrr the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to well equip the ordinance factories in India with the help of USSR and other socialist countries in order to make them self-sufficient.] (8)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have common messes for officers and Jawans in the three wings of Defence Forces.] (9)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to inculcate the feelings of unity and fraternity among the officers and Jawans of the Defence Forces.] (10)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministey of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to infuse sense of anti-imperialism, anti-communalism, national integration and to strengthen democratic feelings among officers and Jawans of Defence Forces.] (11)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the discontentment among Jawans of Defence forces.] (12)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the Pension Code formulated for ex-servicemen.] (13)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

—Min. of Def.

[Need to give employment to ex-servicemen in para-military and security organisations in public sector immediately after their retirement.] (14)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to establish a separate Ministry for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.] (15)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to grant travel concession to ex-servicemen.] (16)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide free medical aid to ex-servicemen in military and civil hospitals] (17)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide free education to the children of ex-servicemen getting pension upto Rs. 1000/- p.m.] (18).

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to establish a Defence Service Bank for ex-servicemen] (19)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to fix the age limit for retirement in respect of officers in the Defence services as has been done in regard to Jawans.] (20)

“That the Demand under the

head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to expose the designs of the imperialists to surround India from all sides.] (21)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to stop shifting of Defence Accounts Office from Patna to some other place.] (22)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to stop transfer of items of work of Defence Accounts Office, Patna to offices located at other places.] (23)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to stop transfers of employees of Defence Accounts Office, Patna.] (24)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to extend all the facilities for the rehabilitation of the ex-servicemen.] (25)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to accept the demands of employees of Defence Accounts Office, Patna.] (29)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to recognise Calcutta-based Federation of Employees of Defence Accounts Offices.] (30)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 10.”

[Need to check the harassment of the employees of Defence Accounts Office, Patna.] (31)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to ensure better amenities to Jawans of All the three wings of Defence Services.] (32)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to concede the demands of the all India Defence Employees Federation] (33)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to pay bonus to all civilian employees of Defence Services] (34)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide employment to ex-servicemen.] (35)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to solve the problems of ex-servicemen.] (36)

“That the Demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to accept the demands of Indian Ex-servicemen’s League.] (37)

Sonth) : I beg to move :

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to reduce defence expenditure by bringing efficiency in administration effecting economy and checking waste.] (38)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check nuisance by military personnel to civilians near cantonment areas.] (39)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give adequate service benefits to army personnel and ex-servicemen.] (40)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide concessions for education and employment to the children of personnel of armed forces.] (41)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to be vigilant and better prepared to meet all challenges from Pakistan including use of sophisticated arms.] (42)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to be vigilant to check any attack from North-West or North-East.] (43)

“That the demand under the

head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to recruit persons to from army all parts of the country.] (44)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for self-sufficiency in the manufacture of all types of arms in India.] (45)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contd) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in supply of food of soldiers.] (48)

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to redress the grievances of the staff of ordnance factories.] (49)

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce expenditure on stores.] (50)

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effect economy in expenditure.] (51)

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the remuneration of soldiers.] (52)

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enhance the privileges of the army personnel.] (53)

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduced the expenditure on entertainment by top army officers.] (54)

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demands of staff of ordnance factories.] (55)

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Need to take steps to check the ex-Air Force Officers from indulging in espionage.) (56)

"That the demand under head 'Defence Services—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ban employment of ex-Air Force Officers by private firms.] (57)

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effect economy in expenditure.] (58)

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the malpractices in construction works.] (60)

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the malpractices in Inspection Organisation.] (61)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to construct a naval ship-building yard at Haldia in West Bengal.] (74)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to set up an electronic equipment manufacturing unit in West Bengal.] (75)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of defence armaments.] (76)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to equip fully the defence services with the latest weaponry without looking for help from foreign countries.] (77)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to evolve a suitable machinery to redress the grievances of the defence personnel]. (78)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to narrow down the disparities in salaries of the personnel of different categories in defence services.] (79)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA
(Samstipur) : I beg to move :

“That the demand under the head

‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide suitable jobs to ex-servicemen.] (62)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce defence expenditure by improving management.] (63)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to reduce dependency on big powers for defence requirement.] (64)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to inculcate the feeling of anti-imperialism, anti-communalism, anti-totalitarianism and love for democracy among the officers and Jawans of the defence forces.] (65)

“That the demand under the head ‘Minister of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to expose the designs of expansionist powers around our borders.] (66)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to inculcate the feeling of national integration and patriotism among our Jawans and Officers.] (67)

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Army’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give proper representation to all sections of society and regions of the country in

recruitments to the armed forces] (68)

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Army’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to do away with the system of naming the brigades after castes and religions.] (69)

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Army’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to drop the caste names of the existing brigades.] (70)

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Army’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to change the names of the brigades given during British regime]. (71)

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Army’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for proper rehabilitation of retired army personnel.] (72)

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Army’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to have commonnesses for Jawans and officers to inculcate feelings of brotherhood.] (73)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): I beg to move :

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to engage defence personnel in productive work when not in active service.] (95)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be re-

duced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to educate the Jawans in a regular way to imbibe the spirit of patriotism and to raise their political consciousness.] (96)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check encroachment on land of Rifle Range at Kurseong in the district of Darjeeling and relinquish the said land to the State Government of West Bengal for constructing a public stadium and playground.] (97)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the civic amenities for the civil population of Jalapahar, Lebong and other cantonment areas.] (98)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give Central Pay scale and other service conditions to the civilian employees employed in cantonment Board Services.] (99)

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Army’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check the harassment of civil population by Defence personnel residing in and around cantonment areas.] (100)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide suitable employment to the dependents of

armymen and ex-servicemen.]
(101)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to stop harassment of poor peasants in and around Khaprial, Matigara, Bagdogra, Bengdubi, Salbari and other parts of North Bengal by Defence Personnel.] (102)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a Sainik School at Darjeeling.] (103)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a Sainik Training Centre at Darjeeling] (104)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give clearance to Neorakhola Project for augmentation of drinking water for the Defence and civilian population at Kalimpong in the district of Darjeeling.] (105)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to grant bonus to all the civilian employees in Defence Services.] (106)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by 100.”

[Need to give the pay scale of State Government of West Bengal to the teachers of Primary Schools of Jalapahar,

Lebong and other Cantonments.] (107)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to pay bonus to the Cantonment Board Employees.] (108)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the service conditions of the employees of Border Road Projects, MES and GREP.] (109)

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Pensions’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for proper assessment and adjustment for the ex-servicemen irrespective of the period of their retirement.] (110)

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services—Pensions’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to enhance the rate of pension for the defence personnel.] (111)

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki):
I beg to move :

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to inculcate among army personnel the feeling that the workers and peasants of country are their close allies.] (112)

“That the demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to give equal opportunity for education to the

children of defence personnel irrespective of their status and ranks.] (113)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure in giving proper encouragement to the scientists in the defence department.] (114)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to abolish the contract system in defence department.] (115)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to have common messes for all irrespective of status and rank in the three wings of defence forces.] (116)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to increase the ratio of promotee officers to that of directly recruited ones in all three wings of defence forces.] (117)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide funds to build a Naval Academy at Azhimala.] (118)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to stop giving facilities for berth to U.S. Warships in Cochin Port.] (119)

“That the Demand under the

Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to check ill treatment by the Army Officers towards the staff of the Border Road Organisation.] (120)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to extend all the benefits of army personnel to the staff of Border Road Organisation.] (121)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to review the Pension Code formulated for ex-service-men.] (122)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give employment to ex-servicemen immediately after retirement.] (123)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give travel concession to all ex-servicemen.] (124)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to give free education to all ex-servicemen.] (125)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to enhance the pension of ex-servicemen.] (126)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be redy-

ced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give bonus to civilian employees under Nevy.] (127)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept the demands of civilian employees of Cochin Naval base] (128)

SHRI R.P.L. VERMA (Kodarwa) :
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernise Army, Neavy and Air Force.] (129)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attract brilliant students in ordance factories.] (130)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of arms and ammunition needed for Nevy, Army and Air Force.] (131)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for removing the discontentment among the *Jawans* of defence services.] (132)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give preference to unemployed persons for recruitment in Defence Services.] (133)

"That the Demand under the

Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check indiscipline in Army by weeding out anti-social elements.] (134)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for rehabilitating the ex-servicemen in border areas in a systematic manner.] (135)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix age-limit for the officers of the defence services as has been done in the case of *Jawans*] (136)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving bonus to civilian employees of the defence services like the industrial workers] (137)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for appointing most competent persons on the senior-most positions in the defence services in an impartial and independent manner.] (138)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recruit one child of ex-servicemen in the Army.] (139)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, taking into account the enormous complexities and magnitude of developing India's multifarious

problems, especially in regard to its defence, and economic building, requirements for programmes, rationalising, the allocation on its annual budget, particularly the defence side of it, is not an easy matter. In my opinion, any amount of fiscal juggling may not bring about a particular answer to the problem. Things are moving so fast and so quick, that it is indeed very very difficult subject to handle in so far as the national exchequer is concerned. None the less what I found was, the manner in which the demands of the Defence Budget grants have been allocated under defence heads shows a markedly efficient handling of the case in hand. And I have reasons to congratulate the Ministries of Defence and Finance for producing such a workable Work table : It is a workable work table. It is not just asking or the moon. We know where we stand as a country. We know our limitations. We know know that there are 700 millions people whom we have also side by side to bring up. We know all the other constraints. We know what is around us, we know what the world is on to. So taking all that into consideration I admire the manner in which some allocation has been worked out. Some constructive improvement perhaps can be done here and there.

Defence preparedness in its entirely is an inescapable need, at this particular time. The situation is such geo-politically and geo-statistically for India. Our final aim therefore has to be such as to own a first class or first rate overall defence potential, the modern-most sophisticated weaponry the best trained regular armed force and an in-exhaustive second line of reserve defence forces so as to meet adequately the exigencies of a sudden and an all out war that may be thrust on us.

As I go on, I will say a little more on it.

Sir, the war clouds are gathering rather ominously thick all around, that there should be no doubt about it.

Even External Affairs Minister give an indication on that account. Many of us are aware of this fact. I will therefore skip over that part of it.

But just for the moment, if you put up with me. I will give you impression of where the world stands. The world, in my opinion, is expecting to face a terrible turmoil. We are all human beings. We know the nature of man. We know how he has been dealing with—we remember from old days—that any kind of weapons that came to be under his possession, we know how stones upwards have been used. I pray to God : now let us put a stop to this. I have visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki soon after the was (World War II) and I know what type of a catastrophic situation that one could see there. That is nothing compared to what it may now be. We know the effect of nuclear war heads; we know how many nuclear weapons are there. There are 50,000 nuclear weapons in the hands of various powers in the world USA leads with 10,000. USSR coming number two is owning 7400. So, there are others also. So far as nuclear war is concerned, you can multiply any number you wish to. Statistics are there. But you all know what it is. This is the type of situation where war clouds are of that nature as we see them today. As chance has it, super powers motivated by their political cum-ideological cum-economic interest, are not in a mood to defuse their nuclear backed actions and attitudes as one sees. All types of efforts and thoughts have been put in SALT-I, SALT-II and what not. And, every time Pershings, Cruise missiles, deployment was mooted. Efforts had been made even in Geneva Convention again and that does not seem to have worked and so this is the way where they remain pitched up against in each other. Their general attitude and Military Stance on the contrary, each case, is becoming irretrievably stiff and inflexible. I am very glad that our country under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Hon. Prime

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Minister and the Government and the Minister of External Affairs, is the only basis of hope; 'India'—the only oasis of hope.

India is one place where some kind of easy breath, one can take, as otherwise it is horrid and the amazing part of it is that most of these troubles and most of these wars have taken place even now appos to this turmoil all round starting in from the Caribbean cauldron, right from starting and encircling all round Lebanon, Congo, Katanga, Nigeria, Biafra, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, Iraq, Iran, then go away to even Koreas, Vietnams then down to Kampuchea and all round, small time big time wars. And, the amazing part of it is that they are fed by the superpowers' armaments like 'bakshish' and through difficult wars they have butchered their people, they killed each other. It took place on Asian soil; for your kind information it took place on Asian soil. It was where Koreas, it was where Indo-China, that is now called Vietnam, Kampuchea so on and so forth, such war took place. There was also Bangladesh trouble. You cannot deny this. It was also there. There was so much of killings in one way or the other and I have not yet touched the Middle East part of it.

Sir, you remember about the millions of boatmen who moved about everywhere. About 8.1 million people died. One of the Committees of Parliament went to witness Kampuchea and they saw at one place 7000 persons, women, children and men; their bones stacked at one spot and at one go they were killed. It is amazing. So, this is a bad type of omen.

Now, I will come to blood curdling highlights. The House may perhaps remember these incidents. The first one is that destructive nuclear weapons are consistently piling up unhindered. The second point is that Nuclear Tests still

go on in spite of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963. Besides other nations, the USA has carried out 407 such tests and the USSR 336 since the inception of this Treaty. But then the Tests go on. Third, all wars, after the World War II, took place in developing countries only and how happily we acquire all types of weapons. As far as cost is concerned, on the arms race, the world is spending 1.3 million dollars every minute. The Military Aid that has been given to the Third World countries goes up to 400 billion dollars over the last 20 years, as opposed to only 25 billion dollars economic aid given over the same period.

And for war purposes for hundred billion dollars, so that you should stab each other and finish off, and later on whatsoever is left out, we would have a game fighting with nuclear weapons and mankind would be eliminated.

In so far as the deadly weapons are concerned, I do not have to say much; you know about it. I would only add, that it is not only now left to the nuclear weapons, nuclear warheads and so on and so forth, but major powers unfortunately have added on their armament list chemical, bacteriological, laser and cosmic rays, controlled weapons of warfare aided sophisticatedly by space-set and other versatile yet death-dealing systems. It is a terrible things to have bacteriological warfare—it started in World War I—and then chemical warfare, the mustard gas; and I know the countries where they have been practised again. You have been hearing about it here and there at certain places, but the stock-piling is there. There is no question about it. When these things are released, that would be detrimental to the safety of the people on the surface of this planet.

Now, I come to my own country and South Asia. Frankly speaking, in the present day geo-political and geo-strategical setting, India seems to be an obvious centre-piece theatre of war. I do not want war; I have seen all wars

and I know what terrible type of things they are the people of India are peace loving people. The actions of our Government are all peace-loving; we permeate peace and we have shown that successfully, as has already been enunciated by one of our friends a few minutes ago. In the United Nations, the Non-aligned Conference and everywhere, India's name has gone sky-high. I had the opportunity to go out and attend international meeting, and there India's name was sky-high. About seventy to eighty foreign countries were represented there both from Europe and all over the world. Very good. We are not out to fight. I have been through all these wars, Indo-Pak and so on and so forth. We never aggressed, but as chance has it, we had to be involved in war sometimes.

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Unfortunately, the concerned super powers' intentions in this case can easily be deduced from the headlines of the newspapers. There are some powers, who are colluding and pushing people into each other's grip to fight out, and this will be clear from some of the headings of the newspapers which I am quoting :

"Zia handing over military bases to USA ;

US Defence experts stationed in Quetta, Pak facilities for USA— Ports, Military Bases and so on.

"Zia harps on Kashmir"

What he says is : "Pakistan cannot forsake or forget Kashmir".

Then :

"Pakistan a step closer to making nuclear arms."

Then, we see the significance of the Karakoram road across our head, a sword of Damocles. Then, we see the Chinese military experts constructing air fields and whar not, along the no-man land, what we call the occupied Kashmir

and they call it Azad Kashmir territory. This is what is happening.

Then, there is military spying ? Why are they spying on us ? For what reasons ? We are not spying against anybody, and even some of our poor Generals have been caught because of something else, because of some misunderstanding and whatever you call it. Many spies were captured three years ago. The super power agents are aiding and abetting extremists and terrorists in punjab and other places

All that is designed to de-stabilize India. So, take my warning for that. That gives us some lesson. For God's sake, we have to put our heads together, and treat it as a national question and not pull each other's legs.

We have to defend ourselves. We know how to defend ourselves. We have defended ourselves. My close friend just now pointed out that Defence plans were defective. I wish to point out to him and say : 'Yes; any time any modification can be brought about.' On that I have full faith in the Ministry of Defence. They are at it all the time. Whenever any kind of loophole can be plugged, it is done. I say this out of experience. So far, the present system has really stood the test, Admirably well.

Every English man had gone away. Nobody was there to teach and train us at the highest level. From that day to the last 1971 Indo-Pak war, it was so. Pakistanis had their advisers, and what not. We did not have any—not one. We fought, planned and did exceedingly well—from the strategic angle down to tactical and administrative angle. So, I would say that whatever has to be considered is worth considering; that wherever some modification is necessary, it can be brought in.

Insofar as the war preparedness is concerned, I have 1 or 2 words to say. To start with, I must say that I have a commending word to say in relation to

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the three Armed Forces—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Chiefs of Staff of the three Forces are, take it from me doing a remarkable job for us. They are doing very good work indeed. Down the line, you will always find some odd types of people here and there. That is a different question. It is a very large affair now. You are now playing not only with...**

as you were doing only one or one-and-a-half or two decades back. You are now playing with...*

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : Don't give figures please.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW : Now our strength is more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They may not be recorded. Figures are not to be recorded.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW : I agree. I am sorry, although you know that I am very much secrecy minded.

So, what I mean is that every day, things are getting complicated, and we have to see to the importance all-round. So, the figures are there; but we are doing very well. And insofar as our Armed Forces are concerned, they are in excellent mettle. Let anyone come and try it.

My humble apologies to my one-time colleague, now a big man in Pakistan, the resident when I tell him : "Be very careful. Don't spoil the whole thing, and also put as in jeopardy. Don't let this sub-continent, which is a beautiful sub-continent, go to the dogs, as other places have gone. You say you want Kashmir. You cannot get Kashmir. It is not the way to get Kashmir or any other portion, for that matter. Last

time you tried. You wanted to get Kashmir. You know what happened."

To Yahya Khan, I even sent messages saying : "Don't indulge in that, Yahya." He had served under me also for 1½ years. I sent a special word to him saying : "Don't indulge in this. You will spoil all." What happened in the bargain ? He lost Bangladesh.

That is amazing. So, one has to be a little judicious in these matters.

Nevertheless, I have to make it a little short. I have 1 or 2 special recommendations to make. My special recommendation in this regard is that our country has not, for centuries now more or less, been a theatre. At least for 100 years, it has not itself been a theatre of war.

It has never been; and general public at large are not aware of such things as defence measures and what not. So, we have to bring about a stronger accent on that; and how do we do it ? Allied with that, we have always to rig up with our reserve and second line defence; reserve and second line defence is very important; it is important in the sense that once you go into big time battles and they are very demanding, there can be so many casualties; and it takes time before you can train a person. In some cases like the air force or the tank people, it takes some years before you can train them up. Therefore, your territorial arms may have to be expanded. Your NCC, after all has an inclination also towards the armed forces in its own way; and every country does it. Even boy scouting has something to do with that. Once you are disciplined, you will be understanding things better if some one is teaching anything for that matter; even a weapon or anything else for that matter. So, on that side, I wish to recommend to the Hon. Defence Minister that we have to draw our attention much more cogently and bring it up as best as we can under the circumstances.

**Not recorded.

The other point that I would like to commend to you is this. But before doing that, I would like to answer the previous Speaker's question which I felt I could possibly do, that you have brought out the question about delay in production of the M.B.T.—Main Battle Tank. You see the problem is this. When you quoted the example of Leopard and Panther and so on and so forth, that gave me the idea. I tell you how about the first one which you personally do not know. For instance, Englishmen had set up certain tanks, they had Mark I, Mark II and various other tanks. You like Churchill Lander and later on Centurion and so on and so forth. They had all this. Now, it is not easy to immediately get things done. Vijayanta was created at our factory and as chance had it, I was then the Director; and it was worked out with my cooperation to rig up that tank. It takes a long time to prepare things according to a certain design—prototype alone for the user; the user has to use the prototype for two years running or something like that to make certain that it does do the job well, in consultation with other experts. In the olden days when those tanks were produced, for instance, Sherman, what did they do the Americans? Within one or two years, they produced the Sherman. How they got hold of four Chrysler engines, banked those together, that gave the power, and added transmission and it worked. And a steel cockle shell was put on top of it with some kind of a gun which ultimately turned out to be a very ordinary gun. But in those days, it was fine; it was all right. So, that way, it was different; it was a war like move. But if you want to do it sophisticatedly everything, every instrument, everything else has to have a correlation with each of the components of a tank. So, it takes a little more time, but, I am certain that the Hon. Defence Minister will give more details on this point.

I have a very special point to bring to your kind notice and there I am certain that all the members of the House will possibly bear with me. You have done very much; and the government

has done very much for the servicemen as also for the ex-servicemen. The cadre review has given them a fillip; they have also given enhancement in pay; they have been given also more facilities; and ex-servicemen now are also getting enough and are very happily positioned in so far as their pension is concerned. But one irksome thing is there. The ex-servicemen before January/April 1979 are not given the same pension as one after that. This is what you call a disparity in pension. Disparity in pension should not be there. It cannot be there. You had started it well. We all talked about it. We discussed it in various Committees, the Estimates Committee and other Committees, and so on and so forth. And then the Supreme Court judgement came. Then, there were two counterparts, which were working. One was the central body, the staff on the civilian side and the other body was the Servicemen's side. The Civilian staff have been able to get what they wanted. The Armed Force side could get what they wanted. The civilian staff get readily what they wanted. They had also taken me as one of their promoters and friends, and we used to work together. They have got it because their method of service is based on past services, whereas the ex-servicemen or the soldiers, their method of pay and emoluments and everything about pension is worked out on rank basis. That is because they cannot keep on working until the age of 58, whereas the civilians do.

The other point about ex-servicemen is they have led a hazardous life all through. They should also be given some concession for that. In so far as the Supreme Court judgment is concerned, possibly their ranking on the one side and the fiscal authority may have worked or come in the way, but the interpretation seems to vary. For instance, the ex-servicemen have been given an option and it looks as if we were given a certain types of ready-reckoner to work. It was something which amounted to higher mathematics or some such thing. If we think of Garhwali and Kumaon and some other

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ex-servicemen of the Dogra Regiment residing in the hills of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra or in Haryana, they cannot understand it. I have been receiving letters from all over India, from Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Patna, from all places, singing out the same difficulty. I think it is a genuine difficulty. They say, that "if you do not want to give any backlog, do not give; but please do not bring in any disparity. Start paying." Because, for them rank consciousness is there. I think one Subedar Major has gone on retirement one or two days before a particular day and a Jawan who goes some time later, gets more pension, or more or less the same as the Subedar Major. A Lieutenant Colonel if he goes time previous to that date, he gets Rs. 625 and if a Subedar Major who has retired a day after he gets Rs. 646/-. And our country is made of such people that father and son and so on and so forth they are in the armed forces. Do not let the father crack jokes or the son crack jokes on him. They should not say 'You retired as such and such and you are getting this much' and so on. This sort of rank consciousness is there. This has also to be taken into account. You may very kindly look into this. It is important. It is my humble appeal and I hope it will be looked into cautiously. After that whatever you decide will be welcome to everybody. If some of our friends sitting here they could bring in any formula in relation to this it will be good. The formula that was brought out,—does not matter, some one has done it—and it has done remarkable good for everybody.

This was the only point that I wanted to bring to your notice. Otherwise, I highly commend the manner in which things have been carried out by the Ministry of Defence. Their Planning, thinking, working methods, all of them are highly commendable.

With these words, Sir, I thank you

very much for giving me an opportunity.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : (Rajgarh) : Sir, my hon. friend just now commended the work of the Defence Department. I do not stand here only to criticise it. We have here the picture of a binocular on the report. The binoculars can show us how the horses are running in the race course, at most the scenic part of the Himalayan mountains. But I personally feel that what we definitely require is a telescope.

The defence policy of any country has got to be geo-centric. We see, from our point of view, all around us. I have gone through the Report, it is a very good one, but there are some lacunae which I may point out. The question is : what is our geo-centric position ?

As far as India is concerned, there is not a single friend around us. Pakistan is poised for a war against us, Bangladesh is politically unstable and there is internal trouble. Both these countries are not having duly-elected governments. They have military regimes. Our northern borders are suffering under pressure. The internal situation is not too congenial either. If we have to face a war, the morale of the people is so low that we will find it difficult to face it.

Our Hon. Prime Minister off and on warns the country against war clouds, sometimes the Hon. Defence Minister gives vent to his ideas and some of our Generals also sometimes talk about our preparedness. But let us face facts. No doubt, we have done a lot in creating an international opinion against war and to build peace by NAM, CHOGM, Commonwealth and so on. I am not under-estimating them. But, in the context of a war, all of us know very well, we stand alone. There are countries, there are powers, which do not want a democratic continent like India to develop or progress in the Asian field. Therefore, let us be frank that, unfor-

tunately, if there is any war, it will be a war of proxy ; it will not be a war between two countries only. Therefore, we have to see what is the situation around us.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Preparedness for war includes internal vigilance as well as self-reliance coupled with a strong defence policy. Let us do this thing in a proper perspective. I will now come to the three angles from which I would see the country's defence preparedness. One is the intentions and war—like preparations, policies and strategies employed by our neighbours. On this point there will be no misgiving that some day we have to face a war. The second angle would be the defence preparedness, self-reliance in our arms, in our defence requirements. The third aspect is the morale in the country, which depends on the morale of not merely the jawans but also of the general public.

War are not made for nothing ; they have been made for various reasons. It is not war mongering, but full preparedness and self-reliance that would be the real price of our freedom. With this angle in mind, I am now putting forth some suggestions with regard to the ever-readiness to face a war.

17.00 hrs.

Logistically, the political conditions in the country have to be contained as fast as possible. For the last several months, I mean, a year and a half, the tensions in Punjab have been increasing. The Punjabis have a galaxy of valiant records in previous wars ; so also the other regiments. It is not the man behind in the tank or in the aircraft that matters, but it is the line coming down up to the village that counts to build up the morale. We have to build

up that morale. Politically certain decisions will have to be taken, we cannot lose time at this stage. There is instability in the country. There is not only the law and order situation, but there are other things like casteism and other struggles which have been going on at all times, may be for creating a vote bank. But we have to pay a very high price for it in the event of a war. We cannot sit silent and ponder over this internal situation in the country.

Sir, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is far from satisfactory. You can imagine what exactly will happen in the event of war while sending our troops to the borders. What would happen to the morale of the general public ? There are cases like that of Larkins. Today there was a question in the Lok Sabha about a case where there was insurgency and leakage of Defence pictures smugglers in Gujarat (Kutch) area. This has been happening for a long time. The foscign agents get together with the smugglers. The smugglers have got a link with the police, but within the smugglers there hide foreign agents who are deployed to get as much information as possible and it is a sad story that the strategic information of the Indian Defence organisation flows so easily for money outside the country. I had occasion to go Gujarat some time back. In reply to the question on that subject it was said that they have now alerted the security forces. But we have no fast travelling vessel there to catch them. But the smugglers have a faster vessel by which they come and go. This is not a question concerning the Home Department only. Anything happening on the western borders, north-eastern borders and north-western borders has to be looked at from this angle of defence preparedness, defence security and defence intelligence.

Now we come to the question of what is likly to happen and how much we are prepared. I am not a Cassandra of doom. I will be with the Government and in fact all of us are with the

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Government and we have had the taste of this for the last three times that the entire country stands as a solid rock. Whatever Government there is, they face the eventuality. I wish and hope the same thing will happen again. But something needs to be done.

Forewarned is forearmed. The time is running very short. Our Defence budgets have gone up and rightly too. We welcome it. We want only more results. There is such a big agglomeration or the machinery, weaponry, armaments which we do not have and that becomes a question of public debate. I will cite a few examples, recent examples. Here is an article by Jagan Chawla—'Poor Production Planning.' It is the *Indian Express* of 23rd April, 1983. It says :

"When major weapon systems are bought and produced under license also, their import content in the initial stages in 100 per cent which comes down to about 69% when the production is to be phased out. Keeping this in view one reckons that the value added per man-year to the equipment produced by the Defence Production Organisation is a small fraction of what their counterparts achieve in the collaborating countries. This is one of the major causes of high costs of defence production by the government, leading to scarcity of resources to equip the Services adequately. The increase in value of production shown from year to year does not mean that the quantities of weapons or armament product has increased proportionately."

There is another article to which I refer. It is the *Hindu* of 6th December, 1983. 'The Changing phase in defence planning'. Here PAC has been reported :

"The Committee consider that

this could have been avoided had the Ministry and Air Force subjected the long term requirements to closer scrutiny. The Committee, therefore, reiterate the observations made earlier that this case reflects adhocism in taking decisions and..."

This is dilly-dallying in what exactly should be manufactured. We are going through a scientific and sophisticated age as far as armoury is concerned, war equipment is concerned. Why should there be two or three opinions—this expert committee, another expert committee. Their reports clash and ultimately, no decision is taken.

There is a third article which also brings out the same thing. There is an article in the *Statesman*, New Delhi dated 7th February, 1984 by Shri S.N. Antia—Defence Preparedness 'A decade of Neglect and Complacency.'

Such articles do come and they should come. But that becomes a national debate. These people are intelligent people. We are lay-men. But if we read these with interest, our faith is shaken. We feel that everything is not all right. It is not as it is published in the report and something is lacking somewhere. Whatever is lacking, I leave it to you, Hon. Minister, to plug those loopholes as soon as possible and do something concrete in the years to come. Take quick decision.

Here is an article by Shri G.C. Katoch. It is in the *Statesman*, New Delhi of 1st June, 1983—Defence of the Skies 'No room for Half-Measures.'

All these show that there is something lacking in our planning and this has to be seen seriously. Therefore, when we read or listen to these questions we feel disturbed. In the event of war with Advance Warning Aircraft with powerful Radar where do we stand we do not know? Has confusion ended with Jaguar, or Mirage 2000 or MIG 29? What exactly are we

going to have ? Are you going to have all the three ? Because each sophisticated machine or equipment requires special type of training, hours of training and experience ? We cannot waste in having two or three of the same type. Similarly, where is the Main Battle Tank ? As has been said by one of my friends, when will Chetak be ready ? Are you going to import T-72 from Soviet Russia ? Are you going to assemble T-72 on licence ? Would you give details on these things ? It has been a subject-matter of common debate in the newspapers. There is also a lot of misgiving with regard to the Advance Light Helicopters. I am told, there is no design for the last one decade. There is no decision yet as to which model to follow—whether to get them imported, buy them or make them. I only cited three examples. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister to remove my misgivings. I feel in the whole country there are misgivings. I am not fully knowledgeable. But there are many like me in the country, who are not knowledgeable. Their morale will only be boosted when we are told that everything is going on the right lines according to the plan, the perspective plan and a close review plan and everything is all right and nothing will be wrong.

One of the causes for dilly-dalling and changing the design etc., is a craze to purchase them in the international markets. May I tell you that there is an international cartel working against India ? This cartel will give you first, prices for a lower model. Again, you will go to some other country for better model. Then, they will reduce their price and in this rigmarole, you will lose a lot of valuable time. Once you have decided to purchase a particular type of sophisticated armoury, stick to it and buy it from that country which gives us immediate delivery, with the know-how. You should also consider the question of spares. I am horrified that some of our equipments which are imported, more than 60% parts, will have to be imported. This import-component of the spares might throttle us

at a given moment. Therefore, stockpiling of the spares for defence production programme, to make them here has got to be seen along side with defence working.

Sometimes, we hear about corruption in the forces, in the depots and elsewhere. This needs to be tightened. There should be no scope for any rupee which has been granted in the Defence Budget, to be ill-spent. On the contrary, we should try to give something more. Unnecessary heavy expenditure on non-Plan items is there. It should also be checked and the loopholes should be plugged. In purchase of Indian-made goods also, placing of orders for indigenous articles also, there is a lot of politics involved. And then, if there are any cases of nepotism and lacunae in the conditions of services that should also be plugged out. There should be no controversy nor national debate on the purchase of sophisticated weaponry and equipments. I am confident that the Hon. Minister will remove my doubts and also assure the House that all is being done and will be done in the near future.

The defence preparedness of the country includes civic defence. It is men in the country that also matters. The last three wars were different. As has been rightly said by my hon. friends, if any way is thrust upon us, it would be different from the previous three wars. This is going to be a sophisticated war and an equal part, if not 50 per cent, will be played by the people at large.

I am afraid, there has been a little bit of neglect of civic defence. In all the last three wars; when I was MLC in Maharashtra, we had civic defence committees. At that time, we found that even sirens were not working properly. This is the time we can train people. It will take a long time. The people also have to be educated about the far-reaching effects of modern warfare. We have sitting ducks, like, the Tarapur Atomic Station right at the sea cost, the Bhabha Atomic Research

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Commission, the Bombay High and there are many other such places. They are sitting ducks in a modern warfare. There are people who are staying at such vulnerable places which could be the targets. They have to be oriented towards how to face modern warfare. Therefore, I would be seech you to re-organise civic defence committees, expand N.C.C., deploy home guard; auxiliary forces; territorial army, ex-servicemen and put them into some concrete formula whereby they could go to the people, not only to assure them but also to prepare them to face the situation in the eventuality of a war.

This is the right time to expand your Sainik schools. More and more Sainik schools should be there. We are talking about the 20-point programme, about the employment of educated and also uneducated people. More Sainik schools are required. The places like Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur and Karnataka are logically okay and these should be utilised for having a network of Sainik schools.

Similarly, my other suggestion is, with regard to either civil or military hospitals; as it is, we are far short of them now. We are also far behind a reasonable doctor/patient ratio and nurse/patient ratio. This should also be brought up to the international level so far as doctors, nurses and paramedical staff in military is concerned.

Now, if all these things are done, I am confident that our great country can rise to the occasion and face any eventuality if it is thrust upon us at any time anywhere.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence.

While to listening the Hon. Member opposite who initiated the discussion, I failed to understand why he had taken much pain to find fault with the Ministry of Defence. He even had used the occasion to criticise the Ministry saying that the Ministry has no perspective planning, no clear threat perceptions and so on and so forth.

Being a Member of this august House, I would like to inform the Hon. Member who spoke that whatever he has said in the course of his speech bears no relevance to the report of the Ministry of Defence. The report of the Ministry of Defence has, at the very outset itself, pointed out clearly the perception of threats to the security of our country. The report has also deal with the perspective planning that the Ministry of Defence has undertaken as regards the defence planning in the country.

It is true that whatever planning or development or technology we adopt, there is always scope for improvement. I admit it. But the Hon. Member from the opposite has done no better by saying that the Government lacks the preception of the threat to the security of our country and that the Government lacks the perspective planning that is required for our country. The Member opposite has indulged in such talk just with a view to gain a debating point.

The security threat to our country needs to be assessed realistically in the long-term, sub-continental, regional and global context. This truth should be brought home to the planners of our country.

It is strange that many people in our country, not to speak of the motivated people and the people who are misinformed, continue to discuss the security problems of our country only with reference to Pakistan forgetting our Big Brother in the North, China. But, we as a country and the world as a whole, for that matter, know that we

have both internal and external problems to face and Pakistan is not the solitary instance for us.

Whatever attempts have been made the Ministry of Defence to solve these problems and whatever achievements have been made by it, are commendable.

The Ministry of Defence has pointed in its report what steps have been taken by them to meet the challenge that has been posed to us from time to time by our neighbouring countries as well as by the countries to our North, West, North-West and in the Indian Ocean.

This task which has to be faced by the Ministry of Defence is no doubt a gigantic one. It is commendable that however enormous the problem may be, the Ministry of Defence has made gigantic efforts to build up a force which could meet the challenges made to us by our neighbouring countries as well as in the Indian ocean.

Many Hon. Members in the House and many people outside unfortunately underestimate and under-rate the dangers facing the security of our country. Many of the Hon. Members are trying their best to make us believe that there is no threat to our security. They also pacify us by saying that Pakistan is not in a position to wage a war against India and that we have more military strength compared to Pakistan and this is the reason why Pakistan will not dare attacking us.

These people are also advancing the argument that the Government is putting forward the threat to our security from Pakistan only with a view to create a war psychosis among the people.

But the position is not so easy.

We read in the papers what my Hon. friend, Gen. Sparrow, has mentioned ; there has been news in the press as to what sophisticated weapons are being poured in Pakistan by the USA as

well as by the other countries. Such arming of Pakistan is a danger for us. We know from our experience that the arms and weaponry acquired by Pakistan from time to time have been used against us from time to time, and it is no secret that such acquisition of arms by Pakistan and other countries in our neighbourhood has got a bearing on our security. This is the problem that our country is confronted with. Having said this, I must request the Government as well as the Hon. Minister to take steps to face this challenge. Our Navy, our Army and our Air Force must be ready to meet any eventuality that may arise in future.

We have a vast coastline to guard against any kind of dangerous development. We have many installations, both off-shore and on-shore, as well as maritime interests, to guard against. Similarly, we have the exclusive economic zone spread over an area of 19.5 lakh sq. kilometres. This is the vastness of the problem that our Navy is confronted with. The naval warfare is also peculiar in the sense that there are no fixed boundaries of the theatre of war and the scene of operation can shift dramatically from time to time. This necessitates a high degree of preparedness and dynamic response to situations as they emerge. We know that the Hon. Minister has stated in this House as well as in the other House, and it has also been mentioned in this Report, that they have taken care of whatever news has appeared in the press, whatever new acquisitions are made by Pakistan as well as in the neighbourhood, they have taken care to see that we can meet those challenges adequately. I would request the Hon. Minister that he must specifically spell out the details as to what steps they have taken. We read in the papers that recently Pakistan has acquired Harpoon missiles to arm their Navy with. We know that Pakistan has no coastline as big as ours to guard. Then what for have they acquired those missiles ? It is certainly having a security bearing on our defence. I request the Hon. Minister that he must

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

categorically inform the Parliament of what steps they have taken, the Ministry of Defence have taken, to meet the challenge, to meet the new emerging responsibility that has been cast upon the Government.

Similarly we read in the press—and it has been raised in this House as well as in the other House—that recently Pakistan has acquired more F-16s along with AWACS. If this report is true, I would like to be informed of what steps Government have taken to meet this situation as well.

We know and the Hon. Minister has informed the Parliament that we are acquiring the latest version of MIG to meet this challenge. And we are also acquiring the latest version of arms and weapons. It is all good. But we must not depend upon foreign sources always because in times of war and in critical times there may be a situation, there may arise a situation which will have dangerous repercussions on our country's defence preparedness because a country which is friendly to-day may turn inimical at any time. There may arise occasion which may turn them inimical to us. In that context if we depend on foreign sources for these arms, our interests may be placed in jeopardy. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister that he must see that our dependence on foreign countries must be minimised and for what I know, Government take care to see that whenever they import something, they get a licence to produce that weaponry in our own country. But as my Hon. friends have just mentioned, when we get our own thing produced, it becomes obsolete. In that case when we negotiate and enter into an agreement for acquiring certain weapons, why not we straight-away go in for licensed production. The agreement itself should contain provisions to enable us to go in for licensed production straightaway.

An Hon. Member has mentioned about Jaguar as well as Mirage—that we have already acquired Jeguar and we are going to acquire Mirage from France. While getting these weapons and aircraft, we must immediately have an agreement so that their licensed production is started in our country in the interests of our country because unless we do that, valuable time will be lost when we go in for the production of that particular aircraft or weaponry and they may become obsolete also.

Just a few words about our Coast Guards. As I mentioned earlier, the Navy along with the Coast Guards have a gigantic task to perform in guarding the vast coast line of our country as well as to protect the maritime interests as well as new installations that have been coming up in the sea. I am told that the Government has decided to acquire a few helicopters for our Coast Guards but that has not been done as yet. If the reports are true and I read them in the press, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether they have decided to acquire helicopters and whether it has materialised or not. Sir, at the end, the defence technology that has been emerging is also changing fast. The technology is a force multiplier. And any weaponry, however sophisticated or advanced that may be, becomes obsolete with the advent of new technology which is very fast in defence. So, keeping this in view as our goal in Defence policy, we must try to keep ourselves ready so that at no point of time our defence preparedness lags behind and we do not fall short in our defence technology.

SHRI N. GOUZAGIN (Outer Manipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for calling me to participate in this debate and to speak from the front lines. I thought that it would be quite sufficient if someone speaks from the last bench because the Ministry is a Defence Ministry.

Of course, defence forces have to

fight in different lines. If and when necessary, they have to defend the back side also. That is why we have here the front seaters and back-seaters. First of all, I have to place on record that our forces are able as well as capable of fighting back any attack from all sources. This is the confidence of the people of the country. I am proud about all the serving officers and the personnel in the Defence services I must give the credit to the Defence Ministers who are capable of handling the Ministry efficiently. I am not going into details of the budget. But, I want to say a few words. As you know, these days we live in free India. But, in some sectors, we fail to give equal treatment to the people—I am talking here of the pensioners—the pensioners who have served for a longer period before Independence and retired immediately after independence. They are getting a much less pension whereas those who retired in the recent past are getting more pensions than them even though both of them were holding the same ranks. What is the difficulty that is holding this thing on? Why not the Minister-in-charge of Defence take care of this? They should give equal treatment to the people who had served this country faithfully in the past in the matter of pension. I must say that this is something wrong that we have done to the people of our country. If this is done, it will give some sort of an incentive to the serving personnel also. I request the Minister to look into this.

Secondly, Sir, in the three wings of the armed forces, namely, infantry, Air Force and Navy, if there is any disparity in their pay structures then it may lead to discontentment. This should also be looked into. As far as possible, the Minister should give incentives to the officers and jawans. Without our Defence service personnel the country will not survive. They defend our country day and night. They guard our borders day and night. They are not entitled to any overtime allowance also because of the nature of their duties. Therefore, I plead with the Hon. Minis-

ter that the pay structure of the Defence Services should be given more emphasis at the time of making the budget so that they are made to draw more pay and allowances.

Sir, we talk about Jaguar, Mirage, F-16, Atom Bomb and Nuclear Bomb. Why should we not get ready to face any eventuality even when the other side uses the most lethal weapons against us? Why should we not possess these items? It is not our right to possess them? If we are afraid of any attack from the other side why should we not possess these things? It does not necessarily mean that we have to use them first.

Sir, when you have sophisticated weapons, then you are all the time in a better position to negotiate with the side. So to be offensive is the best defence. We must know this.

Of course, I do not say that we have to change our policy. We may continue to follow our policy of non-alignment and peace but we have got the right to possess and make these things. Talking about acquisition of sophisticated weapons by the neighbouring countries and also criticising them will not help us. Therefore, my principle is, to be offensive is the best defence.

So, Sir, whatever amount is in the Defence Budget, we have to vote for it without criticising it and if somebody feels it is still too small, it should be increased.

Sir, we are talking about unemployment. Why don't we increase the number of our defence forces and provide more employment opportunities to the younger generation? Therefore, Sir, while saying all these things I do not mean that I am not satisfied with the present arrangements. Rather I feel and I am proud that we are able to counter attack. I am saying how I improve it, Sir. This will only raise the image of our country's defence and

[Shri N. Gouzagin]

we will be able to meet any attack from any side,

With these words, I support the Demands of Grants for the Ministry of Defence for 1984-85.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vairale.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : He is generally silent but today he is very eloquent.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : My friend was not in the House when I spoke on General Budget for 40 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Ranga spoke on Railway Budget for 45 minutes. Now Mr. Vairale.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I am here to give my whole hearted support to the Demands and Grants which have been presented by the Minister of Defence in the House. Sir, I must say that we have no doubt about our preparedness in matters of defence, because, we are very certainly, under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister and the every efficient handling of defence department by our Defence Minister ; we presume all things are being done in the right perspective. My friend who spoke just now before me spoke about the manufacture of new weapons and other things. I do not think that I should repeat the same thing.

But I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain facts. When we are preparing our national defence we are aware of the very dangerous international situation. Unfortunately the international situation happens to be very delicate, sensitive and explosive. First, we are a developing

country. I do not arrogate to myself to say that we should follow some other democracies in this matter but I feel that we may follow big democratic brother's attitude in this field, particularly because it can be helpful to us while making our preparedness. The latest theory in the matter of international defence is the theory of deterrent. If that theory is considered to be valid I think it should be given due consideration, while determining our own defence policy in the country. I have no doubt that the theory of deterrent has full validity. And if that theory has some validity, then that has to be reflected in our defence preparedness.

Sir, modern technology is making great strides. It is a technology in the field of defence, in the field of production of nuclear armaments, in the field of production of latest missiles and this technology is becoming more and more effective. In fact in some countries producing arms seems to be their main industry. If this kind of production of arms happens to be the main industry in some countries, then the consequent theory is very clear. Unless they sell what they produce, they cannot earn profits and if they have to sell, unless there is a possibility of war, people will not buy arms. So, there has to be a possibility of war and that is why there has to be direct or indirect planning of how more and more wars will take place on the earth. It seems that some big powers plan this through various methods and suitable agencies. According to me, there is a very deceptive concept and that concept is that this is done for strategic purpose, for working out defence strategy. Perhaps ten years before, the word 'defence strategy' had a different meaning. The word 'defence strategy' has a different connotation today. If I want to be guarded and defend myself in Delhi, near Lok Sabha, then I can very well justify putting some nuclear missiles in my constituency with the argument that it is a defence strategy and I needed that defence preparedness. In such an

atmosphere, while talking about the Defence policy, no doubt we shall have to be more and more fearful. I would certainly suggest when we read particularly the International Press, we cannot imagine that even by an accident havoc can happen to us, even if we do not get into war. But if it starts somewhere else, it does not mean that those who are not concerned with that war, will not be affected. They will also be affected, they will also be destroyed. One side says that it has missiles and it can hit the other country's capital within 10 minutes. But the other side says that it has got missiles which can hit other countries' capitals within 7 minutes. Then, again, there is a statement coming from a country that it has got missiles which can hit the other country's capital within 3 minutes. Then there are more and more possibilities of submarines having unclear missiles under the sea and again to detect those submarines, they are developing new technology and now the latest thing, that I have come across in the International Press is that some countries are contemplating for having some stations in the space from where they could send the rays on the earth which would hit these missiles while in transit.

Now, if these things go like this, what kind of defence strategy one has to work out? I am not advocating that we have to follow all these strategies. But what I want to impress upon is that while chalking out the defence programme, while planning our defence requirements, I am sure that our strategy must keep all these factors in mind.

Today, as I said, our neighbour is not keeping quiet. We have been encircled. To Pakistan—I do not know whether my figure is correct and I am open to correction—during the last five years, arms worth several thousand crores have been supplied and some believe that these arms were supplied to them not as loan, but as I said, I do not know on what basis they were supplied to them. Then, again at Diego Garcia, a nuclear base is being created

and recently some incident took place during foot-ball match, in the east of our country.

I pray to God that it may not be an indication of something else than one isolated incident, because nothing is impossible now-a-days. This is because when something is taking place in one part of the world, some people in this international situation would very much like that we are kept busy on our eastern border, they would also like that they should keep us busy on coastline, they would also like that we should be kept busy in the direction of Diego Garcia etc. as well as on coastal line and also in the North. There are already destabilising forces planted in all directions.

While supporting the Demands of Grants for Defence, I deem it my duty to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to these various factors.

When I talk of modern technology and arms becoming a major industry for some countries, I also must draw the attention of this august House to one factor that defence or defending the country is not only the problem of the armed forces, which are standing alert on the borders of our country. Unless there is a very high morale inside the country, unless there is a sense of topmost patriotism in the country, unless there is a sense of integrity in the country, unless there is constant vigilance about our own high morals and spirit. I do not think, we can only depend on the armed forces. All these attacks and aggressions now-a-ays are not made only through weapons like aeroplanes, or nuclear missiles, or tanks or bombs, but there are other ways of aggression and those ways of aggression, particularly in modern days are by poisoning the minds of our own people, by creating quarrels amongst our own people, by creating inferiority complex in our own population, by creating diffidence about our leadership and by creating a sense that we are smaller, poorer or inferior compared to other parts of the world. And, there

[Shri Madhusudan Vairale]

could be quite a few agencies either deliberately or without intention playing into the hands of those who want that our mind, if not wholly, at least a part of it, should be poisoned, morale should be weakened and I am afraid, unless we take precautions, we would be in difficulties.

I know, it is not the direct duty of the Department of Defence. I hope, the Hon. Defence Minister will excuse me, but when I talk of the car I have necessarily to talk of the stepney along with the car. And that is why I am mentioning this. This is an important factor. As a patriot, I myself get a suspicion many times that indirect attacks in a certain way are being made through propaganda, through radio, TV and even through international news agencies and section of media.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Which radio and which television ?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : It depends, which station you tune to. I would say that radio happens to be one. It only depends on which wavelength you are. It only depends to which station you tune. It depends on which news you would like to hear. It depends on these and other things ; and that is why more and more powerful radio transmitters are being put in all around our country. That is why Voice of America is stronger in Sri Lanka.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vairale, I think you are not going to conclude quickly, because you are making our points very strongly. So, you can continue tomorrow.

Now we take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

18 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Enquiry Report Regarding Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking Bill

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि यह इतने लोक महत्व का प्रश्न है और यहां हमारे मित्र श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां साहब बैठे हैं, उनसे मुझे पूरी सहानुभूति है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मंत्री महोदय को बुलाएं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई-उत्तर मध्य) : मंत्री महोदय कहां हैं ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I want that the Cabinet Minister, Mr. P. Shiv Shankar should be present here, because what I am saying is that day before yesterday when this Half-an-hour discussion was listed, then also yester-Shiv Shankar was here but he was not present in the House. To-day also he is in Delhi, in his office.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : This is no impropriety.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां पर हूँ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इसमें कई अफसर पकड़े जा चुके हैं और मैटर इतना कांप्लीकेटेड है कि कैविनेट रेंक का मंत्री ही हो।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अगर रामविलास पासवान जी कांप्लीकेटेड मैटर उठा सकते हैं तो मैं उस कांप्लीकेटेड मैटर का जवाब भी दे सकता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are not satisfied with his replies, then you can say this, and ask for the Hon. Minister's presence.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत परिश्रम करने के बाद यह प्रश्न सदन के पटल पर आया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is joint responsibility of the Council of Ministers. Any Minister can represent Government. Under what rule are you insisting that the Cabinet Minister should be here ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : It will set a wrong precedent. What for are other Minister there ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may be busy.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : The Minister of State cannot decide policy matters. Only the Cabinet Minister can do it.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I object very firmly to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Paswan, on your request, the Cabinet Minister has come. There is a proverb in Tamil that if you are hit in your head, it should happen with a golden ring.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम श्री शिवशंकर जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि जितना मैं आपको रिगार्ड करता हूं उतना ही श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां साहब को रिगार्ड करता हूं। लेकिन मामला इतना कांप्लीकेटेड है कि जब मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब देंगे तो आप स्वयं समझ जाएंगे। आसाम के मामले से भी ज्यादा कांप्लीकेटेड है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा था कि इतना अहम सवाल है। इस प्रश्न को मैंने सबसे पहले 10 अगस्त, 1982 को उठाया था। इसलिए उठाया

था कि संसद सदस्यों और आम लोगों की यह शिकायत थी कि बिजली के बिल अनाप-शनाप ढंग से चलते रहते हैं। कोई मीटर रीडिंग करने वाला नहीं है। न कोई बोर्ड में उसको चैक करता है।

मैंने स्पीकर महोदय, को भी पत्र लिखा था कि हम लोगों के बिलों में सुधार करने की कोशिश की जाए। लेकिन, हमेशा यही जवाब आता था कि मीटर रीडिंग की गई है और जो बिल आपके पास गया है, वह सही है। तब मेरे दिमाग में बात आई और इसलिए 10 अगस्त, 1982 को एक प्रश्न किया था। क्या यह सच है कि उपभोक्ताओं को अनुसूचित ढंग से बने बिजली के अधिक राशि के बिल भेजे जाते हैं जबकि नयी दिल्ली नगरपालिका और दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के अधिकारियों को वायजूद इस तथ्य के कि उनके पास टेलीविजन, रेफरीजरेटर और गोजर हैं, अत्यन्त कम होते हैं? यदि हाँ, तो नगर पालिका के मुख्य इन्जीनियर, सुपरीन्टेंडिंग इन्जीनियर, एकीक्युटिव और सहायक इन्जीनियर तथा दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के मुख्य इन्जीनियर, अतिरिक्त इन्जीनियर, सुपरीन्टेंडिंग इन्जीनियर कार्यकारी इन्जीनियर और सहायक इन्जीनियर के गत दो वर्षों में बिजली के बिल क्या हैं और उनका प्रतिमाह धनराशि व्यौग क्या है? मंत्री जो ने जवाब के अंत में कहा है कि सूचना एवं त्र की जा रही है और इसको सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा। उसके बाद एक साल बीत गया। इसको सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखा गया। फिर, मैंने दूसरा प्रश्न 12 अप्रैल 1983 को किया। संयोग से वह स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन के रूप में बैलोट में दूसरे नम्बर पर आ गया। मंत्री महोदय ने उसका जवाब दिया कि

[श्री रामनिवास पासवान]

सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। उस दिन काफी हंगामा हुआ। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को कबूल किया कि किसलिए सूचना एकत्र कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने जो कहा, वह मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ :

"Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House." Then he further said, "We just stopped out some officer; e.g., one gentleman by name I.C. Sangar, Chief Engineer. His bills reveal that for April 1980, it is Rs. 28.20. I am reading whatever is there." Then he further said, "I am myself not satisfied that a person has to pay Rs. 20/-, Rs. 25/- or Rs. 26/-. Quite a number of officers are of this nature. Then he further said, "I am personally not happy with the bills of many officers which have come to my knowledge."

इसके बाद फिर इन्होंने सदन को आश्वासन दिया कि मैं तीस अप्रैल को सदन के पटल पर पूरी इन्फार्मेशन रख दूँगा। मैं इनका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि इन्होंने 29 अप्रैल को ही सारे तथ्य सदन के पटल पर रख दिए। मैं समझता हूँ, मंत्री जी के पास पूरा का पूरा बंडल जवाब का है और मेरे पास भी है। मैंने सब आंकड़े एकत्र किए हैं। वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। 113 अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जिनका बिल प्रति माह 20 रुपए से लेकर तीस रुपए है। 124 अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जिनका बिल दस रुपये से लेकर बीस रुपए तक है। बीस अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जिनका पांच रुपए से लेकर दस रुपए प्रतिमाह का बिल है। उनके नाम मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। सर्वश्री,

एन०पी गुप्ता,

बी०पी मिनोचा,
एस०बी० सूद,
बी०डी० गर्गेश,
ए०एस० इरानी,
आर०एस० अरोड़ा,
टी०सी० अग्रवाल,
वेद प्रकाश गर्ग,
बी०डी० सहगल,
गुरदीप सिंह।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not mention any names. It will not be proper. They have no chance to defend themselves.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : These 20 officers names are in the reply given by the Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not mention all the names.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं इसको रिकार्ड पर लाना चाहता हूँ सर्वश्री सी० एल० चड्ढा, रमेश चन्द्र जैन बी०पी० बंसल, बी०एस० मजूमदार, वाल किशन टमटा, बी०के० खन्ना, बी०डी० रावत, रामनाथ, एस०पी० गुप्ता और वाइ०के० सचदेव यह जवाब में है। इन आफिसरों का बिल पांच रुपए से लेकर दस रुपए तक है।

These bills are clear. They are of both sides of people. The Hon. Speaker had complimented us and the Hon. Minister also knows it. So it is very important. I think you will also compliment me.

सबसे आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि आठ अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जिनके बिल एक रुपए से पांच रुपए तक हैं। श्री आर०के० शर्मा के पांच रुपए 68 पैसे और श्री आर० पी० शर्मा के चार रुपए 69 पैसे और श्री एस०एस० जिन्दल के पांच रुपए 97 पैसे

प्रति माह हैं। श्री राम श्रीमणी 4.41, श्री पी०के० रे, 4.55 पैसे, श्री डी०पी० कपूर, 4.66 पैसे, श्री वी०के० मैत्रेय, 4.36 पैसे, श्री डी०डी० वशिष्ठ, 1.70 पैसे श्री एस०एस० जिन्दल, 5.97 पैसे, श्री आर०पी० शर्मा 4.69 पैसे और श्री आर०के० शर्मा, 5.68 पैसे।

अब आप एन०डी०एम०सी० के स्टाफ की बात सुन लें, यहां जो पालियामेंट हाउस ऐनेक्स में जो उनका स्टाफ है भगवान का दिया हुआ है। पालियामेंट का स्टाफ आता है पौने दस बजे, तो एन०डी०एम०सी० का स्टाफ आता है पौने 11 बजे यह लंच के लिए जल्दी भी जायेंगे और लीटेंगे भी देर से। पालियामेंट स्टाफ लंच से 2 बजे लौट कर आयेगा तो एन०डी०एम०सी० का स्टाफ 3 बजे लौटकर आयेगा। तीन दिन धूमने के बाद भी उनसे मुलाकात नहीं हुई। मैंने शिकायत की है, पता नहीं उसका बया हुआ। एन०डी०एम०सी० के एक एस०एस० वर्मा, ऐक्जीक्यूटिव इन्जीनियर हैं उनका जुलाई 1980 का बिल है 27 रु० का, अगस्त का 27 रु० का, सितम्बर का 27 रु० का और दिसम्बर 1980 का बिल है 21 रु० का और दिसम्बर 1980 के बाद सितम्बर 1981 में 9 महीने का बिल है 5.41 पैसे। मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, नहीं तो हमारे पास पूरी लिस्ट है। और हमारा बिल कितना आता है? अप्रैल 1980 में बिल आता है 90 रुपए का, वहीं आकर के दूसरे महीने में 160 रु०, तीसरे महीने में 242 रु०, सातवें महीने में 287 रु० और 5. 1. 1981 को 408 रु० का हमारा बिल आता है।

can read the Ministers' bills also.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Ministers' Bill, he will see. He has already said that Rs. 1,700 or Rs. 2,800 per month is paid. That is the average.

8.2.83 को मेरा बिल आया 708 रु० का।

इसी तरह से दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों का यदि देखें, माननीय राजनाथ सोनकर ने हमें एक लिस्ट भेजी है जिसके अनुसार जनवरी, 1981 में 35.40 पैसे जनवरी, 82 में 161.50 और जनवरी, 1983 में 273.76 का बिल आया। फरवरी, 1981 में 34.40 पैसे। फरवरी, 1982 में 305.96 पैसे, फरवरी, 1983 में 507.90 पैसे। मार्च, 1981 में 38.40 पैसे, मार्च 1982 में 337.95 पैसे और मार्च, 1983 में 370.92 पैसे।

इसी तरह से माननीय बहुगुणा जी का बिल 11.2.83 को कुल मिलाकर 475 रु० था वही बढ़ कर के दिसम्बर, 1983 में हो गया 806 रु० प्रति माह।

इसी तरह से श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी का फरवरी, 1983 में 597 रु०, मार्च में 595 रु०, अप्रैल में 562 रु०, मई में 486 रु०, जुलाई में 627 रु०, अगस्त में 747 रु०, दिसम्बर, 1983 में 1,166 रु०, और जनवरी, 1984 में 1,185 रु०। यह इलेक्ट्रिसिटी चार्जें जैं। आप समझ सकते हैं मंत्री जी, यह तो पालियामेंट के मैम्बरों का मामला है। जो मेम्बर आफ पालियामेंट कमाता है 1500 रुपए अगर उसको 1100रुपए इलेक्ट्रिसिटी चार्ज देने पड़ें, तो वह चोरी नहीं करेगा, तो क्या करेगा—वह घर नहीं बेचेगा, तो क्या करेगा? या वह चन्दा मांगेगा। दूसरी तरफ अधिकारियों के बिलों की

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

क्या स्थिति है? यदि किसी के घर में बिजली न भी जले, यदि किसी के घर पर ताला लगा हो, तो भी 8 रुपए प्रति-मास मिनिमम चार्ज होते हैं। लेकिन सब अधिकारियों का बिल 1 रुपया 70 पैसे या 2 रुपये है। इसमें क्या वर्गलिंग है?

जब मैंने चौथी बार 26 गुलाइ, 1983 को प्रश्न किया, तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि मैंने जांच का आदेश दिया है। फिर मैंने पांचवीं बार इस मामले को उठाया। एक मैम्बर आफ पालियामेंट का टर्म चार पांच साल का होता है। यदि पांच साल में केस का निवटारा न हो, और यदि पास बान दूसरी मर्तवा जीत कर यहां न आए, तो फिर कौन इस मामले को उठाएगा? इस देश की व्यूरोक्रेसी का यह हाल है। जब 5 अगस्त, 1983 को मैंने इस बारे में कहा, तो उस समय इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री महोदय श्री चम्द्रशेखर सिंह थे, जो अब हमारे राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री बन गए हैं। उन्होंने जवाब दिया:—

“So far as the cases of corruption which Mr. Ram Vilan Paswan rightly pointed out in his question during the last Session, we have given, in course of reply, detailed information on these issues. We have ourselves pointed out that these are the various irregularities which are apparent in the information that we have got from DESU...I would like to assure Mr. Parwan that we will see that adequate action or punishment is given to the officer who is found guilty of such malpractices.”

जब मैंने दूसरे सेशन में 26 नवम्बर को प्रश्न किया कि विजिलेंस द्वारा जांच किए जाने के पश्चात क्या एक्शन लिया

गया है, तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि विजिलेंस की जांच समाप्त हो गई है, यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या एक्शन लिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि एनक्वायरी चल रही है।

कल—20 मार्च, 1984 को—अन-स्टाई व्हैश्चन नम्बर 3833 में मंत्री महोदय से पूछा गया:—

“Whether there has been leakage of electricity in the bills of DESU officers in the Capital.”

To that the Minister of State for Energy, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan replied :

“It was noticed that electricity consumption as shown in the bills of some DESU officers was abnormally low. The Vigilance Department of DESU is inquiring into the matter. Suitable action will be taken on receipt of the report.”

16 तारीख के जनयुग में छपा है: “दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान (डेसू) के करीब पचास अधिकारियों को सतकंता विभाग ने बिजली चोरी का दोषी ठहराया है।” यह भी आशंका व्यक्त की जा रही है कि इन अफसरों को बचाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और मंत्री पर प्रैशर डाला जा रहा है। मुझे मंत्री महोदय की काबिलियत और इनटेंग्रिटी पर कोई डाउट नहीं है। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने वॉल्डनेस का परिचय दिया है। मुझे आशा है कि आज भी जब वह जवाब देंगे, तो कर्प्शन को दूर करने के लिए सख्त कार्यवाही करने की घोषणा करेंगे। यह संस्थान एक पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है। समय नहीं है कि मैं बताऊं कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग की आज क्या स्थिति है। मंत्री महोदय मुझ

से ज्यादा जानते हैं कि उनमें कैसे सफेद हाथी बैठे हुए हैं। पहली दफा मछली जाल में पकड़ी गई है। अब देखना यह है कि क्या जाल मजबूत है या मछली बलवान है जाल इतना कमजोर नहीं होना चाहिए कि मछली उसको तोड़ कर निकल जाए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह सिर्फ डेसू के बारे में जवाब न दें। डेसू और एन०डी०एम०सी० दोनों समान रूप से दोषी हैं और दोनों का बंधा हुआ है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, वर्ता मेहनत कर के जितना मैटीरियल मैंने इकट्ठा दिया है, उसके आधार पर मैं इस विषय पर आठ घंटे तक बोल सकता हूँ।

यह डेसू है, इसके 27 हजार कर्मचारी हैं, इसके 12 लाख कन्यूमर हैं। जिले कितने हैं? 15 जिले हैं जब कि 50 हजार के ऊपर एक जिला हो तो 24 जिले होने चाहिए। एक अभियन्ता 60 लोगों की देख भाल करता है जब कि नियमतः उसको 10 की देखभाल करनी चाहिए।

दिल्ली में 46500 छोटे उद्योग हैं। इन में से 26500 अनधिकृत हैं जिनका दिल्ली नगर निगम में पंजीकरण नहीं है जिनका कोई लाइसेंस फी तक नगर निगम को नहीं मिल रहा है लेकिन उनको बिजली मिल रही है। यही कारण है कि ओवर-लोडिंग होता है और ब्रेकडाउन होता है। यह हमारे पास मई, 1983 का माया का अंक है इस में पूरी की पूरी रिपोर्ट दी हुई है, पूरा इन्वेस्टिगेशन उस में दिया है कि कैसे-कैसे करण्शन होता है। नजफगढ़ रोड पर एक फैक्ट्री है जिसको 45 किलोवाट बिजली की इजाजत है लेकिन 65 किलोवाट बिजली वह उठा रहा है।

उसी तरीके से आप देखें, कम्प्यूटर सिस्टम है। कम्प्यूटर के 60 प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी जो होने चाहिए वह उस में नहीं हैं। अभी तक सरकारी आंकड़े के अनुसार 60 मीटर रीडर इन्सपेक्टर्स की कमी है। 4 लाख उसभोक्ताएं हैं जिनको बोनस बिल भेजा जाता है यह कुछ दिन पहले निकला था। एवरेज निकाल कर भेज दिया जाता है। यह कम्प्यूटर सिस्टम आपका है। जो पैसा जमा करता है, इस कम्प्यूटर सिस्टम में वह उसका पैसा ऐड नहीं होता है और फिर उसका बिल चला जाता है। लोग चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं, लेपट-राइट करते रहते हैं, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह सही है कि 1977 के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 90 परसेंट कनेक्शन के ऊपर मीटर टर्मिनल और एम०जी०ओ० की सील नहीं थी? 1977 में न तो मीटर टर्मिनल था न एम०जी०ओ० की सील थी।

मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था, उसके जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि डेसू में 6-6-80 से जनरल मैनेजर नहीं है। अब जिसका जनरल मैनेजर नहीं होगा उसका मैनेजमेंट क्या होगा? पिछले चार साल से डेसू में जनरल मैनेजर नहीं है, न तो टेक्निकल साइड में है न ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव जनरल मैनेजर है। कोई नहीं है। प्रति वर्ष 1 हजार कर्मचारी रिटायर होते हैं। उनकी भर्ती का कोई नियम नहीं है।

कभी मैं और दूसरी चीजों में नहीं जाऊँगा कि दिल्ली में कितने पावर हाउसेज हैं और कितनी किसकी क्षमता है। इन्द्रप्रस्थ की क्षमता 250 मेगावाट की है और राजधानी की 20 मेगावाट की है। जब कि दिल्ली की जरूरत 650 मेगावाट की है।

मैं कल गया था कांगड़ा निकेतन कालोनी में जो विकासपुरी ब्लाक में है। सितम्बर 83 से लोगों को उसका पजेशन दे दिया गया है और आज तक वहां बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं दिया गया।

मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है यह बिजली का कनेक्शन कौन देगा; बिजली का खम्भा कौन गाड़ेगा? सब-स्टेशन कौन बनाएगा? यह सब का सब ठेकेदार बनाता है जिसका कोई तकनीकी ज्ञान नहीं है। किसी मकान में आग लग जाती है, किसी में कुछ हो जाता है। कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। सारा का सारा काम कांट्रैक्टर के माध्यम से चलता है।

वही काम डेसू या एनोडी०एम०सी० अपना करवाना चाहे तो कम से कम 20 हजार नये लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सकता है। नया कनेक्शन देने में 40 रुपये से 400 रुपये तक धूस देनी पड़ती है। पावर कनेक्शन के लिए कहा जाता है 10 हजार रुपये तक मिनिमम चार्ज है।

लाइन लास पांच परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकारी आंकड़े के मुताविक 17 परसेंट लाइन लास है यह सब कहां जाता है? कभी बिजली की रीडिंग नहीं होती, कभी मीटर रीडिंग नहीं होती। अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की सांठ-गांठ से स्वच आफ कर दिया जाता है। अब आपने सब स्टाप कर दिया, न उसमें रीडिंग आएगी न कुछ अपाएगा। किसी का बिल 1 रुपया 70 पैसे होगा किसी का बिल कुछ नहीं होगा। मैंने देखा है कि एक कर्मचारी का बिल 8-8, 9-9

महीने तक जीरो आता है। तो यह बिजली की चोरी और ये सारी चीजें भ्रष्टाचार को जन्म देने वाली हैं। कोई किसी की सुनने वाला नहीं है। आप मेम्बर पालियामेंट हैं, आप टेलीफोन कीजिए, आपके टेलीफोन करने पर कोई नहीं आता है तो आम आदमी के फोन करने पर कौन आएगा। बेचारा चक्कर लगाता रहता है दो हजार का बिल आया तो आया। हम लोग स्पीकर साहब से मिलते हैं। मेम्बर पालियामेंट मिलते हैं तो स्पीकर साहब भी लिख कर देते हैं। लेकिन कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। तीन दिन से हमारे आंगन में इतना गन्दा पानी लगा हुआ है। नाली बन्द है लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं यह सारे के सारे करप्शन के अड्डे हैं। इसमें पहले भी करप्शन चार्जें में अधिकारी स्पेंड किए गए थे लेकिन रीइन्स्टेट भी कर दिए गए पोलिटिकल प्रेशर पर। इसलिए उनको आदत पड़ गई है और वे समझते हैं स्पेंड होंगे तो रीइन्स्टेट भी हो जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस करप्शन के मामले पर जब आप जवाब दें तो ठीक से जवाब दें।

इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि शादी-द्याह के अवसर पर कितनी बिजली जलती है उसका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। मैंने सारा इन्वेस्टिगेशन किया है लेकिन वह बतलाने के लिए मेरे पास समय नहीं है। मैं प्वाइंटेड सवाल ही पूछना चाहूंगा।

पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो विजिलेन्स की इन्क्वायरी हुई उसकी रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं? यदि आई है तो उसमें किस-किस रैंक के कितने-कितने आफिसर दोषी पाये गए हैं? उनके खिलाफ

आपने क्या कार्यवाही खड़ी की है या क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह सही है कि पहले डेसू और एन०डी०एम०सी० के अधिकारियों को भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों में सस्पेंड किया गया था लेकिन बाद में उनको काम पर ले लिया गया ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा क्या आप डेसू और एन०डी०एम०सी० के कार्यक्लापों की जांच करने के लिए कोई हाई-पावर प्रोव कमेटी बिठायेंगे ? केवल विलों और स्टोर्स में ही नहीं, अन्य प्रकार के घोटाले भी होते हैं जैसे कि इन्द्रप्रस्थ पावर हाउस में 60 लाख की लागत का एक ट्रांसमीटर आया था जोकि चला ही नहीं, दूसरे दिन ही खराब हो गया। तो इस तरह से जो करोड़ों-रखों रुपये को बंगलिंग है इसकी जांच करने के लिए क्या आप एक हाई-पावर प्रोव कमेटी बिठायेंगे ?

इसके साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि डेसू की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 1981-82 के बाद माननीय मन्त्री जी ने इस सदन में पेश नहीं की है जबकि अब सन् 1984 चल रहा है। एन०डी०एम०सी० की रिपोर्ट इस सदन में पेश होनी है या नहीं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कम-से-कम उसकी रिपोर्ट प्रत्येक वर्ष इस सदन में पेश होनी चाहिए। साथ ही आप करप्शन के मामलों की जांच एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनाकर करवायें। इसके अतिरिक्त आपने जिनको सीधे ही करप्शन में पकड़ा है उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है और यह जो 162 पदाधिकारी करप्शन के दोषी पाए गए हैं, इतने ही अधिकारी करप्शन के दोषी हैं या सेन्ट परसेन्ट दोषी हैं तथा इनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ? साथ ही वहां पर जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है वह अगर पूरी तरह से समाप्त नहीं हो सकता तो जहां

तक सम्भव हो उसको कम करने का प्रयत्न किया जाए।

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शारिफ मोहम्मद खां) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य राम विलास पासवान जी ने जो अनियमितताओं के मामले बताए हैं वह उसी डाकूमेन्ट से बताए हैं जोकि माननीय ऊर्जा मन्त्री जी ने इस सदन में 23 अप्रैल, 1983 को रखा था। अनियमितता या भ्रष्टाचार कही किसी भी रूप में हो, उसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया जाए या सरकार को उसकी जानकारी हो तो मैं इस माननीय सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि उसको दवाया जायेगा, रोका जाएगा। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में जो अनियमितताओं या भ्रष्टाचार के दोषी हैं, किसी भी प्रकार की कसर उठा कर नहीं रखी जाएगी। लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही करने से पहले जो वैधानिक प्रावधान है, जो तरीका है, जो इयू प्रीसेंस आफ लाँ है, उसको तो पूरा करना ही पड़ेगा। यदि किसी को कोई अपराध करते हुए सड़क पर देख भी लें, तो भी देखने वाले को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह अपराधी को सजा दे दे। अपराधी को सजा देने के लिए वानून के मुताबिक, विधान के मुताबिक, मुकद्दमे में जो फैसला होगा, उसी के अनुसार सजा दी जाएगी। यह कहना भी उचित नहीं है कि यह मामला 10 अगस्त, 1982 से चल रहा है यह। सही है कि पहले माननीय सदस्य ने 10 अगस्त, 1982 को प्रश्न पूछा था। उसका जवाब 29 अप्रैल, 1983 को दिया गया। माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था, वह लगभग 463 अधिकारियों के बारे में पूछा था। मैं समझता हूं कि इतने अधिकारियों की सूचना एकत्रित

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां]

करना कोई आसान काम नहीं था। उसमें समय लगाना ही था। उसका उत्तर 29.4.1983 को दिया गया। इसके बाद 26 जुलाई को प्रश्न जो पूछा गया था, वह उसी सूचना से उत्पन्न हुआ था, जो सूचना ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा इस माननीय सदन में दी गई थी। हमने यानि माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी ने खुद यह महसूस किया कि इस में बिल इस प्रकार के आए हैं जो उचित प्रतीत नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए आपके प्रश्न पूछने से पहले ही हमें भी लगा कि इसमें अनियमिततायें हैं। हमें भी लगा कि यह मामला कुछ ठीक नजर नहीं आता है। इसलिए आपके पूछने से पहले ही 3 मई, 1983 को ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने डेसू को इस मामले की पूरी जांच करने के लिए कहा। आपने ऐसे किसी विभाग द्वारा जिसका सीधा संबंध मीटर-रीडिंग और बिलिंग से न हो। 28 जुलाई, 1983 यह तारीख में समझता हूँ कि आपके प्रश्न पूछने की तारीख भी तकरीबन वही है……

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मंत्री जी एशयोर किया था कि अप्रैल में ही जांच करवायेंगे। इसलिए आपका यह कहना गलत है। वह स्टार्ड क्वैश्चन में कह दिया था।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस पूरे मामले की जांच कराने का फैसला ले लिया था इसलिए ऐसा कहा गया। श्रीमन् डेसू से इस मामले की पूरी जांच कराने के लिए कहने के बाद कि किसी ऐसे अधिकारी से जिसका सम्बन्ध मीटर-रीडिंग और बिलिंग से न हो, उसने 28 जुलाई को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, जिस

अधिकारी द्वारा वह जांच कराई गई। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय का मत था कि इस अधिकारी द्वारा जांच नहीं कराई जाए, उस रिपोर्ट को भी इसलिए स्वीकार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि उसका शुरूआत से कहीं न कहीं सम्बन्ध मीटर रीडिंग और बिलिंग से था। पहले निर्देश के अनुसार किसी ऐसे अधिकारी द्वारा जिनका संबंध न हो 10 अगस्त को ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने फिर डेसू को इसकी जांच करने के लिए कहा। डेसू के एक सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा 3 सितम्बर को जांच प्रारम्भ कर दी। एक तथ्य आपकी जानकारी के लिए मैं और लाना चाहूँगा, जिसको मैं छिपाना नहीं चाह रहा हूँ। विन्हीं कारणों से डेसू का विजीलेंस डिपार्टमेंट ठीक काम नहीं कर रहा था। वहां पर डायरेक्टर विजीलेंस ने अगस्त, 1983 को अपना कार्यभार संभाला 15 सितम्बर को डेसू सतर्कता विभाग ने इस मामले की वार्यवाही शुरू कर दी। इस आधार पर कि कौन अधिकारी क्या तन-ख्वाह पाता है, स्तर क्या है, उसका घर कितना बड़ा है और उसके घर में साधारण-तया कितनी बिजली खर्च होनी चाहिए कुछ मापदण्ड बनाये गये। उसके बाद जो सूचना सदन के पटल पर रखी गई थी उस मैं से कुछ ऐसे मामले निकाले गये जिनमें अधिकारियों के बिजली और पानी के बिल साधारण रूप से कम थे, उन मामलों को डेसू के पास जांच करने के लिए दोबारा भेजा गया……

श्री रामविलास पासवान : एन०डी० एम०सी० के क्यों नहीं गये ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : उनमें वे भी भागिल हैं। मैं किसी ऐसी बात के बचाव का काम नहीं करना चाहता हूँ जो

गलत है, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि सिर्फ इस आधार पर कि कितने रुपये का बिल आया है, किसी को सजा देना मुश्किल है, क्योंकि कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि मीटर रीडिंग नहीं हो पाई है या कई महीनों को मिलाकर बिल दिया गया है....

श्री रामविलास पासवान : ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं ऐसे मामलों में कोई निर्णय नहीं दे रहा हूं मैं सिर्फ यही कह रहा हूं कि किसी अधिकारी ने किस महीने में कितने रुपये का भुगतान किया है, इस आधार पर न उसे दोषी ठहरा रहा हूं और न दोषमुक्त कर रहा हूं लेकिन जो सही आधार है उसको मालूम करना आवश्यक है, वह आधार उचित है या अनुचित है या उसके यहां कितनी बिजली खर्च की गई है और बिल कितने का दिया गया है तथा मेस्वर पालियामेंट या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के साथ तुलना करते बहत हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि माननीय संसद सदस्य को कोई छूट नहीं है जब कि डेसू के अधिकारियों को छूट दी जाती है, उनके बेतन के आधार पर उनको वह छूट मिलती है, यदि आप इसको विस्तार से जानना चाहें कि कितनी छूट मिलती है तो मैं वह भी बतला सकता हूं....

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप जरूर बतलाइये, क्योंकि वही तो मुख्य बात है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : जो अधिकारी जिस स्तर का है, उसके हिसाब से छूट दी जाती है। मैं साधारण कन्ज्यूमर और अधिकारी की तुलना करते हुए बतलाना चाहता हूं—मान लीजिये एक

परिवार एक महीने में 100 यूनिट कन्ज्यूम करता है, तो क्लास 1 अधिकारी का बिल 14 रुपये 20 पैसे का आयेगा, क्लास 2 अधिकारी का बिल भी 14 रुपये 20 पैसे का आयेगा, लेकिन जिनको छूट नहीं है, यानी एक साधारण कन्ज्यूमर को उसका 31 रुपया देना पड़ेगा। अगर किसी का 500 यूनिट्स कन्ज्यूमर का बिल है तो क्लास 1 अधिकारी को 130 रुपया देना होगा, क्लास 2 अधिकारी को 142 रुपये देने होंगे, लेकिन आपको और मुझे उसके 182 रुपये देने पड़ेंगे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : लेकिन बिजली न जले तो कम से कम का मिमिम म चार्ज भी होता है, आप बतलाइये कि बिजली न जलाने पर कितना मिनिमम देना पड़ेगा।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : अगर आप चाहेंगे तो यह सूचना मैं आप को भेज दूंगा।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : लेकिन यह महत्वपूर्ण सूचना है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मेरा विस्तार में जाने का तात्पर्य केवल इतना है कि इस मामले का एक पहलू यह भी है कि उन अधिकारियों को बिल में छूट दी जाती है। मैं इस बात को पहले भी कह चुका हूं और माननीय सदस्य रामविलास जी को फिर आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में हमारी तरफ से कोई कमी उठा कर नहीं रखी जायेगी—खासतौर से अनियमितताओं को रोकने और उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में जो इसके लिये दोषी हैं। डेसू के अधिकारियों के लिए दरों में जो छूट की बात मैंने कही है, वह इस तरह से है। क्लास 1 के अधिकारियों को 200 यूनिट की छूट है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : पहले कुछ बोले हैं और अभी कुछ बोल रहे हैं।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं कुछ नहीं बोला हूं। आप गौर से सुन लें। अगर इतने यूनिट के बाद वे कन्ज्यूम करेंगे, तो उन को छूट नहीं है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सीनियर मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे इसे रेकिटफाई कर दें। अभी इन्होंने बताया था कि अगर इतने यूनिट वे कन्ज्यूम करेंगे तो उन्हें इतना देना पड़ेगा और हमें इतना देना पड़ेगा और अब ये 200 यूनिट की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैंने यह कहा है कि ये छूट की दरें हैं। छूट की दरें क्लास 1 के अधिकारियों के लिए 200 यूनिट हैं, क्लास 2 और क्लास 3 के अधिकारियों के लिए 150 यूनिट और क्लास 4 के कर्मचारियों के लिए 100 यूनिट हैं। जो कन्सेशनल टैरिफ है, वह इतने यूनिट्स के कन्जंपशन तक इन अधिकारियों पर लागू है और अगर वे इससे ज्यादा खर्च करेंगे, तो उनको भी उन्हीं दरों पर भुगतान करना पड़ेगा, जिन दरों पर दूसरा साधारण नागरिक भुगतान करता है।

आपने विजीलेंस की बात कही। इसी इसी महीने इसका उत्तर दिया जा चुका है। विजीलेंस डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा इस मामले की जांच चल रही है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : एक साल से ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : एक साल से नहीं, 5 सितम्बर से यह जांच चल रही है।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, you are in the Chair. It is your duty to protect the Hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will protect both of you. Don't worry. But let him complete.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : 1982 से यह मामला चल रहा है। ज्यों ही मिनिस्टर साहब की नालिज में यह मामला आया, इन्कावायरी उसी समय स्टार्ट हो गई और अब इसको दो साल हो गये हैं। अब 1984 चल रहा है और दो साल में अगर यह नहीं हो पाया, तो क्व होगा।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : डेसू के सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा इसमें जांच की जा रही है। 5 सितम्बर तो यह जांच शुरू हुई है।……(व्यवधान)……मैं इसके आगे भी बता रहा हूं कि जहां-जहां सतर्कता विभाग ने यह पाया कि यह मामला गंभीर है और मिसाल के तौर पर जहां यह पाया कि न केवल अनियमितता एं हैं बल्कि जहां सतर्कता विभाग का यह मत बना कि यह मामला चोरी का है, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट धाने में की और उसी प्रकार से उसमें कार्यवाही की जैसे कि चोरी के मामले में दूसरे के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है। डेसू के कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ भी उसी प्रकार से कार्यवाही की गई जैसे कि औरों के खिलाफ की जाती है।

मुझे यह भी बताया गया है कि 9 मामले ऐसे थे, जिनमें यह महसूस किया गया कि यहां पर अन्डर-विलिंग हुई है, तो उनसे रिकवरी की गई और 6028 रुपये उनसे बसूल किये गये हैं लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि यह जो पूरा मामला है, वह खत्म हो गया है। इस मामले की पूरी जांच चल रही है और अगर माननीय

सदस्य को यह सहसूस होता हो कि बहुत देर हो रही है, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो अगला सत्र होगा, उसके पहले दिन ही हम जांच रिपोर्ट को सदन के पट्टल पर रख देंगे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : तब तक आप मंत्री रहेंगे ? क्या बात करते हैं ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : श्रीमन् हमारे यहां व्यवस्था किसी व्यक्ति विशेष पर नहीं चलती है। मैं नहीं हूंगा, तो कोई दूसरा होगा वह जवाब देगा।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यही व्योरो-क्रेसी की टेक्टिक्स हैं कि लिंगर करो।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : तो मैं निश्चिन्त तिथि बता रहा हूं। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि जुलाई तक हम इसको देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

जहां तक उच्चस्तरीय जांच का सवाल है, जो माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न उठाया है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस स्टेज पर, इस बक्त यह मुनासिव नहीं रहेगा। हां, यह रिपोर्ट आने के बाद अगर जरूरत महसूस की गई, अगर आवश्यकता समझी गई, तो जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि अगर अनिय-मितताएं पाई गई और अगर कानून की खिलाफवर्जी पाई गई, तो सरकार रिपोर्ट को केवल उठाकर ऐसे ही नहीं रख देगी, बल्कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN ; Sir, I want clarifications from the senior Minister, Shri Shiv Shankarji.

मैंने सीधा-साधा प्वाएंटडली सवाल किया था। यह तो हाफ-एन-आवर हमारे

नाम से आ गया, नहीं तो घपले और अनियमितताओं के ऐसे मामले चलते रहते हैं जो कि पालियामेंट के सामने नहीं आ पाते। मैंने यह सवाल पूछा था कि विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने अभी तक क्या इन्वेस्टिगेशन की है ? आपने बताया कि किसी के खिलाफ चोरी का इल्जाम पाया गया है, उसके खिलाफ प्राइमाफेसी केस सिद्ध हो चुका है, उसके खिलाफ अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ?

एक बिजली का मिनिमम चार्ज होता है। अगर हम अपना घर बन्द करके भी चले जाएं तो भी हमें सर्टन अमाउंट मीटर का पे करना पड़ता है। आठ या दस रुपये पे करना पड़ता है। जिन लोगों का आठ या दस रुपये से कम का बिल आया है, उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय यह बता दें कि उनसे आप बिजली का मिनिमम चार्ज क्या लेते हैं ? क्या उनके बारे में भी आपके विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई इन्वेस्टिगेशन की है और आपको कोई रिपोर्ट दी है ?

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि आप चाहें या न चाहें, यदि फिर भी इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार चलता है और आप इस तरह का जवाब देते हैं तो मैं आप पर चार्ज लगाऊंगा कि आप स्वयं भ्रष्ट लोगों को बचाना चाहते हैं। अभी तक तो मुझे इसमें डाऊंट था लेकिन अब आप जो जवाब दे रहे हैं उससे मैं आप पर चार्ज लगाता हूं कि आप भ्रष्ट और करप्ट अधिकारियों को बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अगर आप इस तरह की कोशिश करते हैं तो आप अपने प्रशासन में स्वच्छता नहीं ला सकते हैं। आप मिनिस्टर हैं। मिनिस्टर की एक मर्यादा होती है, एक फर्ज होता है। मिनिस्टर जब जवाब देता

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

है और जिसके मुह पर कालिख लगी है उसके बारे में बताता है।

जब मिनिमम चार्ज होता है तो जिसने एक रुपये दस पैसे दिये, उसके बारे में आपने नहीं बताया कि उसको कितना मिनिमम चार्ज देना था? आपके विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने इन्वेन्यायरी करके अब तक क्या पता लगाया है, यह आपने नहीं बताया।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मिनिमम चार्ज के बारे में अभी बताता हूं। श्रीमन्, मैंने पहले भी आपके माध्यम से सदन को आश्वस्त किया है कि किसी को भी भ्रष्टाचार या अनियमितता के मामले में बचाने का प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(व्यवधान)

जितनी देर आप सवाल पूछते हैं, अगर उतनी देर मुझे जवाब देने की इजाजत दे दें तो मैं आपको बताऊं। (व्यवधान)

मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह कहना चाह रहा था और मैंने यह बात बार-बार कही है कि आपने जो चिन्ता इस मामले में व्यक्त की है, हम भी उतने ही चिन्तित हैं। हम आपकी चिन्ता से सहमत हैं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मिनिस्टर को घर से बिजली का पैसा नहीं देना पड़ता है, इसलिए उसे चिन्ता नहीं है। आप सीधा जवाब दें, क्यों अगल-बगल कर रहे हैं।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं आपको

बता रहा हूं, आप मुझे कहने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं। पता नहीं आप क्यों नाराज हैं? श्रीमन् सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा 63 ऐसे मामले आइडेन्टिफाई किये गये थे जिनकी पूरी इन्फर्मेशन सदन के पटल पर रखी गई थी। उनमें से 49 मामलों में सतर्कता विभाग ने अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप यह क्यों नहीं बताते हैं कि उनमें आपने क्या पाया?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं रामविलास जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर वे सङ्क पर किसी को अपराध करता देख लें तो क्या इसका उनको अधिकार है कि वे उसको सजा दे दें? किसी भी चीज की सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा जांच होने के बाद, उसके निष्कर्षों को सेन्ट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन को भेजा जाता है।

(व्यवधान)

सेन्ट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन जब अपनी राय दे देता है तब कार्यवाही शुरू की जाती है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप तो स्वयं बहुत बड़े अधिकारी रहे हैं, आप अच्छी तरह से समझ रहे होंगे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उसके बाद सुपर सेन्ट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन में जाएगा।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : श्रीमन्, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि 49 मामलों में जांच पूरी हो चुकी है। थोड़े से मामले बचे हैं और मैंने निश्चित तिथि भी दे दी है……।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आपके जवाब से कोई सेटिसफाई नहीं हो रहा है।

I have asked a specific question. What is the minimum charge of the meter?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं बता रहा हूं। मैं सरकार की तरफ से जवाब तो दे सकता हूं लेकिन संतुष्टि नहीं दे सकता।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am very sorry. What is the minimum charge? What is the meter charges? You have not replied to this question. I have asked a specific question.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am giving a specific reply. You please permit me to reply.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What sort of reply have you given? You have not replied to anything properly.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am on my legs. I have not yet completed my reply. You do not know it, unfortunately.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं सीधा सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। आप इतना सा जवाब नहीं दे सकते।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मैं बिल्कुल सीधा सा जवाब दे रहा हूं।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Don't try to defend yourself. Let the Minister of Energy Shri Shiv Shankar reply.

The Junior Minister is misleading the House.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: What does Shri Ran Vilas Paswan mean by Junir Minister?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मीटर का मिनिमम चार्ज क्या?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : आप बैठेगे तभी तो जवाब दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; This is not the way to discuss matters in the House. This is not the way for the Hon. Member to conduct himself in proceedings of the House.

एक माननीय सदस्य : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या ये जवाब नहीं दे सकते?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इनको पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। शिवशंकर जी को पूरी जानकारी है।

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am not yielding. Please let me complete my reply. I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody should interrupt a Minister when he is replying. At the time of giving reply by the Hon. Minister, on other Member can interrupt him. Unless the Hon. Minister yields, no Member can interrupt the Hon. Minister. Does the Hon. Member follow this rule? This is not according to the Rules of Procedure of the House.

The Hon. Speaker has allowed the discussion with the idea that the facts must be known and the culprits should be punished. The Hon. Speaker has already given the assurance that nobody would be permitted to be above law.

The Hon. Member should get the facts from the Hon. Minister. Let the Hon. Minister reply. The Hon. Minister also fixed the date. In spite of that, if the Hon. Member raises some other issues, it is not proper.

If the Hon. Minister is allowed to reply fully, the facts will be known. At present, I am not able to know what the Hon. Minister is saying. No Member in the House is able to follow him due to interruptions.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मिनिमम चार्जेज के सम्बन्ध में, डेसू के अधिकारियों के लिए कोई मिनिमम चार्जेज नहीं है, मिनिमम मीटर रेट एक रूपया है। एन० डी०एम०सी० के लिए 3 रूपया है। राम विलास जी उत्तेजना में आ गए हैं। ये समझते हैं कि प्रश्न पूछना भी इनका अधिकार है और कौन जवाब दे यह अधिकार भी इनका है। ये इनको बड़ी गलत-फहमी है। मैं तो सिर्फ यही कह सकता हूँ कि मैंने अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश की है कि जो प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं उनका उत्तर दे सकूँ। मैं अपनी बात को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं करप्ट अधिकारियों को बचाने की।

We will never shield the corrupt officer. Definitely we will not try to shield a corrupt officer. But, at the same time, we cannot allow the due process of law to be corrupted.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : विजीलेंस की इन्क्वायरी के बाद क्या हुआ? आप कब एकशन लेंगे?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SARI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, I must compliment my friend, Mr. Arif, for handling this issue in the most deft manner. I must say that I could not have done better than what he has done. I am only sorry that the hon. Member has tried to draw a distinction between me and him. We speak with one voice. He also appreciates that. But since...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Considering our age, both of them are juniors.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : But since I do not want that he should go with dissatisfaction, I am speaking.

In fact, my colleague, Mr. Arif, has made the position clear that, so far as

we are concerned, we would not spare any one, howsoever high he may be. In fact, at the time when he and myself were getting the briefing, both of us were certainly dissatisfied with certain matters that were coming to our notice. It is not possible for me to say at this stage anything because we would not like to give an impression to the officers that we are guillotining them, that we are not allowing them to have the due process of law. Actually, as Mr. Arif has very rightly put it, in 49 cases the reports have been submitted. The disciplinary authority has to examine. He is taking his own time. I quite concede that quite a lot of time is being consumed. We are not defending that. But this is the official procedure. It is unfortunate. Neither myself nor my colleague, Mr. Arif, would defend this type of things. This is time-consuming. Very peculiarly, the position of DESU is like this. Administratively it is under Home Ministry, but myself and my colleague are answerable to what nonsense takes place in that Department. This is something which is rather strange. It is a dichotomy. We are confronted with this dichotomy and we have got to reconcile it. Neither myself nor my colleague is happy with the affairs that have come to light. I assure the House, as my colleague has already assured, that we will not spare any one, howsoever high he may be. The only thing is that we have got to allow the procedure to be completed. Otherwise, they will run to the court and get a stay. That is the whole difficulty. It is taking time. I quite realise that. I share the anxiety of the House that it is taking quite a good time. The procedures that we have laid down appear to be obviously time-consuming. We cannot help it. It is the rule of law that has got to govern. Many of us, perhaps, would have liked that many a rule must be just sidetracked for the purpose of doing some justice. The justice that people get in this country is according to law, not according to what exactly is just. We are committed to certain rules and regulations. Therefore, we are going on that point. I must submit that the competent authority who is

the disciplinary authority is going into the matter. We are not going to shield any one, I am sorry to say this, whatever may be the feeling. It is possible that some people might feel unhappy. But so far as my Ministry is concerned, I assure the House that we are not going to spare any one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now he is satisfied. Mr. Ramavtar Shastri. You should be brief. Already one hour is over.

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पहली बात तो यह बता दूं कि मैं फ्लैट में रहता हूं जो छोटा सा है, किसी बंगले में नहीं रहता हूं। इसलिए अपने बिल की भी में चर्चा करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot speak on your personal complaint. You may write a letter.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I have also got a complaint. I will only read the figures.

दिल्ली प्रशासन के डी०ई०एस०यू० में बिजली बिलों को ले कर जबरदस्त घोटाला चल रहा है पता नहीं बिजली के मीटर किस प्रकार से चल रहे हैं? कोई उनकी खोज खबर लेता है कि नहीं? या जो मन में आया बिल बना दिया? इस सदन में इस सवाल को बार-बार उठाया गया है, जिसकी चर्चा की गई फिर भी बिजली बिलों में कमी नहीं आ रही है, खासतौर से जो हम लोग जानते हैं।

19.00 hrs.

मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने बिजली बिलों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं और जानता हूं इनके पीछे क्या राज है? मई 1983 में मुझे 29.65 पैसे देने पड़े, जून, 1983 में 81.80 पैसे, जुलाई, 1983 में 14 रु. अगस्त 1983 में

11.50 पैसे का भुगतान करना पड़ा परन्तु आश्चर्य है कि सितम्बर में बिजली राशि बढ़ कर 56.90 पैसे हो गई। अक्तूबर का बिल मेरे पास नहीं है, मिला नहीं इसलिए अमाउन्ट नहीं बता सकता, नवम्बर, 1983 में 103.02 पैसे हो गया, फिर दिसम्बर 1983 में 140.78 पैसे हो गया। और यह है फ्लैट का, बंगले का नहीं है। उसके बाद जनवरी, 1984 में 100.03 पैसे का बिल हो गया और फरवरी, 1984 में 152.20 पैसे का बिल भुगतान करना पड़ा। मैंकिसमम हमको 152.20 पैसे का बिल भुगतान करना पड़ा और मिनिमम 11.50 पैसे। और जाड़े में तो पंसे नहीं चलते हैं, केवल बल्कि जलते हैं या हीटर चलेंगे। तो इससे यह जरूर अंदाज लगता है। फिर भी इतना अधिक बिल कैसे आ रहा है यह सचमुच में पता लगाने का विषय है। यह सिर्फ एक दो, आदमी का नहीं है, कितनों का ही है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ी जरूर है जिसका पता लगाने में जांच समिति महीनों के बाद भी अभी तक विसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सकी है। आपके मुताबिक भी सितम्बर से जांच शुरू हुए कई महीने हो गये।

तो मैं सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि आपका जो सतर्कता विभाग है उसके सदस्य कौन हैं? और उनके स्वयं के बिजली के बिल का क्या हाल है? और मैं समझता हूं कि सतर्कता विभाग पूरा न्याय नहीं कर सकेगा जांच करने में मुझे संदेह है। तो क्यों नहीं आप सी०बी०आई० से जांच करवाते?

एक माननाय सदस्य : उनके बिल कम हो जायेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फिर भी अभी तक माना जाता है कि सी०बी०आई० वाले औरों से ठीक हैं।

श्री भीकू राम जैन : (चांदनी चौक) : पिथ है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ठीक है।

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : शास्त्री जी फारसी का एक शेर है :

हर कि दर कानि,
नमकरफत नमक शुद ।

यानी जो नमक की खान में गया वह नमक हो गया।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपके यहां चोरियां भी बहुत होती हैं, जिसकी आपने चर्ची की। तो अगर इसका भी व्यौरा दे सकें कि डी०ई०एस०यू और एन०डी०एम० सी० को चोरियों की वजह से कितना घाटा हो रहा है? . . .

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो डेसू के बड़े अधिकारी हैं—मैं छोटे कर्म-चारियों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं....

श्री भीकू राम जैन : उनके बारे में आप नहीं कह सकते। वे तो आपकी फौज हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर वे गड़बड़ करें, तो उनको भी सजा दीजिए। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन आमतौर पर बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ ही गड़बड़ करते हैं।

जो बरसों से डेसू के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हैं, क्या सरकार ने उनकी सम्पत्ति का व्यौरा लेने की कोशिश की है? क्या वे मालदार बन गए हैं या भिखारी बन गए

हैं या जहां थे, वहीं हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि डेसू के अधिकारियों की आर्थिक स्थिति या सम्पत्ति की स्थिति क्या है।

बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों को बहुत तन्हवा है मिलती है। उनको विजली के सम्बन्ध में छूट देने का कायदा बनाने का क्या औचित्य है?

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डेसू की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि जो अंडरटेकिंग उसको विजली सप्लाई करती हैं, उनके तकाजे के बावजूद वह बरसों से उनके करोड़ों रुपयों की पेमेंट नहीं कर पा रहा है। दूसरी तरफ जिन लोगों से डेसू ने पैसा लेना है, वह उनसे लाखों रुपए रीकवर भी नहीं कर रहा है।

श्री पासवान की बातों और मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर को सुनकर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह मामला कोई अंडरविलिंग का नहीं है, बल्कि लार्ज-स्केल मीटर-टेम्परिंग का है। मंत्री महोदय ने खुद इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि इसमें कोई असाधारण बात है, इतना कम बिल नहीं होना चाहिए। जब सम्बद्ध कानून के तहत साधारण मीटर-चोर के विरुद्ध एफ०आई०आर० दिया जाता है, तो विजली की चोरी के लिए इन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ एफ०आई०आर० दायर क्यों नहीं किया गया? जब यह मामला मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में आया, उस समय एफ०आई०आर० दायर नहीं किया गया। जब मामला हाउस में उठा और उसको डिसकस कर लिया गया, उसके बाद एक एफ०आई०आर० दायर हो और विजिलेंस विभाग द्वारा उसकी जांच की जाए, यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती। ऐसा लगता है कि या तो आर्गनाइजेशन

द्वारा मंत्री को प्रापरली फीड नहीं किया गया है, या गड़बड़ को प्रापरली पकड़ने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। मंत्री महोदय इस शंका को दूर करने की कोशिश करें। इस मामले से डेसू के प्रशासन का खोखलापन जाहिर हुआ है।

अखबारों में छपा था कि डेसू के बहुत से अधिकारी कुछ निजी कम्पनियों को किसी प्रकार की कन्सेशन देते रहते हैं, जिनके हैडक्वार्टर दिल्ली में हैं, मगर काम-काज अन्यत्र भी है। उनके प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करके डेसू के अधिकारी एक तरफ बरसों से मिडल ईस्ट में नौकरी कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनका लियन डेसू के साथ मेनटेन्ड है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं, वे कितने समय से मिडल ईस्ट या दूसरी जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं, जबकि डेसू के साथ उनका लियन मेनटेन्ड है और इसका क्या कारण है।

27 फरवरी के नवभाइत टाइम्स में एक न्यूज में कहा गया है कि डेसू में चार अधिकारी ऐसे हैं—यह मामला अगर हाउस में उठ चुका है और वहां पर उनके नाम लिए जा चुके हैं; वे हैं डा० के०के० शर्मा, एच०आर० खन्ना, सी०एल० शर्मा और वाई०आर० सोनी, और वे सब एडमिनिस्ट्रैटिव आफिर हैं—जिनको सी०बी०सी० ने दोषी पाया और रीकमेंड किया कि उन पर मेजर पिनेल्टी इम्पोज होनी चाहिए, उनको मेजर पनिशमेंट देनी चाहिए। लेकिन जिन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ सी०बी०सी० ने यह संस्तुति दी है, उनके खिलाफ अभी तक कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रैशन का ऊपर का प्रशासन उनको बचाने में लगा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वया यह हकीकत है। यह

ठीक है कि उनपर मंत्री महोदय का सीधा एडमिनिस्ट्रैटिव कंट्रोल नहीं है, लेकिन जब सरकार को पालियामैंट में उनकी वजह से छीछा-लेदर सहन करनी पड़ रही है, तो क्या आप अपने सहयोगी मंत्रालय को और माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय को यह कहेंगे कि ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ यदि कोई मामला सी. बी. सी. ने रेकमैंड किया है तो उन के खिलाफ वह स्ट्रक्ट एक्शन लें। ये दो सवाल हैं।

यह डेसू इतना पापुलर है कि मैं बाहर पानी पीने के लिए गया तो मुझे तीन चार लोगों ने, मेम्बर्स ने इधर उधर से कतरने ला कर दी जिस में किसी ने कहा ये जो बिल देते हैं उस में किसी के साइन नहीं होते हैं, किसी ने कहा कि मन्थली मीटर रीडिंग नहीं करते हैं, किसी ने कुछ और प्रकार की बातें कीं। जब इतने आरोप चलते-चलते लोगों ने लगाए, भले ही मेरा अपना अनुभव जो है वह यह है कि डेसू ने अपनी वर्किंग में कुछ सुधार किया है, ब्रेक डाउन इत्यादि घटे हैं, और भी कुछ सुधार है मगर इस के बावजूद भी जो प्रशासन में कमियां हैं उन को कब तक छिपा कर हम अपने ऊपर दोष लें और सम्मानित मेम्बर्स को उस के लिए एजीटेट करना पड़े? जब मेम्बर्स एजीटेट हों और जब आप को यह लगे कि इतना गम्भीर मामला है तब जा कर उस में कोई एक्शन हो, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। माननीय मंत्री जी इन प्रश्नों के जरा स्पष्ट उत्तर देने की कृपा करें।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contd.):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am satisfied with answer given by Shri Shiv Shankar that nobody will be spared however high he may be. He will be brought to

book and dealt with according to the process of law. So, I am not going to deal with corruption among the officers.

Sir, the pilferage of power is widespread. It is not only in Delhi but also elsewhere. So, I want to know from the Hon. Minister what is the total number of personnel who prepare the electric bills; What is the total number of people who are only for meter reading; and whether the total selling price of the total volume of energy generated is equal to the total amount of money realised from electric bills. What is the existing machinery which checks whether the meter reading personnel have been working properly? What is the machinery of checking whether the personnel who prepare bills are working according to the prescribed norms; Whether the total number of people engaged for meter reading and bill preparation are compatible with the requirements of personnel for these purposes and whether it will be arranged that the meter reading personnel would contact the customer and get his or his agent's signatures on the meter reading sheet.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष भहोदय, मेरा नम्बर आखिरी है, इसलिए ज्यादा क्वेश्चन पूछने की स्थिति में मैं नहीं हूं। लेकिन मैं इसलिए कुछ कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे बिल बढ़ते जाते हैं और पता नहीं चलता कि क्यों? मुझे बताया गया कि आप ठण्ड के दिनों में हीटर लगाती हैं, या और चीजें लगाती हैं इसलिए यह ऐसा है। तो मेरे सामने सवाल आया कि पिछले साल मैंने कम लगाया और इस साल ज्यादा लगाया, क्या हमारे घर में कुछ ज्यादा लोग पैदा हो गए या क्या हो गया? मुझे तो कुछ नहीं मालूम कि यह कैसे हो गया? मैं यह कह रही हूं कि कहां गलती है यह देखना चाहिए। मैं सारे वित्स में नहीं पड़ती हूं।

अभी बिल आया है जनवरी, फरवरी का 672 रुपये 40 पैसे का और पिछले साल वह बिल मेरा 287 रुपये का था।

(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : नहीं नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। दूसरा बिल भी मैं पे करती हूं पार्टी का। बात कुछ दूसरी है इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस में कहीं न कहीं गलती है, वह आप देखिए।

हमें यह बताया जाता है कि लाइन बगैरह कुछ गलत है। यह क्या है माननीय बूटा सिंह जी चले गए, यह उन को देखना पड़ेगा। मैं केवल अपनी बात कहूं, यहां इस के लिए हम नहीं आए हैं। दिल्ली में ही नहीं जगह-जगह पर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की चोरी की वजह से लोगों को परेशानी है।

दिल्ली शहर में यह ज्यादा है और इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो जनता यहां पर आकर बोल नहीं सकती है, उसके लिए हमें बोलना चाहिए। आज दिल्ली में इतने अधिक कंज्यूमर्स हैं लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। और अगर सुनवाई करने लग जाते हैं तो पता चलता है कि डेसू और एन.डी.एम.सी. की ओर से ऐसे काम हो रहे हैं। इन कामों के बारे में अगर आप कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे और जनता की शिकायतें इसी तरह से बनी रहेंगी तो शायद चुनाव में आपको इसका जवाब देना पड़े।

दूसरी बात यह है कि डेसू में 20 करोड़ का घाटा होता है और 20 करोड़ की चोरी स्टोर्स से होती है—ऐसी खबर भी अखबारों में आई है। यह खबर कुछ रेस्पांसिबल एसोसिएशन्स ने दी है। तो इस

प्रकार से जो चोरी हो रही है उसको रोकने के लिए आप कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार से डेसू की ओर से जो बिजली कंज्यूमर्स को दी जाती है, उसकी मीटरिंग नहीं होती है। बीच में आपने बिलों का कम्प्यूटराईजेशन भी शुरू किया लेकिन उसके खिलाफ भी बहुत लोगों ने शिकायत की है और कहा है कि इसको बदलना चाहिए। अगर यह साइंटिफिकली हो सकता है तो हो वरना मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि एक यह सुझाव आया है कि हर कंज्यूमर के पास मीटर-रीडिंग की किताब रहे और वह खुद देखे कि पिछले समय में कितनी बिजली का इस्तेमाल हुआ और अगर वह देखेगा कि मीटर-रीडिंग के बारे में कुछ गलती हो गई है तो शिकायत लेकर जायेगा। जो व्यवस्था हैदराबाद व कुछ अन्य शहरों में है वह दिल्ली में आज तक नहीं हुई है।

इसी प्रकार से दिल्ली में 26 हजार अनअथराइज्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं जोकि बिजली इस्तेमाल करती हैं। दिल्ली एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन को उन अनअथराइज्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज से जो कर की हानि हो रही है वह अलग बात है लेकिन बिजली इस्तेमाल करने के बावजूद उनके पास चूंकि लाइसेन्स नहीं है इसलिए मीटर भी नहीं है और जब मीटर नहीं है तो रीडिंग भी नहीं होती है और इस तरह से जो बिजली के इस्तेमाल करते हैं उसका पैसा डेसू के पास नहीं जाता है। इसलिए यह भी देखने की बात है कि दिल्ली में जो बिजली इस्तेमाल की जाती है जिसका पैसा आपको मिलना चाहिए वह आपको पूरा मिलता है या नहीं। इसके अलावा जो मीटर

रीडर्स हैं वे भी काम के मुताबिक कम रखे गए हैं—यह भी शिकायत है। इसलिए क्या आप ज्यादा तादात में मीटर रीडिंग इंस्पेक्टर्स रखेंगे। अगर नहीं रखेंगे तो कैसे काम चलायेंगे?

इसके अलावा जो जानबूझ कर लोगों के बिलों को बढ़ा दिया जाता है, जैसे दो तीन कमरों में रहने वालों का बिल दो हजार रुपए का जानबूझ कर बना दिया जाता है। जब वे उसको लेकर जाते हैं तो ऐसे बिलों को सेटिल किया जाता है और इस तरह से बिलों को सेटिल करने में जो करप्शन हो रहा है, उसके बारे में भी क्या शिकायतें आई हैं और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किसी के विरुद्ध आपने कार्यवाही की है, किसी को गिरफ्तार किया है? मेरा सुझाव है कि डेसू और एन. डी. एम. सी दोनों के ही काम करने की व्यवस्था के बारे में जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त होनी चाहिए। साथ ही कंज्यूमर्स की शिकायतों को हल करने के लिए एक कोई परमानेन्ट बाड़ी गठित की जानी चाहिए जहां पर जाकर कंज्यूमर्स अपनी शिकायतों को दूर करवा सकें। इस प्रकार का कोई यन्त्र अवश्य बनाया जाना चाहिए। अगर किसी का मीटर खराब हो जाता है तो उसके बारे में तुरंत कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। अगर किसी का मीटर खराब हो जाता है तो बाद में एवरेज निकालकर उसको बिल दिया जाता है। लेकिन शादी के समय मीटर बिगाड़ दिया जाता है और बाद में तीन महीने के एवरेज के आधार पर बिल बना दिया जाता है। इस बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि अच्छा तो यही होगा कि शादियों में लाइट लगाई ही न जाय लेकिन अगर इसको आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं तो

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते]

उनसे आप पहले ही कुछ एक्स्ट्रा डिपाजिट करवा लीजिए वरना वे बिजली भी जलायेंगे और उसका बिल भी नहीं अदा करेंगे। साथ ही साथ आपको मीटर की रेग्युलर चेकिंग के लिए भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। पिलफे ज वगैरह जो हो रहा है, चोरी वगैरह जो हो रही है, उस की ओर ध्यान देना-चाहिए। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली के लिए जो 65 करोड़ रुपए की परचेजिंग होती है, उसके बारे में इंडियन एसोसिएशन ने कहा है कि करोड़ों रुपयों का भाल जंक खाता है, जिसको बाद में वैसे ही बेच दिया जाता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि सामान पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग से नहीं खरीदा जाता है, प्राइवेट पार्टी से खरीद लिया जाता है। एक सुझाव यह भी आया था कि सारा सामान पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग से खरीदना चाहिए। इस प्रकार सामान खरीदने से बाद में स्पेयर पार्ट्स इतने मंहगे हो जाते हैं कि डेसू को उसके लिए खर्च ज्यादा करना पड़ता है। कंडक्टर्स भी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग से नहीं लेते हैं। प्राइवेट पार्टी से लिए जाते हैं। इसकी ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसकी जांच के लिए आपको एक जांच कमेटी नियुक्त करनी चाहिए, ताकि सारा प्रोसेस स्ट्रीमलाइन हो सके। इनर्जी हमारे देश के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है, इसलिए उस की किसी भी प्रकार से बेस्टेज नहीं होनी चाहिए।

राम विलास जी ने बिलिंग के बारे में प्रश्न उठाया है, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि प्रश्न के उठाने के बाद उन अधिकारियों के बिल कितने के आ रहे हैं? क्या वे बढ़ गए

हैं या अभी भी वे 2-4-5-10 रु० ही दे रहे हैं? यदि वे अब भी इतना ही दे रहे हैं तो सवाल यहां पर उठाने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह व्यवस्था हुई या नहीं कि उन्होंने अपने बिल ठीक देने शुरू कर दिए हैं?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, राम विलास जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह डेसू अधिकारियों के बिजली बिलों से संबंधित है। उसके अलावा जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इसमें बाद में हिस्सा लिया है....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : डेसू और एन.डी.एम.सी. दोनों के लिए हैं।

क्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : अधिकारियों के बिलों के संबंध में हैं, चाहे वे अधिकारी डेसू के हों या एन.डी.एम.सी. के हों। कुछ ऐसे प्वाइंट्स सम्माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए हैं। श्रीमन् वे सीधे इस विषय से संबंधित नहीं हैं। लेकिन यह कहने के बजाए कि उनको उत्तर देने के लिए मुझे अग्रिम सूचना चाहिए, मैं आपसे यह इजाजत चाहूँगा कि जो प्वाइंट्स उन्होंने उठाए हैं, वे हमने नोट कर लिए हैं। जो प्रशासन से संबंधित बातें हैं, जो सुझाव हैं, वे हम माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को या गृह मंत्रालय को भेज देंगे। जो हम से संबंधित हैं, वे हमने नोट कर लिये हैं। उनको हम देखेंगे और जहां जरूरी होगा हम सारी जानकारी माननीय सदस्यों को सप्लाई कर देंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : चोरी तो आपसे संबंधित है। उसको तो आप को देखना चाहिए।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : आप म्यूनि-
सिपिल कारपोरेशन के एकट को पढ़िए ।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : यदि यह भी अग्रिम सूचना मिल गई होती कि चर्चा सिर्फ अधिकारियों के बिजली बिलों के बारे में ही नहीं होगी, माननीय सदस्यों के बिजली बिलों के बारे में भी होगी, तो (व्यवधान) मैं उसको गलत नहीं कह रहा हूँ । जहां पर आप शिकायत महसूस करते हैं, जरूर कहना चाहिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कम्पैरे-
टिबली दोनों के बारे में हैं ।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : मैंने उसको अनुचित नहीं कहा है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने कहा है कि सिर्फ अधिकारियों का था ॥ दोनों का था । अधिकारियों के बिल कम हैं ।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : पासवान जी की कमी नहीं बता रहा हूँ, मैं अपनी कमी बता रहा हूँ । उसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से इनसे क्षमा चाहता हूँ ।

श्री हरीश रावत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी के उत्तर से सारी दिल्ली इन्टरेस्टेड है । किसी एक संसद सदस्य का सवाल नहीं है, दिल्ली की सारी जनता का सवाल है ।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : विल्कुल सही है । मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि मुझे से ज्यादा मेरे वरिष्ठ सहयोगी श्री शिव शंकर जी ने कहा है ।

जहां पर भी अनियमितता या ब्रष्टाचार के मामले सरकार को बतलाये जायेंगे या सरकार की नोटिस में आयेंगे उन के

खिलाफ वैधानिक प्रावधान के अनुसार जांच कर के सख्त-से-सख्त कार्यवाही की जायगी ।

माननीय सदस्य रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने सतर्कता विभाग की 5 सितम्बर के बाद की कार्यवाही का उल्लेख किया है । हम आप के सुझावों पर जरूर गौर करेंगे और मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 5 सितम्बर के बाद एन्कवायरी में काफी प्रगति हुई है । जहां तक आप के दूसरे सुझाव सी. बी. आई. द्वारा जांच—का ताल्लुक है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ, अगर इस स्टेज पर आप के सुझाव को मान लिया जाय तो जैसा हमने अगले सत्र के पहले दिन तक रिपोर्ट को सदन की पटल पर रखने के लिये कहा है, वह पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे, इस लिये कि वह एक अन्य संस्था है और वह अपने नियमों और कायदों के अनुसार जांच की कार्यवाही करेगी और चूंकि इस में ज्यादा तादाद में अधिकारी हैं जिन के खिलाफ शिकायत हैं, इसलिये इसमें ज्यादा समय लगेगा ।

अधिकारियों की सम्पत्ति आदि के जो मामले हैं उन के बारे में आप ने जो कहा है वह रिकार्ड पर है । आप की सजेस्न्स को नोट कर लिया गया है और ऐसे सारे मामले जिन का हम से सम्बन्ध नहीं है हम उन को गृह मंत्रालय को भेज देंगे ।

हरीश रावत जी ने डेसू के पैसे की रिकवरी और आधिक स्थिति के बारे में पूछा है—हमें भी इस बारे में उतनी ही चिन्ता है जितनी हरीश जी को है । इस में भी जिन बातों से हमारा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उनके बारे में मैं फिर वही बात दोहराउंगा कि उन मामलों को गृह मंत्रालय को भेज

देंगे। जहां तक बरब और मिडिल ईस्ट की कन्ट्रीज में जो अफसर लम्बे असे से गये हैं, चूंकि इस प्रश्न की आगामी सूचना मुझे नहीं थी, इस लिये उनकी जानकारी मैं इस समय नहीं दे पाऊंगा, बाद में इस की जानकारी उनको दे दूंगा।

श्री हरीश रावत : यह जानकारी मुझ को ही नहीं, बल्कि सदन के पटल पर रख दें।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : श्री सुधीर गिरी और श्रीमती दण्डवते जी ने भी अनेक प्रश्न पूछे हैं जिन में उन पर्सनेल के बारे में पूछा गया है जो बिल तैयार करते हैं और जो मीटर रीडिंग के लिये जाते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी पूछा है कि कितनी पावर जैनरेटर की जाती है—ये सूचनायें भी इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, यदि आप चाहेंगे तो ये सूचनायें माननीय सदस्यों को या माननीय सदन को उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

श्रीमती दण्डवते जी ने अपने विजली के बिल के बारे में कहा है—यदि उस के बारे में उन्होंने मुझे सदन के बाहर भी बतला दिया होता कि उस में क्या शिकायत है या क्या अनियमितता है तो मैं उसको देख लेता। फिर भी मैं उन्हें विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि जो भी जानकारी आप की तरफ से दी जायेगी हम उस को देख लेंगे और सुधार करेंगे।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : मैंने जांच करने के लिये कहा था।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : जांच के लिये मैंने पहले ही कहा है—इस स्तर पर यदि हम किसी दूसरी संस्था के द्वारा जांच करायेंगे तो उस से पहली जांच प्रभावित हो जायेगी क्योंकि वे सारे कागज दूसरे जांच अधिकारियों को सौंपने पड़ेंगे और वे फिर नये सिरे से जांच करेंगे जिस में देर लग सकती है। इस लिये यह स्टेज उस के लिये उचित नहीं है। जो जांच इस समय चल रही है उस की रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बाद माननीय उर्जा मंत्री जो या सरकार यह आवश्यक समझेगी तो जारूर उस पर गौर करेंगे।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : मैंने जो सवाल उठाया है वह बिल का सवाल नहीं है, मैंने तो टोटल फंक्शनिंग में जो करप्शन है उस के बूरे में कहा है। वह बिलकुल अलग बात है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव हम गृह मन्त्रालय को भेज देंगे।

19.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 22, 1984/Chaitra 2,

1906 (Saka)