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(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 26, 1981/
Bhadra 4, 1903 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE:

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri S. M. Muhammed Sheriff who was a Member of the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1967-77 representing Periyakulam constituency, of Tamil Nadu.

An active social worker, he served as a Municipal Councillor, Madurai during 1964-69 and evinced keen interest in village uplift, adult education and communal harmony.

An active Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He passed away at Madurai on 17th August, 1981, at the age of 57.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

1548 LS-1

2

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance of Nigeria for Development of Small Scale Industry

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

(a) whether Nigeria had sought assistance in the development of small scale industry; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last two years, five State Governments of Nigeria have approached the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) for help in promoting small scale industries in their respective States. Various delegations have visited NSIC and small industrial units in India. Officials of NSIC have also visited Nigeria and have identified certain industries in which assistance could be provided to these States. These items are:—

(1) Builders hardware and other metal products.

(2) Foot-wear and travel goods made of leather.

(3) Small electronic components and assemblies.

(4) Electrical goods including domestic appliances.

(5) Laboratory instruments.

The first meeting of the Indo-Nigerian Joint Commission took place in New Delhi from 28th to 30th July, 1981. The Indian delegation offered

to co-operate with Nigeria in the establishment of small scale industries and ancillary industries. Apart from the items already identified by NSIC, domestic consumer items and metal cutting industry were also considered as industries in which India could offer assistance to Nigeria. Assistance in the training and orientation of Nigerian personnel in small scale industries was also offered.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Sir, in view of the fact that a lot of our nationals have gone there for their own betterment, is the Government thinking of giving them priority for setting up of the industries. If not, why this possibility has not been looked into?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): For international cooperation, we go to another country. It is a cooperation between us and the Government of that country when we negotiate.

As far as the Indian settlers are concern, in fact, the trend in international cooperation, more so in the case of India and developing countries, is that Indians settled there belong to those countries and they have been taking the maximum advantage of that. But, you would appreciate that we cannot bifurcate this. For example, in Nigeria because Indians settled there are Nigerians. International cooperation covers all the plans and they are discussed, negotiated and then submitted to us by them.

श्री प्रताप भागु शर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या माननीय उद्योग-मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत-नाइजीरिया संयुक्त कमीशन की जो बैठक हुई, उसमें लघु उद्योगों के आलावा मध्यम और बड़े उद्योगों की संभावना के बारे में भी विचार किया गया या नहीं ? इसके आलावा क्या नाइजीरिया में कुछ

उद्योग संयुक्त क्षेत्र में स्थापित करने के लिए भी दोनों देशों की सरकारें विचार कर रही हैं ?

श्री चरणजीत चानना : इंडो-नाइजीरियन कमीशन में जिन जिन मूल्य वस्तुओं के ऊपर एग्रीमेंट हुआ है व मैं आपको बता देना हूँ, उसमें छोटे और बड़े-बड़ानां तरह के उद्योग आ जाते हैं।

Agriculture and allied industries, Rice production, processing and milling; manufacture of simple farm tools and equipment; Agro-aviation; Agricultural extension; Fertilisers; post harvest technology; livestock, fisheries; Agro-based and food processing industry; Dairy development; Building materials, engineering and transportation; Chemicals and...

MR. SPEAKER: That will do.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I would like to know whether Government has provided any technical experts to that country for industrial development. If so, what are the numbers and categories? Secondly, apart from Nigeria which are the other countries which are interested to set-up industries in their countries with the help of our technicians?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sending of technical experts is, in fact, part of development of small industries in Nigeria. The other major countries where the international cooperation in the small scale sector is concerned are: Afghanistan, Nepal, Uganda, Tanzania, Indonesia, Zanzibar, Ghana, Zambia, Algeria, Phillipines, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Mauritius...

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough.

इस ती में स्वतंत्रता सेनानो परामर्शदात्री समिति को बैठक

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गठित स्वतंत्रता सेनानो परामर्शदात्री

समिति की 18 जून, 1981 को दिल्ली में बैठक हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बैठक में लिए गये निर्णयों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

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

(b) The recommendations made in the meeting are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE NON-OFFICIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ADVISING ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO IMPLEMENTATION OF SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION SCHEME IN ITS MEETING HELD ON 18-6-1981.

1. Extension of last prescribed date for receipt of applications for Samman Pension by six months from 31-7-1981 to 31-1-1982.

2. Admission of Samman Pension to persons who have undergone imprisonment in connection with Swaz Canal and Ambala Cantt. Cases from 1-8-1980, as a Special Case.

3. Admission of Samman Pension w.e.f 1-8-80 to persons who have suffered imprisonment in connection with C. I. H Mutiny and Egypt Mutiny Cases as a Special Case without reversal of the Government's approach and decision in these issues.

4. Acceptance of Kuka Movement (1871) as part of National Freedom Struggle.

5. Acceptance of Holwell Monument Removal Movement (1940) as part of National Liberation Movement.

6. Grant of pension to ex-INA women members of Rani of Jhansi

Regt. who fought on the War fronts. in relaxation of the provision of Pension Scheme.

7. Eligibility for Samman Pension of Children born to freedom fighter parents in jails or who remained with them in jails for qualifying periods, in relaxation of the provision of the Pension Scheme.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो जवाब दिया गया है उसमें 7 सिफारिशों की चर्चा की गई है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इन सातों सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और क्या कुछ और कैटेगरी के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानी बचे हुए हैं, जिनके बारे में सरकार को तय करना अभी बाकी है। अगर यह बात है तो उनके बारे में सरकार कब तक फैसला करने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : उस में कई बातें ऐसी हैं जिन में पैसे की बात है। इसलिए फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को रेफर करना पड़ा है। उसकी कान्फरेंस के बाद ही उसको तय किया जाएगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपने किसी सिफारिश को माना है या नहीं माना है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : उस में फाइनेन्शियल इम्प्लिकेशन है, इस लिए फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को रेफर किया गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बैठक में इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया था कि अभी जो छः महीने तक जेल में रहने की शर्त है उसे तीन महीने कर दिया जाए। क्या इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया है ? जिन सेनानियों को गांधी इविन पैकट के बाद जेल से रिहा कर दिया गया था और जो छः महीने तक जेल में नहीं रहे थे क्या उन लोगों

को भी पेंशन देने के सिलसिले में विचार किया गया है? इन दोनों बातों के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया था क्या और अगर किया गया था तो सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया इस के बारे में क्या है?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : विचार किया गया था लेकिन मैंने जैसे पहले बताया है, उन की सिफारिशों में फ्राइनेल्सियल इनवाल्ड-मैट है इसलिए फ्राइनेल्स मिनिस्ट्री को रेफर किया है। उसका कन्कलरेंस मिलने के बाद उस पर कुछ किया जा सकता है।

श्री राजाकसार शास्त्री : मैंने दो अलग अलग सवाल उठाए हैं। गांधी इडिन पैक्ट के बाद जिन लोगों को जेल से रिहा कर दिया गया था उनके बारे में आपकी राय क्या है? अभी आप पांच महीने ऐसे लोग जो जेल में रह जाते हैं उनको देते हैं लेकिन तीन महीने और चार महीने जो रहे हैं उनके बारे में भी क्या आपने फ्राइनेल्स मिनिस्ट्री को रेफर किया है? मैंने यह भी कहा है कि छः महीने के बदले तीन महीने कर दिया जाए और उन लोगों को भी पेंशन दी जाए, क्या इस पर आप राजी हैं? यह पालिसि मेटर है।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : शास्त्री जी खुद एडवाइजरी कमेटी के मੈम्बर हैं। इन बातों पर वहां गौर किया गया था। रिले-केशन पंद्रह दिन का छः महीने की सीमा में कर दिया जाए यह जो सिफारिश की गई थी अभी उस पर अमल होने वाला है। जहां तक स्त्रियों और हरिजनों का सवाल है उसको हमने पहले ही छः महीने के बजाय तीन महीने तक कर दिया है ताकि उनको पेंशन मिल सके। कुछ संस्थायें ऐसी हैं जिन को हम इस कैटेगरी में नहीं ला सकते हैं लेकिन उनका कांटीव्यूशन हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई में हमारा सहायक रहा है, हमारी सहायता के करती रही हैं इस ख्याल से उनको

फ्रीडम फाइटर वाला सम्मान तो नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन उनकी माली मदद करने के लिए उनको पेंशन दी जा सकेगी। तामपत्र उनको नहीं दिए जाएंगे लेकिन कुछ रियायतें उनको दी जा सकेंगी—वे जो फ्रीडम फाइटरों को दी जाती हैं—उनको दी जा सकेंगी और रिकगनाइज उनको कर लिया जाएगा कि उनकी भी खिदमत हुई है।

SHRI B. K. NAIR: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in the last few weeks just preceding the last day of application (namely, 31st July, 1981) certain political parties in Kerala belonging to the ruling party there, were carrying on a hectic campaign to canvass tens of thousands of applications from all bogus freedom-fighters for building up their own party funds? If so, would he ensure that these applications would be properly screened and a suitable machinery for screening set up for the purpose?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There are some complaints about the bogus applications received from Kerala and Bihar and other parts of the country also and we are scrutinising them. In cases where these are found to be bogus, we suspend the grant of pension.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Is it a fact that in Assam State, there are much political sufferers who are getting political pension from the State? These persons have been imprisoned for six months and over and they have been getting pension from the State, but they are not getting anything from the Centre. May I know whether this is a fact? If so, what is the reason for the same; and what do you propose to do in the matter?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In cases where applications have been received by the Centre, we have sanctioned them if all the requirements are fulfilled.

Nuclear Power unit in Southern Region

*143. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the site for setting up nuclear power unit in the southern region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the people of Karnataka have been experiencing severe power shortage for the last 6 or 7 years. Not only that. Karnataka is the only deficit State in the entire Southern region in so far as power is concerned. It has no other alternative resource to augment power resources. The Central Selection Committee has selected two sites, one in the Sharavathi project area and the other near the Tungabhadra Project area. These areas fulfil all the criteria fixed for setting up nuclear plants. These sites are far away from the populated area. Here water is available in plenty in the existing reservoirs to meet the needs of the nuclear plants. Necessary roadways, railway link and also other infrastructural facilities exist. A strong and suitable electricity network is also available to absorb the power generation from the nuclear power lines. In addition to that, there is another site ...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot explain all these things. You have to put your question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the Government of India is going to agree for the setting up of a nuclear power plant in

Karnataka to meet the present power shortages in that State?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned the fact about the power requirements of Karnataka. The Government of India are aware of the power shortages and its requirements all over the country. A Site Selection Committee was set up on the 16th July, 1981 to go into various aspects of the suitability of sites. The hon. Member has mentioned about various things which will be looked into by the Site Selection Committee. I can only assure the Member that the needs of Karnataka are definitely being looked into by the Government of India and as soon as the Site Selection Committee sends its report, we will disclose the areas in the South where the atomic power stations are to be set up.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Our country has to depend more and more on nuclear energy in order to meet the requirements of energy in the future. I humbly request the Government to consider setting up of a separate atomic power commission because as you know the present situation with respect to design, developments, construction of nuclear power lines and also its maintenance, inspection, certification and supply of fuel to these nuclear power plants, is that these are under one agency, that is, Atomic Energy Commission which is unparalleled in the entire world. I would request the Government that it should have a second look in this aspect. May I also know from the hon. Prime Minister whether there is any plan development to meet the nuclear power lines in the future?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: As far as part one of the hon. Member's question is concerned, I think I have already replied to that and for his suggestion regarding who should look into the sites and who should look after the atomic energy programme. I think we have a fairly definite

policy and I am sure the hon. Member is aware of that. But I would like to mention that the Government has taken a decision to instal larger stations with an approximate installed capacity of 2000 megawatts at the sites because we find that they are cost effective. Land use, population, environmental factors and various other things will have to be looked into before a large atomic power station is set up.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: The hon. Minister has just now mentioned about the Committee. Is it not a fact that that Committee has recommended, as a first preference, Munirabad in the Tungbhadra area for setting up such a project?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: As I have already stated, this Committee was set up on the 16th July and we have had no recommendations from this Committee so far.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know whether it is a fact that there is already a nuclear power unit supposed to be under construction at Kalpakkam, which happens to be in the southern region of India, in case you do not know ...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you a student of history as well as geography?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am a scholar, not a student. (*Interruptions*). Is it not a fact that the Government has been hopelessly behind schedule in the completion of the Kalpakkam power unit which is in Southern India? By what time do the Government propose to complete this nuclear power unit?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member mentioned that he is a scholar, and I am sure, he would be scholarly in understanding that in our efforts towards self-reliance in technological developments and indigenisation, delays owing to certain faults in various parts of our programme are inevitable. We are trying to

rectify them. As far as building of an atomic power plant goes, India can hold its head high ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I asked a straight question ...

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I am explaining the reasons why the delay has taken place. We are manufacturing most of the things in India and certain factors have been responsible for delay and I am sure that those will be rectified to the benefit of ...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When do you propose to complete the Kalapakkam power unit? It is hopelessly behind scheduled.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: I cannot give a definite date.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Already, a nuclear complex is located in Hyderabad and the other infrastructure is also available. Will the Government consider having such a unit at Hyderabad?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: It is a suggestion from the hon. Member.

Closure of Rama Cast Engineering Motihari, Bihar

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

(a) whether Rama Cast Engineering, Motihari in the district East Champaran at Bihar has been closed since long;

(b) if so, the reasons of its closure and the action taken by the Central Government thereupon; and

(c) the final timings when it is going to be reopened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India are not aware of the reasons for its

closure nor do they propose to take any action in this regard. The Government of Bihar have been informed that it would be open to them to take such action as they consider appropriate.

(c) The Government of India have no information on this.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो चम्पारन अपने आप में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, उस इलाके में एक कारखाना था जो कि पिछले कई सालों से बन्द है। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी के यहां पत्र भेजे, मुख्यमंत्री से बातें की, लेकिन उसके बावजूद अभी तक वह उद्योग बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार कौन से उपाय करने जा रही है, क्या इसको टेक-ओवर करने जा रही है और उसका मैनेजमेंट अपने हाथ में लेकर उसको खोलने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I have already explained to the hon. Member and I will submit it again in the House that as per the Industrial Policy Statement made in July, 1980, we take over a unit only in exceptional circumstances. In this particular case, we do not know the reasons of closure. We have requested the Bihar Government to take necessary action in the matter. We have got the latest information that they are taking action in the matter. As soon a reply comes, of course, I will personally inform the hon. Member.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू आप से कि क्या बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने कोई समय निर्धारित किया है जिसमें कार्यवाही करने जा रही है या आपने कोई निर्देश दिया है कि इतने समय में यह रामा कार्ट इंजीनियरिंग खोला जाये ?

श्री चरनजीत चानना : हम समय तो निर्धारित नहीं करते, यह कहते हैं कि

जल्द से जल्द तुरन्त हमको जवाब दे। यह लिखते और कहते रहते हैं। डेट हमने हमने फिक्स नहीं की है न उन्होंने कुछ बताया है। लेकिन आपके कहने के मुताबिक हम उनको बहुत जल्दी कह रहे हैं कि इस पर एक्शन ले, उन्होंने कहा है कि एक्शन ले रहे हैं।

Rise in Prices of Cement

*146. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of times during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 upto 31st July, 1981, the cement prices have been raised;

(b) whether any cost audit of the production costs of the cement at the old and new factories has been ordered at any stage to determine the profit margin per tonne of the cement manufacturing companies if so, when and the outcome of the investigation; and

(c) if not, whether he will order this cost audit now as the cement manufacturers are asking for another hike and there is no end of their frequent demands for raising the sale price at the cost of the consumer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) While the consumer price of cement was raised once, the retention prices of cement payable to cement Producers were revised upward twice during this period.

(b) Cost Audit of Companies is ordered by the Department of Company Affairs in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 with a view to ensuring that proper books of accounts are maintained by such companies. In the case of Cement Industry, Cost Audit has been ordered in respect of 31 Companies, as detailed in the Annexure. Cost Audit Reports aim at proper maintenance of

cost records and cost control and these do not form the basis for fixing retention prices

(c) Cement Industry has been subject to periodical cost studies for pricing purposes and the last such study was undertaken in 1978 by a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Chairman,

Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices. Another committee under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices has been recently set up to review the development of cement industry and recommend measures to accelerate its progress including incentives and fair prices.

Statement

THE COMPANIES IN RESPECT OF WHICH COST AUDIT HAS BEEN ORDERED REGARDING CEMENT INDUSTRY

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Latest year for which cost Audit has been ordered	Remarks Position on 10th Aug. '81.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra cement Company Ltd., Madras	31-3-81	Due but not received
2.	Associated Cement Company Ltd., Bombay	31-7-81	Not due
3.	Bagalkot Cement Company Ltd. Bombay	30-6-81	Not due
4.	Birla Jute Mfg. Company Ltd., Satna	31-3-82	Not due
5.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd, New Delhi.	31-3-81	Due but not received
6.	Century Spg. & Mfg. Company Ltd., Bombay	31-12-81	Not due
7.	Chetnad Cement Corpn. Ltd. Madras	31-3-81	Due but not received
8.	Hindustan Sugar Mill Ltd., Bombay	31-7-81	Not due
9.	Dalmia Dabri Cement Ltd. Charkhi (Haryana)	31-1-79	Due but not received
10.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., Madras	31-12-80	Received
11.	India Cement Ltd., Madras	31-3-81	Due but not received
12.	Industrial Development Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Bhubaneswar	31-3-81	do
13.	Jaipur Udyog Limited Sawai Madhopur	30-6-81	Not due
14.	J.K. Cement Works Ltd., Kanpur	31-12-80	Received
15.	J.K. Minerals Ltd., Srinagar	31-3-80	Due but not received
16.	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement works Ltd, Calcutta.	31-12-81	Not due
17.	K.C.P. Limited Madras	30-6-81	Not due
18.	Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd. Calcutta	31-3-81	Received
19.	Mauras Cement Limited, Rajapalayam	31-12-81	Not due
20.	Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd, Shillong	30-6-79	Received
21.	Mysore Cements Limited, Bangalore	30-6-81	Not due
22.	Orissa Cement Limited, Rajganjpur	31-12-80	Received

1	2	3	4
23.	Panayam Cements & Minerals Inds. Ltd., Dhonet.	31-8-80	Received
24.	Saurashtra Cement & Chemicals Industries Ltd., Ranavav (Gujarat)	30-6-81	Not due
25.	Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar	31-3-81	Received
26.	Shree Digvijay Cement Company Ltd., Sikka	31-12-81	Not due
27.	Sone Valley Portland Cement Ltd., Calcutta	31-12-80	Due but not received
28.	T.N. Ind. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Madras	31-3-81	Received
29.	Tranvancore Cements Ltd., Kottayam	31-12-81	Not due
30.	U.P. State Cement Corpn. Ltd., Churk	31-3-81	Due but not received
31.	Vishvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi	31-3-81	do.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister on what basis the retention prices are fixed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
The price fixation, in fact is based on the price escalation in the major inputs in the process of producing cement and they cover wages, including variable dearness allowances, price of coal, freight on coal, power tariff, stores and spares. And the review of the prices is done only taking into account the price variation in these factors of production.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
My second Supplementary is: when is the Committee, which has been set up to recommend prices, expected to give its report?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANNA: Sir, the prices for the current year have already been fixed, but the Committee is supposed to give its report before the end of the year.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : सीमेंट के 50 किलोग्राम के बैले में सीमेंट फ्रैक्टरी से ही कम सीमेंट भरा जाता है। मध्य

प्रदेश की नयागांव सीमेंट फ्रैक्टरी से ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं। थोक विक्रेता से उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते ग्राम तौर पर सीमेंट दस से पंद्रह किलोग्राम तक कम हो जाता है। इसके कारण 50 किलो के दाम देने पर भी उपभोक्ता को कम सीमेंट मिलता है। क्या सरकार सीमेंट के बारे में 'जितना वजन, उतनी कीमत' की नीति बनाने पर विचार करेगी, जिससे उपभोक्ता को पूरी कीमत चुकावे पर पूरा सीमेंट मिल सके?

श्री चरनजोत चानना : हम इन बात पर पूरा जोर देते हैं कि बेटेज में रिडक्शन न हो और वेटेजिज चैक होते हैं। And I have submitted in the House earlier also that wherever a case like the one the Hon. Member has mentioned is brought to our notice, we go into it and take action. But as a matter of policy we see to it that there is no underweighing of the bag at all.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैंने पूछा है कि जितना सीमेंट है, उतना पैसा चुकाने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या मेजबूत किया गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बता दिया है कि वह कार्यवाही करेंगे। वह ऐसा ही कर रहे हैं।

श्री बिलोय सिंह भूरिया : सीमेंट की लागत तथा मूल्य के बारे में जांच करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया गया है। बहुत सी फैक्टरियां घटिया किस्म का सीमेंट बनाती हैं, जिसके कारण कई मकान धराशायी हो जाते हैं और राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति नष्ट होती है। क्या यह समिति घटिया सीमेंट और सागोल नाम के नकली सीमेंट की रोक-थाम करने पर विचार करेगी और क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, no factory is allowed to make inferior quality of cement. And where mixing is done or any such thing is done outside, it is a crime. Last time also, in the House I submitted that if any thing of that type comes to the hon. Members notice, we will take necessary action against them.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The production of spurious cement has assumed the proportions of a menace. For example, I raised this matter in this House. There is an industry called Rohtas Industries in Bihar; and last year, the raids were conducted on their business premises, and they were found to be producing cement mixed with ashes and sand. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action has been initiated against them.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I want notice for this particular case.

Central control on Law and order

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*147. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:**

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the continued deterioration in the law and

order situation in various parts of the country Government have considered the desirability of bringing law and order under the Central control;

(b) if so, the decision, if any, taken by Government in this matter; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider the question?

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

(a) to (c). Law and order situation in the country has been showing consistent improvement since last year. The question of bringing 'Law and Order' under the Centres control does not arise.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के उत्तर का खेदलापन अपने चारों तरफ देखने से और पिछले पांच सालों के आंकड़ों की तुलना से ही पता चला जायगा। फिर भी मैं थोड़ी पृष्ठभूमि दे दूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पृष्ठ भूमि, नहीं, आप प्रश्न करें।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : दो चार लाइन कहना आवश्यक है।

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question-answer session. So, please be specific.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : आप जानते हैं कि वर्तमान झारखी बल का प्रशासन 1861 के पुलिस कानून के तहत होता है और यह कानून 1857 के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम की औपनिवेशिक प्रतिक्रिया-स्वरूप अंग्रेजी राज में बना था, तो इस से जाहिर है कि स्वतंत्र भारत के नागरिकों की आकांक्षा इस से प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं होती है और उसी का परिणाम है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो लेक्चर करने लगे, प्रश्न करिए ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अभी एक सेकेंड में मैं अपने प्रश्न पर आ रहा हूँ ।

इसी कारण से पुलिस की आज तक कोई अच्छी परम्परा नहीं बनी जिस से कि वह स्वतन्त्र भारत के नागरिकों का सम्मान करे । इस सन्दर्भ में मेरा प्रश्न है कि ऐसी स्थिति में राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग की अनुशंसा के आलोक में क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा विधान निर्मित करने की सोचती है जिस से शांति हो कर पुलिस बल संविधान तथा सामान्य नागरिक के सम्मान के प्रति अधिक जिम्मेदारी की भावना से अनुप्रेरित हो ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : यह तो पुलिस के बिहेवियर का सवाल है । उस में ट्रेनिंग देने से हो सुधार हो सकता है और हम ने इस के लिए पूरी कोशिश की है । पुलिस ट्रेनिंग का जो सिलेबस है उस में सुधार किया है और बिहेवियरल साइंस उस में इंट्रोड्यूस किया है ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अभी जो आरक्षी महानिरीक्षक की राज्यों में स्थिति है वह ऐसी है कि हर राज्य बदलने के साथ आरक्षी महानिरीक्षक बदले जाते हैं और उनके ऊपर हमेशा डेमोकिलयस की तलवार लटकी रहती है । दूसरी स्थिति ऐसी है कि उन का ही निर्णय अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं होता है । तो इस से सवाडिनेट्स में अनुशासनहीनता की भावना और असंतोष फैलता है और जब जब पुलिस में असंतोष फैलता है तब तब अपराध में वृद्धि होती है । ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार यह सोचती है कि राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग के सुझाव के अनुसार महानिरीक्षक के चयन के लिए जो समिति बनाने की अनुशंसा उन्होंने की है

जिस में गृह सचिव, वरिष्ठ केन्द्रीय पुलिस अधिकारी, राज्यों के मुख्य सचिव और राज्यों के पुलिस चीफ रहेंगे, ऐसी चयन समिति के निर्माण के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : Public order is a State subject. और उस में जो पुलिस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में कोई सुझाव दिया गया है उस को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भेज दिया गया है । वह जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का पार्ट है वह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करने का है ।

श्रीमती कृष्ण : साही : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ? और यदि बनाई है तो उसका क्या प्रारूप है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण की योजना बनाई गई है । 1980-81 में 7.50 करोड़ रुपया स्टेट्स को दिया गया और 1981-82 में 10 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है । यह सब पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है । यह उसकी मोबिलिटी के लिए, बायरलेस सेट्स के लिए, साइंटिफिक इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स के लिए और लेबोरेटरीज के सुधार के लिए है । यह सभी बातें उसमें आ जाती हैं जिसके लिए यह रुपया दिया गया है ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : The hon. Minister has said that the question of bringing law and order in the Central List does not arise I wish to draw his attention to a specific problem. If the law and order situation comes up in a State and the State does not seek Central assistance for its own reasons or convenience, then under that situation how will the Centre keep its vigilant eye on the situation? Further, even if the State

asks for assistance and your CRP and others go there, they have also to be deployed under the local instructions against which we often complain. Therefore, when such a situation comes up, do you have any particular thinking as to how to cope up with it in the absence of bringing law and order in the Central List or the Concurrent List?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the beginning, I said, public order is a State subject and there is no such thinking on the part of Centre to bring it under the Central List. Regarding the situation which was described by the hon. member perhaps he has in his mind the communal violence in different States. In that case, generally the State Government seek assistance from the Centre; and whenever it was necessary and whenever they had requested for it, we had sent the central forces, but ultimately they are the judge of the situation and they know where it is to be deployed. So, the deployment part is with the State Governments.

श्री राज विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में भले ही कुछ समय के लिए आपको सुधार नजर आता हो लेकिन जो फौज बतलाती है उसके अनुसार देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति शोचनीय हो गई है। (व्यवधान) यह स्थिति दयनीय भी नहीं, एक प्रकार से कानून और व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं रह गई है। इसलिए आपको इस पर बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। आज पूरे देश में जो माहौल बन रहा है उसमें किसी की भी जान सुरक्षित नहीं रह गई है। कम्युनल रायट्स से लेकर मर्डर्स और धर्म परिवर्तन भी हम लोग ही करवा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) आतंकित हो कर लोगों को धर्म परिवर्तन करने पर उतारू होना पड़ा है। ऐसी स्थिति में सदन में यह

कहना कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार हो रहा है उसका आधार क्या है ? इस साल भी जो हमारे पास फौज है उसके अनुसार 1979 में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे 304 हुए थे जो कि 1980 में बढ़ कर 421 हो गए। इसी प्रकार जहां मरने वालों की संख्या पहले 261 थी वह बढ़ कर 372 हो गई। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय साम्प्रदायिक दंगों में मरने वालों की संख्या, डकैतियाँ, हत्याएँ और कितने घायल हुए—इसका एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन दो साल का बतलावें। (व्यवधान) इस प्रकार मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय किस आधार पर कह रहे हैं कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार हो रहा है ? ऐसा कहने के लिए उनका क्राइटीरिया क्या है — इस बात को वे बतलावें।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जल सिंह) : पासवान जी का यह कहना कि हालात बहुत खराब हो गए हैं बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है। इस वक्त मैं आपको सिर्फ दिल्ली की फौज दे सकता हूँ। दिल्ली में 14 फौजवाड़े क्राइम्स में कमी हुई है। बाकी प्रान्तों में जो ग्रेनेडरों की बैठी हुई है वहां पूछेंगे। बाकी प्रान्तों की फौज भी मैं दे सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन इस बात से नहीं तौली जाती कि कितने कत्ल हुए हैं, कितने लोग मारे गए हैं और कितने जखमी हुए हैं। यह कमी-कमी ऐसा होता है कि एक ही जगह पर बहुत बड़े हंगामे हो जायें और बहुत-बहुत लोग मारे जायें, लेकिन कहीं-कहीं किस स्थान में ये कत्ले हुए हैं, इसका देखना पड़ता है। साधारण तौर पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन क्राइम से गिनी जाती है। कम्युनल दंगे कमी-कमी बड़े तादाद में, बड़ी गिनती में होने से वहां लोगों की मौतें होती हैं और उसमें केवल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कसूर नहीं होता है, उसके मरदाद करने वाले जो बीतान के बच्चे हैं, उनका कसूर

होता है, बेशक वे किसी भी धर्म में अपना नाम रखते हों। इसलिए पासवान का यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is pointing the finger this side. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government of India has taken many steps to maintain law and order throughout the country. But it is most unfortunate that certain political parties are planning and whipping up certain communal and regional forces in creating violence and also encouraging anti-social elements in some parts of the country. Will the hon. Home Minister take stern action to put down such elements and ask all political parties in the country to maintain peace in the country?

श्री जल सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आनरेबिल मੈम्बर की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त-से-सख्त एक्शन लेना चाहिए। हमने प्रत्येक प्रान्तीय सरकारों को इस बात के लिए कहा है और मैं हाउस को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इसके लिए कोई सख्त कानून बनाना पड़ेगा, तो वह भी बनायेंगे। चाहे किसी भी पार्टी को बिलांग करता हो या न करता हो, जो भी हिन्दुस्तान की एकता को तोड़ने की और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को आपस में लड़ाने के लिए तथा फिरकेदाराना-जहर पैदा करने के लिए कोशिश करेगा, ऐसे तत्वों को सख्ती से कुचल देंगे। मुझे आशा है कि ये सब लोग और सारा हाउस इस बात पर सहमत होंगा। एक बात का जवाब, स्पीकर साहब, जैसा कि मुस्लिम लीग के मੈम्बर ने कहा था, उसको मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ। उनको कहना था कि अगर...

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: ... **

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

श्री जल सिंह: आप लोगों के सैन्टी-मेंट हमारे साथ है, हम सख्ती से कुचल देंगे।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान
राज्यों को आवंटन

* 148. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को धन का आवंटन करने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाये गए हैं; और

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग द्वारा मंजूर किए गए मानदंड विभिन्न राज्यों में क्षेत्रों के आधार पर संसाधनों के वितरण पर लागू नहीं होते ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Sixth Plan allocations for different States have been fixed on the basis of the agreed estimates of States' own resources and the Central assistance allocated to them in the light of decisions taken in the meeting of the National Development Council held on February 13-14, 1981.

(b) The Central assistance to States has been allocated in accordance with the Modified Gadgil Formula and the Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) Formula and not on the basis of areas of individual States. However in the distribution of Central assistance for the development of Special Areas—hill areas and tribal areas in different States, weightage has been given to areas of the concerned States.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : नेकाल डवेलपमेंट काउंसिल की जो पिछली दफा

मोटिंग हुई थी उस में यह बात उठी थी कि कई स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं जिन में पर-कैपिटा-इन्कम बहुत कम है। उन स्टेट्स को पर-कैपिटा-इन्कम को बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ स्पेशल एफर्ट्स करने चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे देश में कुछ प्रान्तों की पर-कैपिटा-इन्कम बहुत ज्यादा है और कुछ की बहुत कम है। क्या आप का मंत्रालय उन प्रान्तों के लिये जिन की पर-कैपिटा-इन्कम बहुत कम है, उन को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई स्पेशल प्रावोजन करने जा रहा है? जैसे नार्थ-ईस्टर्न-स्टेट्स में 50 परसेन्ट को स्पेशल इन्वेस्टमेंट सब्सिडी स्कीम लागू है क्या उसी तरह से यू० पी०, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बिहार आदि प्रान्तों में जहाँ पर-कैपिटा-इन्कम बहुत कम है, जहाँ बहुत ज्यादा बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उन में इन्वेस्टमेंट सब्सिडी स्कीम लागू करेंगे?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If the hon. member were to read the reply to part (b) matters are absolutely clear viz., Gadgil formula has been modified with a view to assist the States which in fact are lagging behind in matters of per capita income. So also, the other formula—income-adjusted total population formula—has also been devised with a view to assist the States which are lagging behind.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश है—क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये छठी पंच वर्यीय योजना में जो फंड एलोकेशन किया गया है। वह उस की पापुलेशन तथा उसकी पर-कैपिटा-इन्कम की रेशो देखते हुए किया गया है?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: We cannot discuss any particular State and see how the formula becomes applicable to it. We can devise a formula which will be applicable in the case of all States wherein the per capita income is below the national average which has been worked out. There are six

States which in fact become entitled under the formula, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and U.P.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: The allocations are all right but the main problem is utilisation of the funds. Most of the States, especially the backward States, have surrendered huge sums of money. May I know how much money has been surrendered in the fifth plan so far as tribal sub-plans are concerned?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I require notice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The main objective of all our planning process has been to remove the regional imbalances and to see that the weaker States may come up to the level of States which have gone up a little earlier. May I know whether the Minister is aware that during the last six plans, after the appraisals that have been made by various research bodies, they have come to the conclusion that the regional imbalances have not decreased but they have increased? In view of this, may I know whether in the sixth plan, all-out efforts will be made to see that the regional imbalances are removed?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There are eight special category States which are given special assistance and there are six other States which were having their per-capita-income less than the national average. That is why in order to remove the regional imbalance, these two new formulae have been adopted. The National Development Council has taken note of it and given approval for giving special assistance.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dandapani.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Which are the States which have come up to the national average?

MR. SPEAKER: You will get the answer, Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: If I have correctly understood the Gadgil formula, one criterion is the backwardness of the State. May I know whether a committee has been constituted to make a survey of the backwardness of the various areas of the country, whether that committee has submitted its report to the Planning Commission and whether the Planning Commission has given due consideration to the report submitted by the committee? May I also know whether it is a fact that the Central Government have given directions to the State Governments to adjust the interest to be paid by the States to the Centre from the Plan allocations, and if so, will it not affect the State Governments plan programmes in future?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as Part I of the question is concerned, the Sivaraman Committee was appointed by the Planning Commission and so far that Committee has submitted reports on six subjects. They are under the consideration of the Government. The seventh report is now almost ready and it will be finalised.

About the other part of the question I require notice.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश: अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले जो विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा के उन चुनाव हुए हैं, उन में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषणों में यह कहा था कि जो हमें वोट नहीं देंगे वहाँ का विकास रोक दिया जाएगा। (व्यवधान)... मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटी योजना में उन जगहों को लिया गया है अथवा नहीं। (व्यवधान) जो मेरा सवाल है उस का जवाब दिया जाए।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This is a baseless allegation which the hon. Member is making.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश: गड़वाल के अपने भाषणों में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही है।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I have said no such thing at any time. (Interruptions).

श्री आर० एन० राकेश: मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उन्होंने दे तो दिया है।

He does not agree with it. I am not allowing.

आप को जो कहना है वह 115 में कहिए।

This is not the way. You can give another motion under Rule 115.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक सीधी बात पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कह तो दिया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: क्या कहा। आप इस तरीके से नहीं चल सकते (व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: We would not discuss it. Nothing is going on record of what you say.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजस्थान की योजनाएं हैं और उन पर जो ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है उस के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जैसा जवाब इन को दिया है वैसे ही उन को दे देंगे: उन्होंने कहा तो दिया है She has made it clear. मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री अरु. पुन. राकेश : ये जो सारे
ग्रन्थारों में खबरे है ये सब झूठी है ?

ग्रन्थक महोदय : श्री बी० वी० देसाई

(व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरे प्रश्न
का जवाब नहीं आया ?

ग्रन्थक महोदय : हो गया है (व्यवधान)
यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

Rural Employment Programme

*140. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the
Minister of PLANNING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an
amount of Rs. 90 crores is being dis-
tributed to the States on priority basis
by the Centre for financing various
projections under the Rural Employ-
ment Programme;

(b) if so, whether apart from re-
leasing this huge sum the Union Gov-
ernment has also taken a policy deci-
sion to allocate immediately 1.5 lakh
tonnes of wheat under this pro-
gramme in order to retain its basic
character;

(c) whether the Planning Commis-
sion and the Finance Ministry have
taken a serious view of the lack of
effort on the part of State Govern-
ments to mobilise additional re-
sources;

(d) whether Planning Commission
has pointed out to the States that the
Central Grants under various schemes
would not be made available unless
they mobilise matching resource; and

(e) what is the total amount distri-
buted to each State within the above
amount of Rs. 90 crores?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (e).
A Statement is laid on the Table of
the Sabha.

Statement

(a) In the Central Budget for 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 180 crores has been provided for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme. Out of this, 50 per cent of the funds i.e. Rs. 90 crores have been allocated to the States/Union Territories for the first two quarters of the year 1981-82.

(b) A total quantity of 1.5 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains has been allocated to the different States and Union Territories in the country.

(c) and (d). According to the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 the States were required to mobilise additional resources to the tune of Rs. 9012 crores during the Plan period. The progress of resource mobilisation on the whole is satisfactory. In the case of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, except those fully funded by the Central Government, Central assistance is made available only on a matching basis. For other schemes in State Plans, Central assistance is given as block grants and loans in accordance with the formula approved by the National Development Council.

(e) Statement giving the break-up of Rs. 90 crores among different States and Union Territories is given in the annexure 'A'.

Annexure 'A'

Name of the State U. T.	Amount allocated
1	2
	Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	948.00
2. Assam	200.00
3. Bihar	1210.00
4. Gujarat	280.00

1	2
5. Haryana	80.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	60.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	80.00
8. Karnataka	414.00
9. Kerala	402.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	660.00
11. Maharashtra	710.00
12. Manipur	10.00
13. Meghalaya	10.00
14. Nagaland	10.00
15. Orissa	410.00
16. Punjab	126.00
17. Rajasthan	234.00
18. Sikkim	8.00
19. Tamil Nadu	740.00
20. Tripura	30.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	1670.00
22. West Bengal	674.00
UNION TERRITORIES	
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	8.00
25. Mizoram	8.00
26. Pondicherry	8.00
27. Chandigarh	2.00
Total	9000.00

SHRI B. V. DESAI: The Rural Employment Programme, which is being carried out by our Government, consists of two ingredients, namely, finance and grain. Since both are not co-ordinated, the State Governments are finding it extremely difficult to carry it out. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will take care, of sanctioning and releasing the 1548 LS-2

grain component at least to the extent of one kilogram per man-day?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There is perfect co-ordination between the cash component and the foodgrains which are issued under this programme. If this has not been done by any State Government, if it is brought to our notice, we would like to go into it.

The Government cannot promise any quantum of foodgrains in terms of so many kilograms per day. The total availability, as clearly stated here, is 1.5 lakh tonnes, which has been distributed in the ratio of the total small agriculturists and the agricultural labourers and the population of people below the poverty line.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: The allotment and release for six months is Rs. 80 crores. But, in order to become eligible for such allotment and release by the Central Government, the State should have its own mobilisation of 50 per cent. Some States are not able to do it. In such contingencies, will the scheme be continued by the Centre bearing the other 50 per cent also, or will they ask the State Governments to cut short some other expenses and see that this scheme is implemented?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Additional mobilisation of resources by the State Government has nothing to do with the implementation of this scheme. Unless 50 per cent of the expenditure is borne by the State Government, the scheme cannot work. It will not be correct to expect that 100 per cent of the expenditure will be borne by the Central Government. It will not be possible for the Government of India to increase their share from 50 to 100 per cent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not a fact that in the revised budget for 1980-81 for the National Rural Employment Scheme Rs. 430 crores were allocated, whereas in the new budget only Rs. 180 crores have been allocated? As a result, will not the

various State Governments face difficulties in pushing forward this programme of Rural Employment?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: In 1980-81 it was a 100 per cent Centrally-sponsored scheme, which is a different basis. After the meeting of the National Development Council, 50 per cent had to be borne by the State Government, and that is why the amount is only Rs. 180 crores. In fact, almost double the amount is provided.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The States are not able to raise resources.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Some States are not in a position to raise resources for financing the total Plan. But, so far as the implementation of this programme is concerned, I do not think it should present any difficulty.

श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी में कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्टेडी को धन आवंटित किया गया है वह किस आधार पर किया गया है ? क्या यह बस्तो के आधार पर किया है कि पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर किया है ? ये जो आकड़ें दिये गये हैं इनको देखने से कुछ पता नहीं चलता है कि इसको देने के लिए आपने क्या निश्चित फार्मुला अपनाया है या किस आधार पर आवंटित किया है ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is very clear from the reply that the Gadgil formula has been modified. Now it is 60 per cent on the basis of population, 10 per cent on the basis of resource mobilisation, 10 per cent for special problems faced by the States and 20 per cent on the basis of per capita income.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : राष्ट्रीय प्रामीण नियोजन योजना "काम के बदले भनाज" योजना का ही नया रूप है यदि यह कहा जाए कि यह नई बोलत में पुरानी शराब है तो गलत नहीं होगा ।

"काम के बदले भनाज" योजना का जो भंजाम हुआ जितना रूपया उस पर लगाया गया उसका अगर 10 प्रतिशत भी काम हो

जाता तो मूल्य का नक्शा ही बदला हुआ होता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ । तो क्या उसी तरह से इस योजना का भी वही भंजाम होने वाला है । इस योजना का वह भंजाम न हो इसके लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही करने वाले हैं ।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the Programme Evaluation Team was appointed by the Planning Commission and they have brought to our notice certain defects in the implementation of the scheme and we have issued instructions to all the State Governments that they should take care to see that contractors are not allowed in the implementation of this programme and other deficiencies and drawbacks which have been pointed out by the Programme Evaluation Team have also been communicated to the respective State Governments.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in Minimum Wages in Mining Industry

*145. **SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** Will the Minister LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the minimum wages in the mining industry; and

(b) if so, what will be the increase and from what date will the increase be effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA: (a) Preliminary notifications have been issued inviting objections/suggestions to the proposals for revision of minimum wages in respect of 27 employments in the Mining Industry included in the Schedule of the Minimum Wages Act.

(b) The proposed increase in the wage rates is 16 per cent over the

rates notified in September, 1980. The new rates of wages will come into effect from the date of issue of the final notification. Our endeavour is to issue the notification as early as possible after consulting the Minimum Wages Advisory Board.

राजस्थान में उद्योगों की स्थापना

*150. श्री अशोक गहलोत :

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

क्या उद्योग मंत्रोयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान के औद्योगिक विकास की ओर ध्यान दे रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार क्या सुविधाएं दे रही है ;

(ग) राज्य के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सरकार का किस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या इन उद्योगों की स्थापना में राजस्थान औद्योगिक विकास निगम का कोई योगदान है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कितना और यदि नहीं तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्रीनारायण बल्लिहारी) : (क) जी हाँ,।

(ख) देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित औद्योगिक एककों में लागू की गई विभिन्न केन्द्रीय योजनाएं राजस्थान में भी उपलब्ध हैं। इनमें केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता, रियायती वित्त, प्रायकर रियायतें, लघु एककों के लिए ऋण-खरोद सुविधाएं, परामर्शदायी सेवाएं, कच्चे माल का उदारतापूर्वक आयात और जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना तथा केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारी राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पता लगाए गए चार जिलों के लिए गठित कृतिक बल (टास्क फोर्स) से संबंध है। इस कृतिक बल द्वारा इन जिलों में परियोजना की संभावनाओं और सहायक उद्योगों तथा व्यवस्थापना संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के क्षेत्र संबंधी रिपोर्ट दिये जाने की आशा है। केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उद्योग स्थापित करने में राजस्थान औद्योगिक विकास निगम की भूमिका के बारे में कृतिक बल की रिपोर्ट मिल जाने के बाद ही निश्चय किया जा सकेगा।

केन्द्र सरकार को राजस्थान के अन्य पिछड़े जिलों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है तथा पिछड़े जिलों के लिए विस्तृत योजना बनाना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।

(घ) प्रश्न हो नहीं उठता।

Disruptive Forces

*151. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that disruptive forces, who are out to destroy the secular and democratic values created during the struggle for Independence, have become very active in various parts of the country by raising the slogans of Hindu-nation, Sikh nation and Muslim nation; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to politically counter these movements?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH):

(a) Some communal minded organisations and individuals have come to Government's notice for indulging in objectionable activities on the basis of religion.

(b) Action is being taken on the law and order aspects of the problem in accordance with the existing laws. The National Integration Council has been revived under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on which political parties and other eminent citizens from various walks of life are represented. This provides a forum to discuss the problems and evolve short and long term strategies to combat them.

Replacing Petrol by Electronic Power

*152. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace petrol and allied sources of energy for motors by electronic power;

(b) if so, the progress, if any, made in that direction; and

(c) the economic and other aspects of this change?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Solar photovoltaic cells and panels which convert sunlight into electricity, have been developed under the research and development programmes of the Department of Science and Technology. These can be used to provide electrical power to run electric motors for a variety of uses, including agricultural pumpsets; thereby replacing the use of diesel. Several demonstration photovoltaic water pumping units have been installed for field testing and performance evaluation. A pilot plant for production of 1 MW of solar photovoltaic panels by 1985 is being set up to undertake large scale demonstration.

Photovoltaic panels can also be used to charge the batteries used in battery powered vehicles.

At present, the costs of solar photovoltaic pumpsets and battery powered vehicles are very much higher than conventional alternatives using petrol and diesel. Major efforts are being made to bring down costs and improve efficiency.

News item "Another Bride Burning"

*153. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in Indian Express dated the 27th July, 1981 "Another bride burning";

(b) if so, how many such incidents and occurrences have come to the knowledge of Government during the last one year, State-wise; and

(c) the step proposed to be taken by Government so that such happenings may be done away with in the Society?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Indian Express dated 27-7-1981 under the caption "Another bride burning."

2. So far as Delhi is concerned 22 such cases were reported during the last one year i.e. 1-8-80 to 31-7-1981. Figures of cases of dowry deaths State/UT-wise reported during the year 1980 and during the first 3 months of 1981 are indicated in the attached statement.

3. Apart from the proposed amendment of Dowry Prohibition Act, which is before the Parliament, the following steps have been taken:—

(i) Instructions have been issued to all State Governments and

Union Territories for thorough investigation, by an officer not below the rank of Dy. Supdt. of Police, of all cases of attempted suicide or death of a young married woman in suspicious circumstances. The post-mortem in such cases should be done by a team of 2 Doctors.

(ii) The Central Government Conduct Rules have been amended to provide that no Government servant shall give or take or abet in the giving or taking of dowry or demand directly such dowry. A number of State Governments have made similar amendments in the Conduct Rules relating to their employees.

(iii) An Anti-Dowry Cell for launching Anti-Dowry campaign has been set up by the Delhi Administration. The Cell takes action on representations received from victims of dowry disputes.

(iv) The Voluntary Organisations are involved to create social awareness about the evil of dowry.

(v) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting make sustained campaigns through AIR/TV programmes.

Statement

The Number of Dowry Deaths reported in the country during the period from 1-1-80 to 31-3-81

Sl. No.	Name of the States / Union Territory	Dowry deaths during 1-1-80 to 31-12-80	Dowry deaths during 1-8-81 to 31-3-81
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	..	..
2.	Assam . . .	..	1
3.	Bihar . . .	3	3

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat . . .	1	1
5.	Haryana . . .	27	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	2	..
7.	Jammu and Kashmir . . .	3	..
8.	Kerala . . .	..	..
9.	Karnataka . . .	2	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	4	2
11.	Maharashtra . . .	4	..
12.	Manipur . . .	..	..
13.	Meghalaya . . .	..	..
14.	Nagaland . . .	..	..
15.	Orissa . . .	2	1
16.	Punjab . . .	25	6
17.	Rajasthan . . .	4	..
18.	Sikkim . . .	.	..
19.	Tamil Nadu . . .	.	..
20.	Tripura . . .	.	..
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	.	1
22.	West Bengal . . .	6	..
23.	A & N Island . . .	.	..
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	.	.
25.	Chandigarh . . .	1	.
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	.	..
27.	Delhi . . .	17	2
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	..	..
29.	Lakshadweep . . .	..	..
30.	Mizoram . . .	..	..
31.	Pondicherry . . .	..	..
		101	22

Setting up of Bio-Technical Board

*154. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists in the country have urged the Government to set up bio-technical board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Indian National Science Academy (INSA) as also several scientists have suggested to Government the need to set up an appropriate institutional mechanism to initiate and intensify programmes in the area of bio-technology.

(b) and (c). These as well as other suggestions that emerged from a meeting organised by the Department of Science and Technology have been considered by the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC), which has agreed on the need to set up a Bio-Technology Board. The details are being worked out after which it will be put up to Government for a decision.

Setting up Training Institutes for Self-Employment

*155. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up some Training Institutes for non-formal and traditional skills to enable artisans to go in for self-employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Government is considering setting up training institutes to impart non-formal training to artisans to enable them to go in for self-employment in pursuance of a provision in the Sixth Five Year Plan for non-formal training.

(b) The details of the scheme for its implementation are still to be worked out by a Working Group constituted for the purpose.

Committee on Industrial Development of North Eastern Region

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

(a) whether a standing committee has been constituted to guide and monitor development plans for the small scale sector in the North-Eastern region;

(b) the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the area of future development have been identified;

(d) whether any schemes are also proposed to be formulated for preservation and re-generation of resources in this region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) It has been decided to constitute a standing committee of the All India Small Scale Industries Board to guide and monitor plans for development of small scale industries in the North Eastern Region.

(b) to (e). The composition and terms of reference of the committee are being finalised.

Utilisation of Rifle Range Land at Hubli

*157. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long stretch of land popularly known as 'Rifle range' belonging to Defence Department at Hubli;

(b) whether it is a fact that the land has been kept unused since many decades in the past and now the area is surrounded by civilian houses and it cannot be utilised for defence purposes any longer;

(c) whether the land would be utilised for construction of residential quarters for Central Government employees; and

(d) if not, the proposal for use of the land?

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

(b) to (d). The land measuring 7.70 acres is surrounded by civilian houses and has become unsuitable for shooting range. Out of this land, 2.50 acres has been allotted to DG, NCC. The remaining land has been declared permanently surplus and its disposal as per the existing policy is under consideration.

Theft of Military Arms

*158. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to stop the flow of sophisticated ammunition to criminal gangs and thefts from military arms depot and ordnance stores?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Existing security measures to prevent thefts of arms and ammunition have been tightened considerably. The question of evolving a more effective procedure for eliminating these thefts is also

under examination. The Ministries of Defence, Home Affairs, Railways alongwith all other concerned agencies have been working actively in this direction.

Setting up of District Management Planning and Employment Councils

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

(a) whether Union Government has decided to set up District Management Planning and Employment Generation Councils with appropriate professional staff in each district of the country;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the same;

(c) when the work on this is likely to start; and

(d) how many people will be benefited under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) In the Sixth Plan it is envisaged that District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils would be set up in each District in the country during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) The Councils are being set up with a view; (i) to assess the opportunities for wage, salaries and self-employment opportunities in the district; (ii) to prepare a manpower budget for the district and (iii) to provide guidance and other facilities to those seeking self-employment.

(c) Action has already been initiated.

(d) No target has been fixed.

HAL performance

*160. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has failed to achieve self-sufficiency;

(b) if so, whether HAL's performance was assessed by any authority;

(c) if so, when and with what result; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to bring about improvements in the performance of HAL?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) have successfully developed and produced various types of aircraft and related systems. Concerted efforts are being made by HAL to achieve self-sufficiency. However, in order to meet the immediate requirements of the Services, as also to keep abreast with the latest state of art in this sophisticated field, it is necessary to have a judicious mix of indigenous design and foreign know-how.

(b) and (c). A Committee was set up by the Government to go into the working of HAL in September, 1975. Steps have been taken to improve the structure of the management, the production planning and control systems of HAL on the lines recommended by the Committee.

(d) Government is most anxious to improve the performance of HAL. This is under constant review.

**परमाणु समझौता पूरा न करने के लिये
अमरीका से मुद्रावजों की मांग**

1401. आचार्य भगवान बेच : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तारापुर बिजली घर के लिये समृद्ध यूरेनियम के सप्लाई हेतु समझौता पूरा न करने तथा समृद्ध यूरेनियम की समय पर सप्लाई न करने के लिए अमरीकी सरकार से किसी मुद्रावजे की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में अमरीका से कोई विरोध किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर अमरीकी सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में इस समझौते को पूरा करने के बारे में अमरीका का क्या रुख है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) :
(क) तथा (ख). हमने अमरीका को बार-बार यही बताया है कि हम यह चाहेंगे कि 1963 के करार पर लगातार अमल होता रहे, बशर्ते कि करार के निष्पादन पर किसी बाहरी बात का प्रभाव न पड़ने दिया जाए। अमरीका द्वारा करार के अनुसार सप्लाई करने के अपने दायित्व को पूरा न करने के बारे में भारत सरकार के जो विचार हैं, उनसे अमरीका को विभिन्न स्तरों पर और राजनयिक माध्यमों से अवगत कराया जा चुका है।

(ग) और (घ). पिछले महीने नई दिल्ली में भारत और अमरीका के बीच तारापुर के बारे में हुई बातचीत के अंतिम दौर में अमरीकी पक्ष ने फिर से यह बताया था कि, जैसा कि अमरीका ने अप्रैल, 1981 में कहा था, वह नाभिकीय ईंधन की सप्लाई के बारे में संबंधों को जारी रखने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

Opening of separate Law Courts for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

1402. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have directed States to open separate law courts to make available justice easily and at low cost to the Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes, and social justice to poor people;

(b) if so, whether the centralization of all the cases of the whole Kota district in Rajasthan relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Kota District Headquarters in contravention of the above directive has resulted in providing justice to them at low cost;

(c) whether the poor people are compelled to seek justice within a radius of 150 to 200 kilometers as against 8 or 10 or 20 kilometers in the past; and

(d) whether Central Government will enquire into the difficulties created by the opening of the Court at Kota Headquarters and issue appropriate directive to that State Government in that direction?

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

In pursuance to Section 15A(2)(iii) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1978-79), the Central Government advised State Governments to set up special courts for ensuring quick trial and punishment of offenders with deterrent rapidity in cases pertaining to crimes against the Scheduled Castes by others both under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and the IPC.

(b) to (d). It is reported that as the Special Judicial Magistrate's Court for the whole District is located at the District Headquarters, Kota, people from some places have to travel around 100/125 kilometers. In order to get over this difficulty, Rajasthan Government have been advised by the Central Government to consider setting up mobile special courts. The matter is presently under consideration of the Rajasthan Government.

लद्दाख में पर्वतारोहण

1403. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :
क्या गृह मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लद्दाख में पर्वतारोहण के दौरान फिनलैंड की कुमारी लीला कुकु, जिसके ग़म हो जाने का समाचार था, जस्कर और बेहू के बीच घाटी में अचेतन अवस्था में पाई गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त महिला के रहस्यमय ढंग से गायब हो जाने का ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :—(क) और (ख). बताया जाता है कि कुमारी लिसा-कोमस नामक फिनलैंड की एक महिला लद्दाख में मिली, जिसे उसके साथी ने यात्रा के दौरान बिना भोजन छोड़ दिया था। स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों ने उसे उठाया और सिविल अस्पताल, लेह में उसका इलाज किया गया, जहाँ से उसे जुलाई, 1981 में छुट्टी दे दी गई।

Production of Export varieties of paper

1404. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to take up production of exports varieties of paper; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधिकारियों को
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टेलीफोन सुविधा**

1405. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या
शुद्ध मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम के
अधिकारियों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टेलीफोन
सुविधा का उपयोग करने के लिये अनु-
मति दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कारण क्या
हैं जिन्हें देखते हुए उन्हें यह सुविधा
दी गई है ; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप नगर
निगम को कितनी राशि खर्च करनी
पड़ेगी ?

शुद्ध मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
योगेन्द्र मक्वाना) : (क) से (ग). नगर
निगम ने सूचित किया है कि केन्द्रीय
स्कन्द में आयुक्त/प्रशासक के अतिरिक्त
निगम के अधिकारियों के कार्यालय टेली-
फोनों पर एस टी डी सुविधा विद्यमान
नहीं है। परन्तु ऐसे अधिकारियों के
निवास स्थान के टेलीफोनों पर एस
टी डी सुविधा विद्यमान है जो ऐसे फोन
रखने के पात्र हैं। फिर भी, दिल्ली
नगर निगम ने कालों को संख्या पर प्रति-
बंध लगाया है। इनकी संख्या प्रति
तिमाही 900 से 1500 है जिनमें ऐसी
निशुल्क कालें शामिल नहीं हैं जिनको
डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा अनुमति दी गई
है अतिरिक्त वित्तीय भार का हिसाब
लगाना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि एस टी डी
कालों का अलग से हिसाब नहीं लगाया
जाता है। दिल्ली नगर निगम के आयुक्त
को सलाह दी गई है कि वे निवास
स्थान के टेलीफोनों पर एस टी डी
सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था का पुनरीक्षण
करें।

Takeover of National Tannery

1406. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state the steps taken so far
about the takeover of the National
Tannery?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):
There is no proposal under the consi-
deration of Central Government to
take over the management of the
National Tannery Company Limited
under the Industries (Development
and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Organisations receiving foreign funds

1407. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following organisa-
tions have been and are receiving
funds from foreign countries;

- (i) Voluntary Action Cell, New
Delhi.
- (ii) Indo-German Service Society,
New Delhi.
- (iii) Consortium on Rural Techno-
logy, New Delhi.
- (iv) Academy of Gandhian Studies,
Hyderabad/Tirupati.
- (v) Gandhi Peace Centre, Hydera-
bad/Tirupati, New Delhi.
- (vi) Society for Development of
Rural Semi-culture Industry,
Tirupati.

(b) if so, how much money has been
received by each of these institutions;
and

(c) whether the leading members of
these institutions are also office-bear-
ers of Gandhi Peace Foundation and
Association of Voluntary Agencies for
Rural Development?

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

(c) There are certain members of these organisations who are also office-bearers of Gandhi Peace Foundation and Association of Voluntary Agencies

for Rural Development. A list showing the names of the office-bearers of these organisations is enclosed.

Statement

The Amount of Foreign Contributions received by the Organisations

Sl. No.	Name of Association	Amount in rupees		
		1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Voluntary Action Cell, New Delhi	1,80,000	..	1,59,990
2.	Indo-German Social Service Society, New Delhi	6,22,39,760	7,59,60,168	7,21,38,095
3.	Consortium on Rural Technology, New Delhi . . . . .	..	..	Does not figure on record.
4.	Academy of Gandhian Studies, Hyderabad/Tirupati	5,57,706	1,79,100	6,32,720
5.	(a) Gandhi Peace Centre Hyderabad/Tirupati . . . . .	..	..	6,43,918
	(b) Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi	90,142	1,13,636	5,790
6.	Society for Development of Rural Seri-Culture Industry, Tirupati	63,02,780	1,09,93,928	24,69,584

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF ORGANISATIONS AND THE NAMES OF THEIR OFFICE BEARERS

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Name of office bearers
1	2	3
1.	Voluntary Action Cell, New Delhi	1. Shri K.S. Radhakrishna—Chairman 2. Shri N. Krishnaswamy—Secretary-cum Director.
2.	Indo-German Social Service Society, New Delhi.	1. Dr. N. Pinto De Rozario 2. Fr. Vincant M. Concesseo 3. Mr. S. Santiago.
3.	Academy of Gandhian Studies, Tirupati.	1. Shri K. S. Acharlu—Chairman. 2. Shri G. Shivaramamurthy, Secretary.
4.	Gandhi Peace Centre, Tirupati	1. Shri Radhakrishna—Chairman 2. Shri G. Sivaramamurthy—Member Trustee.

1

2

3

5. Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi .

1. Shri R. R. Divakar—Chairman
2. Shri K. S. Radhakrishna—Secretary.
3. Shri D. Ramchandran Potti—Jt. Secy.
4. Shri Ram Lal Parikh—Treasurer.

6. Society For Development of Rural Sericulture Industry, Tirupati.

1. Shri Radhakrishna—Chairman
2. Shri D. DE. DD.
3. Shri G. Sivaramamurthy—Secretary.
4. Shri G. L. Kantham—Treasurer.

7. Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD), New Delhi.

1. Shri Radhakrishna—President.
2. Shri Panna Lal Dasgupta—Vice President .
3. Dr. Balbhadra Prasad—Treasurer.
4. Shri A.C. Sen—General Secretary.

भारत में विदेशी धन को आने से रोकने
के लिए उठाए गए कदम

1408. श्री केपूर भूषण : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस तरह के विदेशी धन की
जो हमारे देश में किसी एक या दूसरे
संगठन को दान के रूप में दिया जा रहा
हो, आने से रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या
कदम उठा रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस तरह के संगठनों द्वारा
प्राप्त किया गया विदेशी धन हमारे देश
के सामाजिक ढाँचे की कमियों से लाभ
उठाने के लिए प्रभावोत्पन्न पर प्रयोग किया
जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या विदेशी अंशदान (नियन्त्रण)
अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत हमारी
सरकार इस तरह के संगठनों से इसके बारे
में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए अधिभूत
नहीं है चाहे इसका उपयोग सांस्कृतिक,
आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, धार्मिक और सामाजिक
कार्यों में से किसी पर भी किया जाये ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग).
व्यक्तियों और संगठनों द्वारा विदेशी अभि-
दान स्वीकार करना और उसका प्रयोग

करना विदेशी अंशदान विनियमन अधिनियम,
1976 द्वारा नियमित होता है। अधि-
नियम की योजना यह है कि कुछ व्यक्ति
और संगठनों के लिए विदेशी अभिदान
स्वीकार करना निषिद्ध है, कुछ अन्य केवल
केन्द्रीय सरकार को पूर्वानुमति से विदेशी
अभिदान स्वीकार कर सकते हैं और अन्य
ऐसी संस्थाएँ जिनके निश्चित सांस्कृतिक,
आर्थिक, शैक्षिक, धार्मिक अथवा सामाजिक
कार्यक्रम हैं, के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि
वे विदेशी अभिदान से प्राप्त हुई राशि
ऐसे अभिदान की प्राप्त करने का स्रोत
और प्राप्त करने का तरीका तथा ऐसे
अभिदान को प्राप्त करने का प्रयोजन और
वह तरीका जिसके द्वारा वह अभिदान
संगठन द्वारा प्रयोग किया गया हो, के
बारे में केन्द्र सरकार को सूचित करें। अभि-
दान प्राप्त कर्ता संगठनों में यह आशा भी
को जाती है कि वे अलग से वार्षिक लेखे और
अभिलेख तैयार करें और इनको चार्टर्ड
लेखाकार से प्रमाणित करवाने के पश्चात्
गृह मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करें। केन्द्रीय
सरकार विशेष परिस्थितियों में किसी एं-
सिएशन का कोई विदेशी अभिदान स्वीकार
करने से रोक सकती है।

जहाँ विवरणियों और लेखों की संवीक्षा
से अधिनियम के किसी उपबन्ध का उल्लंघन
का पता लगे वहाँ अधिनियम के अधीन
उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

प्रधिनियम की कार्यप्रणाली को निरन्तर समीक्षा को जाचो है तथा इसको अधिक कारगर बनाने के लिए समय-समय पर उपयुक्त उपाय किए जाते हैं।

Selection of representatives of labour unions to attend 67th Session of I.L.O. at Geneva

1409. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are five prime national labour unions in the country, representing 6.43 million workers;

(b) their names and respective membership;

(c) has Government selected the representatives of labour to attend the 67th Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva; and

(d) if so, are representatives from all these five unions also selected, if not the criteria adopted for selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). There are more than five central organisations of workers in the country. Their names and respective membership figures are attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As no agreement could be arrived at by the central workers' organisations on the issue of workers' representatives for this Conference, the Government decided to appoint workers' delegate and advisers from the largest organisation in terms of Article 3 Paragraph 5 of the ILO Constitution and the observations of the Credentials Committee pertaining to the Indian Workers' delegation at the 65th Session of the International Labour Conference.

Statement

Statement of claimed membership figures as on 31-12-1977 of the Central Organisations of Workers on the basis of the records of the Registrars of Trade Unions

Name of the organisation	Claimed membership comp, led from RTUs as on 31-12-1977
1. INTUC	23,88,451
2. AITUC	13,07,471
3. HMS	10,74,080
4. BMS	8,59,200
5. CITU	8,17,805
6. UTUS (LS)	6,51,189
7. N.L.O.	2,02,965
8. N.F.I.T.U.	2,24,520
9. UTUC	1,73,571
10. TUCC	33,931
TOTAL :	74,66,558

Stepping up of activities by extremists in North-East

1410. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the underground extremists in the North-East, particularly in Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Mizoram have recently stepped up their activities;

(b) the outcome of the talks held with the MNF leader, Mr. Laldenga, who is camping in the capital and having talks with the Central Government officials for a peaceful solution of the Mizo problem; and

(c) the long-range steps which Government propose to take to check the underground activities by the extremists in the North East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Barring a few sporadic raids indulged in by Naga undergrounds from their bases across the border, Nagaland has remained generally peaceful. In Manipur, the associations responsible for violent activities were declared unlawful under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, and security operations have been intensified since the middle of September 1980. These have yielded good results and several top ranking extremists have been apprehended. Situation in Tripura which saw large scale violence in June 1980 has also improved considerably. As regards Mizoram, talks with the MNF are continuing.

(c) Attention is being paid to accelerate economic development of the region including creation of more employment opportunities for the local youth. The Government is also keeping a close watch on the extremist elements to prevent their activities

Development of Coir Industry in Kerala

1411. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has extended any financial assistance to the Kerala State for the development of Coir industry in the State since 1977;

(b) if so, the year-wise details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) to (c). A special central assistance of Rs. 4.31 crores was extended to the Kerala State during the years 1973-74 to 1976-77 for restructuring the potentially viable coir cooperative societies to make them economically and financially viable. In the Sixth Plan 1980-85, an outlay of Rs. 15 crores

in the Central Sector has been earmarked for the development of coir industry which includes Rs. 9.50 crores for schemes for supporting cooperativisation in the coir industry. Kerala State where the coir industry is well developed and which has a large number of cooperatives in the coir industry should benefit substantially from the central outlays.

Setting up of a Bulldozer Factory at Hosur, Tamil Nadu

1412. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Automobiles Ltd. are manufacturing bulldozers at Thiruvallore near Madras city in Tamil Nadu State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the firm is to open a factory at Hosur in Dharmapuri Distt. in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) and (b). The Government is not aware of any unit by the name of M/s. Hindustan Automobiles Ltd. manufacturing bulldozers at Trivellore, Tamil Nadu. However, M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. are licensed to manufacture various items of earth-moving equipments viz. Crawler Tractor (Bull Dozers), Loaders, Dumpers and Scrapers for which they have a plant at Trivellore, Tamil Nadu. Presently, M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. are manufacturing bull dozers of 275 H.P. range in collaboration with M/s. Tarex Corporation of U.S.A.

(c) and (d). M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd. have been granted a letter of intent for the manufacture of Diesel Engines & Power Shift Transmission & Torque Converters at a factory proposed to be set up at Hosur in the State of Tamil Nadu

**Introduction of group insurance
Scheme among employees of cor-
porations**

1413. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a
proposal for the introduction of
Group Insurance Scheme among the
employees of the Corporations of the
States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, whether necessary guide-
lines have been sent by his Ministry
to various States and the Union Ter-
ritories for the introduction of the
Group Insurance Scheme in the Cor-
porations run by the States and Union
Territories;

(c) what is the reaction of the Cor-
porations run by the States and Union
Territories; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a)
No, Sir. Such schemes are, in the
normal course, being written by the
Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Setting up of 1000 Industrial in Orissa

1414. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1000 industries are
going to be set up in Orissa by the
end of Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the name of the districts in
Orissa where such industries are
going to be set up;

(c) the total number of such indus-
tries set up so far; and

(d) the details about the steps
taken and expected time of the com-
pletion of these Industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) to (d). As per the Sixth Five
Year Plan proposals of the Govern-
ment of Orissa the number of small
scale units likely to come up in the
State during 1980-85 is 12,000. Small
Scale units are set up by private
entrepreneurs. Incentives and facili-
ties are offered by the Government,
normally through the DICs and other
agencies. Small Scale Industries are
likely to be set up in all the districts.

According to district-wise informa-
tion so far available, the total number
of small scale industries set up during
the year 1980-81 are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Artisans	Small Scale Industries	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Balasore	1801	122	1923
2	Bolangir	4709	91	4800
3	Cuttack	6172	428	6600
4	Dhenkanal	630	110	240
5	Ganjam	2691	230	2921
6	Kalahandi	1500	101	1601
7	Keonjhar	1019	85	1104
8	Koraput	1704	156	1860

1	2	3	4	5
9 Phulbani		1127	54	1181
10 Mayurbhanj		1952	165	2117
11 Puri		5916	166	6082
12 Sambalpur		2699	128	2827
13 Sundargarh		824	167	991
TOTAL		32744	2003	34747

Besides some of the major Central Sector industrial and mineral projects included in the Sixth Five Year Plan to be located in the State of Orissa are listed below:—

1. Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela (Distt. Sundargarh) (Silicon Steel Project, Modernisation of Hot Strip Mill, additional naphtha reforming plant, Modernisation of Steel Plant, Coke Oven (Vth Battery) Cement Plant, Fertilizer Plant, diversification, Captive Power Plant, additions, modifications, replacement, township etc.)

2. Second new steel plant at Paradeep (Distt. Cuttack).

3. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.—Sargipalli Mines (Dist. Sundargarh).

4. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Gamdhamardan Bauxite Mines Distt. Bolangir|Sambhalpur).

5. Orissa Aluminium Complex—Aluminium Plant near Talcher (Dhenkanal Distt.) Alumina plant at Damonjodi (Distt. Koraput).

6. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.—Talcher Project with other facilities (Distt. Dhenkanal).

7. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.—Orissa Sand Complex Chatrapur (Ganjam Distt.)

8. Heavy Water Project including housing programme, Talcher (Distt. Dhenkanal).

Central assistance to states for Modernisation of police forces

1415. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of Central assistance given to each State Government for modernising the police forces during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and for 1981-82; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to see that the Central aid is properly utilised by the State Governments in improving the service conditions of policemen?

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

(a) A statement showing the Central financial assistance given to the State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (so far) is enclosed.

(b) State Governments have been addressed to send to the Central Government progress reports indicating the utilisation of Central financial assistance released to them under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces. The Government have also constituted a Central Team to monitor the progress made by the States in regard to modernisation of police forces using the Central assistance under the Scheme.

Statement

Statement showing Central Financial Assistance given to the State Governments under the scheme for modernisation of State police forces during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (so far)

(Ru in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central financial assistance given during		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (so far)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	47.82	
2	Assam	..	38.18	23.455
3	Bihar	..	47.74	..
4	Gujarat	..	37.96	..
5	Haryana	..	20.39	13.595
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	13.94	9.295
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	20.52	..
8	Karnataka	..	31.52	21.015
9	Kerala	43.00	35.31	23.540
10	Madhya Pradesh	46.10	59.67	..
11	Maharashtra	..	56.46	..
12	Manipur	..	7.86	5.040
13	Meghalaya	..	8.48	..
14	Nagaland	..	..	..
15	Orissa	..	35.22	23.480
16	Punjab	27.18	36.13	18.690
17	Rajasthan	..	52.78	..
18	Sikkim	..	3.15	2.100
19	Tamil Nadu	..	36.35	17.570
20	Tripura	..	9.42	6.280
21	Uttar Pradesh	27.00	78.05	52.030
22	West Bengal	..	59.35	..
TOTAL		143.28	730.00	238.090

Promotion of Doctors in Delhi Municipal Corporation

1416. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9915 on the 6th May, 1981 re. promotion of Doctors in Delhi Municipal Corporation and state:

(a) whether the seniority of G.D.M.—II has since been finalised in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and by what time the seniority is likely to be finalised;

(c) whether the *ad-hoc* promotions are still continuing since 1978 despite denial of approval by the U.P.S.C.; and

(d) whether representations from Members of Parliament were also received for early finalisation of the case and if so, action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b) It is reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi that the matter relating to seniority of General Duty Medical Officers Gr. II has not yet been finalised. This is pending consideration by the Union Public Service Commission. There has been some delay in the finalisation of this case as it involved correspondence between the Union Public Service Commission and the Corporation on certain additional information. The Corporation has been asked to expedite finalisation of the case in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

(c) As intimated by the Corporation, the G.D.M.O. Gr. II who have been promoted on *ad-hoc* basis as G.D.M.O. Gr. I are allowed to continue in the public interest as well as of the institution. The matter relating to concurrence of the U.P.S.C. is under correspondence with them. The last communication on the sub-

ject was made to the Commission on 3-8-1981.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has received representations from Members of Parliament, both in regard to the finalisation of the seniority of G.D.M.O. Gr. II and *ad-hoc* appointments made to G.D.M.O. Gr. I and the Corporation is separately informing them of the position that the matter is under correspondence with the Union Public Service Commission.

Package, of assistance to Small Scale Industries

1417. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked the State Directors of Industries and Commissioners of small scale industries to identify the small units operating on obsolete technology, so as to provide them with 'Packages of assistance' for modernisation; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken for updating the technology of the industries for their survival in competitive world market?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) and (b). The Central Government's programmes for modernisation of selected small scale industries are implemented in close cooperation with the State Governments. While there is no package of assistance as such, individual units are given assistance in terms of free diagnostic studies and techno-managerial and training assistance. Moreover, upgradation of technology is achieved on a continuous basis through practical demonstrations, study visits and modernisation courses. Some State Governments like Maharashtra, Punjab, Kerala etc. are also providing subsidies and soft term loans for modernisation.

Grant of freedom fighters pension to mutineers of Naval and Artillery Personnel

1418. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mutineers of the Garhwal Regiment, Naval personnel of Bombay, 21st Central India Horse and Artillery personnel of Royal Artillery of Singapore and Hong Kong were recognised as freedom fighters and granted pensions under the Pension Scheme of 1972 envisaged by the Union Government;

(b) if so, on what basis the pensions were granted;

(c) whether pensions of any of the groups referred to in para (a) above were stopped during 1977, if so, their particulars and reasons for the cancellation of their pensions;

(d) whether any representations were received from any of them to revise the order of cancellation and restore their pensions; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

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

(a) and (b). The eligible personnel involved in the Mutiny of Garhwal Rifles and Indian Navy Mutiny of 1946 were accepted as qualifying for grant of Central Pension under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme, 1972 and now Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

(c) Persons who had undergone imprisonment in connection with Mutineers of 21st Central India Horse Royal Artillery of Singapore and Hong Kong, were not considered as eligible for pension under the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme. Some cases came to notice where pensions were wrongly sanctioned to the participants of the movements/mutinies not accepted as qualifying for pen-

sion. Their pension were accordingly cancelled.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under review.

Disposal of case re. grant of pension to freedom fighters

1419. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for expediting the disposal of cases for the grant of pension to freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and the number of cases settled in the year ending 31st March, 1981 as also upto the period between 1st April, 1981 and 31st July, 1981 in case of each State/Union Territory as also the number of cases still pending with the Government for decision?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken the following steps to ensure speedy disposal of pension cases of freedom fighters:

(i) Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of all State Governments/ Union Territories have been requested to accord highest priority to verification of claims of freedom fighters for pension and for that matter to set up Special Cells and to revitalise the setting up of State/District Levels Advisory Committee for expeditious processing of such cases. Frequent references are also sent to remind the State Governments etc. for their report in individual cases.

(ii) At the Central Level a non-Official Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise on matters per-

leading to implementation of the Swantantra Sainik Pension Scheme.

1,20,169 cases have been sanctioned upto the period ending 31-7-1981, 1,30,845 applications for pension have

been rejected. In 81,342 cases, State's verification reports are awaited. A statement showing the pension cases settled upto the period ending 31st July, 1981 and the expenditure thereof, State-wise, is attached.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise break up of applications

State/U T Admns.	Applications received upto 31-7-1980	31-7-1981	Total (2+3)	Sanctioned	Rejected	State reports awaited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar	34	20	54	20	14	20
Andhra Pradesh	13679	4811	18490	5377	8470	4643
Arunachal Pradesh	1	40	41	..	2	39
Assam	16445	8472	24917	3921	13028	7968
Bihar	47894	22985	70879	19631	29044	22205
Chandigarh	99	12	111	66	34	11
Delhi	2199	187	2386	1575	760	51
Goa	1908	671	2579	560	1463	556
Gujarat	5636	325	5961	2707	3113	241
Haryana	2029	270	2299	1314	867	118
Himachal Pradesh	773	194	967	368	546	53
Jammu and Kashmir	1653	628	2281	795	938	548
Kerala	9332	7398	16730	2007	7714	7009
Karnataka	12911	2853	15764	7419	2890	2455
Madhya Pradesh	5877	938	6815	2684	3444	687
Maharashtra	18247	7701	25948	10108	8358	7482
Manipur	125	3	128	60	65	3
Meghalaya	124	20	144	70	54	20
Mizoram	3	1	4	..	3	1
Nagaland	15	5	20	10	5	5
Orissa	7555	3405	10960	3650	4160	3140
Pondicherry	1051	309	1360	230	880	250
Punjab	9680	1480	11160	3205	4686	1269

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan		1091	227	1318	606	577	135
Tamil Nadu		7070	1507	8577	3619	3656	1302
Tripura		1911	346	2257	672	1282	303
Uttar Pradesh		24229	1208	25437	15535	3898	1004
West Bengal		28062	13427	41489	14869	13870	12750
TOTAL		219633	79443	299076	103088	121720	74268
INA personnel Military		15669	2859	18528	13603	3538	1387
Civilian		13892	860	14752	3478	5587	5687
TOTAL		29561	3719	33280	17081	9125	7074
GRAND TOTAL		24194	83162	332356	120169	130845	81342

Industrial Licences issued to Private Entrepreneurs in Orissa

1420. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industrial licences given to the private entrepreneurs in Orissa during 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) the total number of industries out of them have gone into production;

(c) whether past performance of those private entrepreneurs had been received at the time of issuing the industrial licences;

(d) if so, how many applications had been rejected during the time of giving licences;

(e) whether all the units given industrial licences have stopped production; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to start production in other units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) The following number of Industrial Licences were granted in favour of private entrepreneurs for setting up

of units in Orissa State during 1978 to 1980:

Year	Industrial Licences issued
1978	2
1979	4
1980	6

(b) An Industrial Licence is issued with an initial validity period of 2 years. The validity of an Industrial Licence can be extended upto another 2 years on the basis of adequate justification by the administrative Ministry. For any further extensions beyond this period the proposal is required to be brought before the appropriate Approval Committee, if the administrative Ministry wants to recommend further extension on justifiable grounds. It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an Industrial Licence to materialise. As such, the Industrial Licences granted during 1978 to 1980 will be at various stages of implementation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 44 applications for location of units in Orissa have been rejected

out of those registered during 1978 to 1980.

(e) As already stated above in reply to part (b), the Industrial Licences granted during the years 1978 to 1980, would be at various stages of implementation.

(f) All possible assistance like raw material, financial, power, transport etc. facilities are provided by the Centre and State Governments to entrepreneurs for setting up of industries. The progress of implementation is watched by the State Government and the concerned administrative Ministry, etc.

Short and long term projects for N. E. region

1421. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have set up various working groups for preparing short term and long term projects for north eastern region;

(b) if so, the broad recommendations of these working groups; and

(c) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). No Working Groups as such have been set up for preparing short term and long term projects for the North Eastern Region.

However, at the time of finalisation of Five Year Plan/Annual Plans, various Working Groups are set up to discuss both short term and long term projects in the States and Central Sectors. Besides the developmental Plans of the North Eastern Council which are also discussed by the various Working Groups take care of the regional developmental needs of the area.

A Committee of Ministers assisted by an Official Level Committee constantly reviews the progress of various

developmental measures being taken in the region in order to ensure speedier economic development.

Unauthorised foreigners entered into Assam

1422. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'unauthorised' foreigners entered into Assam during 1961 and 1971;

(b) how many of them have been resettled; and

(c) whether Government have solved this problem with the Assam agitators and if not, what are the main difficulties being experienced in this regard?

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

(a) While no reliable data is available regarding the number of entrants into Assam during 1961-1971, 2,14,318 persons registered themselves as refugees in Assam between 1st April, 1964 to 25th March, 1971.

(b) 15,498 families have been settled in Assam as on 31st December, 1980.

(c) Efforts for finding an amicable solution to the problem of foreign nationals in Assam are continuing.

Observations of health group about some fatal diseases

1424. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any working group of health constituted by the Planning Commission has observed that allopathic system of medicine has been incapable of curing cancer, diabetes, leucoderma, epilepsy and infective hepatitis, while indigenous systems had medicines to treat them; and

(b) if so, what are the main observations made by this group and suggestions given to Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission had recommended concerted effort in developing Indian Systems of Medicine to provide cure for cancer, diabetes, leucoderma, epilepsy and infective hepatitis for which no cure is available in allopathy.

(b) Though there is no radical treatment of these ailments yet modern medicine do relieve the suffering/symptoms of these diseases. It is therefore considered that besides allopathy the other systems of medicine should also be made full use of in the treatment of cancer, diabetes etc. through coordinated research efforts vide para 22.46 chapter 22 of the Sixth Five Year Plan document which states:—

"There is need for coordinated efforts for further research for providing drugs for communicable diseases like Malaria, TB etc. as also for such other diseases like Cancer, diabetes etc..."

Unorganised rural labour

1425. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rural workers in India are the poorest among the working classes of the world and the unorganised rural labourers are deprived of the benefits of existing Legislation; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to organize the unorganized rural labourers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The workers in rural areas are generally unorganized and their earnings are comparatively lower than those in the organized sector. International

comparison has not been made. The labour laws also cover rural workers but due to their being unorganized, the benefits do not reach them fully in some cases.

(b) A scheme to organize rural workers has been evolved for implementation in 350 blocks of Six States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh) to begin with. Each organizer will be paid an honorarium of Rs. 200 p.m. plus fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. The functions of organizers will be to educate workers on their rights and duties and to help them to form cooperatives, trade unions, etc. The Central Board for Workers Education is also intensifying its activities in the rural areas.

Opening of Employee's State Insurance Hospital in Mayurbhanj, Orissa

1426. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open an E.S.I. hospital in the Mines areas of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa;

(b) if so, the place of the location of the proposed ESI hospital in the Mining belt of Mayurbhanj district;

(c) the expected time of the implementation of the above proposal; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir,

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना

1427. श्री भनी राम बागड़ी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी, 1981 से 30 जुलाई, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितने

अर्थोपार्थिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गए और
उन उद्योगों के द्वारा नष्ट हैं जिन्हें ये
लाइसेंस जारी किए गए; और

(ख) इन उद्योगों में से प्रत्येक में
कितने पूंजी निवेश दिया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल तिवारी) :
(क) 1. फरवरी, 1981 से 31 जुलाई,
1981 तक को अर्थिक के दौरान उद्योग
(विकास तथा विनिर्माण) अधिनियम,
1951 के अनुसूची 229 औद्योगिक
लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए गए थे। पार्टी का
नाम, उदाहरण के लिए, क्षमता, स्थापना
स्वतंत्र इत्यादि सहित सभी औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों
का विवरण भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा
प्रकाशित न्यूज लेटर मासिक में संशुद्ध पुस्तकालय
में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के
औद्योगिक स्वीकृति सचिवालय में कुल
पूजोगत निवेश मन्त्रियों द्वारा कड़े केन्द्रों
रूप से नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

परिचयित दिल्ली के पुलिस बोट बाक्सों का
निर्माण

1428. श्री मोखा भाई :
श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार
करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवहनो दिल्ली में बनाए गए
पुलिस बोट बाक्सों को संख्या कितनी
है ;

(ख) उन विभागों/एजेंसी/कम्पनी/
व्यक्ति के द्वारा नाम हैं जिसके इन के निर्माण
पर धनमिश्र खर्च की ; और

(ग) बोट बाक्सों की क्या उपयोगिता
है और उनके क्या सफलता मिली हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोनेश
मकवाना) : (क) दिल्ली के परिवहनो
पुलिस जिले में 127 बोट बाक्स
बनाए गए हैं।

(ख) बस्तियों के निवासियों ने बोट
बाक्सों को बनवाया तथा उनको पुलिस
को भेंट किया। 24 बोट बाक्स व्यापारिकों
को संस्थाओं द्वारा बनाए गए हैं तथा 103
बोट बाक्स निवासियों की संस्थाओं द्वारा
बनाए गए हैं।

(ग) हाल ही में शुरू की गई बोट बाक्स
प्रणाली से थानों के कार्यकरण में पुलिस
के अधिक अन्तर्गत होने की परिकल्पना है
और इससे जनता के साथ अधिक सम्पर्क
स्थापित करने में पुलिस को सहायता
मिलती है। यह प्रणाली अवाञ्छनीय तत्वों
के लिए निवारक के रूप में कार्य करती है
तथा अपराधियों के सम्बन्ध में आसूचना
एकत्र करने में सहायता करती है।

युवकों का सशक्त भावों की प्रेरण करना

1429. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या
योजना मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना विभाग युवकों का
सशक्त शहरों से मोड़कर गांवों को प्रेरण
करने के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय योजना तैयार
कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या योजना विभाग ने कृषि
योजना के सम्भावित परिणामों का अनु-
मान लगा लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा
क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. ए. कल्याण) :

(क) छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में
अनेक विकास स्तरों में छोटे, मध्यम

कमिशन है जिस पर उद्देश्य गांवों के लोगों को स्तर के सुधार करना, ग्राम ग्राम, रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि करना तथा विकास के कार्यक्रमों में ग्रामोण युवकों को सहभागिता प्राप्त करना है। न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम में ग्रामोण स्वास्थ्य, ग्रामोण जल-पूर्ति, सामाजिक सुधार, ग्रामोण शिक्षा-करण, भूमिहीन श्रमिकों के लिए आवासोप सहायता, शिक्षा को व्यवस्था, आदि शामिल है, इन न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम से गांव में रहने-सहन और काम को दशाएं इस समय को अपेक्षा अधिक अच्छा होने को आशा है।

एकता ग्रामोण विधान कार्यक्रम से इन प्रक्रिया में और सहायता मिलेगी जिसका उद्देश्य छोटे पंचवर्षीय योजना को अवधि में गांवों में सबसे गरीब लगभग 150 लाख परिवारों को गरीबों के स्तर से ऊपर उठाना है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामोण रोजगार कार्यक्रम सभी छोटी योजना को अवधि में औसतन प्रतिवर्ष 3000 से 4000 लाख रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होने को आशा है। स्व-रोजगार के लिए ग्रामोण युवकों के प्रशिक्षण शोध के अन्तर्गत स्व-रोजगार के लिए ग्रामोण युवकों के प्रशिक्षण को एक विशेष स्कोम भी है जिसका उद्देश्य ग्रामोण युवकों को ऐसी आवश्यक कुशलताएं और शिल्प-विज्ञान उपलब्ध कराना है जिससे उन्हें स्व-रोजगार स्थापित करने में सहायता मिल सके। देश के कम से कम 2 लाख ग्रामोण युवकों को प्रतिवर्ष प्रशिक्षित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) में युवकों को इस कार्य में संलग्न करने और उनकी क्षमता और आदर्शवाद को रचनात्मक कार्य और कार्यवाही के लिए उपयोग में लाने पर बल दिया गया है। इन सबके तथा अन्य नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के समुचित प्रभाव से ग्रामोण युवकों को समीक्षा को सक्षम बनाए गांवों की तरफ लक्ष्य होने में सहायता मिलेगी।

(क) जो नहीं है इन सबके के प्रभाव को मूल्यांकन करने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

Induction test passed in Grade 'D' of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service

1430. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who passed induction test within prescribed number of chances and were confirmed in Grade 'D' of C.S.S.S., (i) w.e.f. 1st August, 1971, and (ii) subsequent to 1st August, 1971;

(b) number of persons who lost seniority for not qualifying induction test within prescribed number of chances and who were confirmed in Grade 'D' of C.S.S.S. from the date of their qualifying the said test;

(c) whether all those confirmed in Grade 'D' of C.S.S.S. w.e.f. 1st August, 1971 have been placed en bloc senior to all those confirmed in the grade subsequently; and

(d) if not, action taken to remove the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) 619 persons qualified in the induction tests within the prescribed number of chances held upto 1-8-1971 and were confirmed in Grade 'D' of the C.S.S.S. with effect from the same date. 192 persons qualified thereafter and were confirmed from the dates of their passing the tests.

(b) 192.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**मैसर्स कम्पाउण्ड क्रसलेन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी
बम्बई की और सामान्य भविष्य निधि
और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना
की बकाया धनराशि**

1431. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या अम मंत्री मैसर्स कम्पाउण्ड क्रसलेन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, जे० के० बिल्डिंग गामदेवो पुलिस थाने के सामने, बम्बई-2 की और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को बकाया धनराशि के बारे में 15 अप्रैल, 1981 के अतारंगित प्रश्न संख्या 7574 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कोषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धों क्या हैं ; और

(ग) जानकारी एकत्रित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (ग) से (ग). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरणों ने सूचित किया है कि जे० के० बिल्डिंग गामदेवो पुलिस थाना, बम्बई के सामने "कम्पाउण्ड क्रसलेन ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी" नाम और इस किस्म को कोई कम्पनी नहीं है। अतः भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा को बकाया राशि को वसूलो का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उपर्युक्त आशय की सूचना पहले ही अतारंगित प्रश्न संख्या 7574, तारीख 15-4-1981 के उत्तर में दिए गए आदेशासन को पूरा करने में दे जा चुकी है।

Amendment to payment of Gratuity Act

1432. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Govern-

ment propose amending the payment of Gratuity Act to clearly define 'A year of service' taking into consideration the Supreme Court Judgement treating 240 days as a year of service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The matter is under Government's consideration.

**मंत्रालयों में प्रारूप और टिप्पण पर
प्रतियोगिता**

1433. श्री केशव राव पारधी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कोषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा विभाग सहित उनके मंत्रालय के सभी भागों में प्रारूप और टिप्पण पर प्रतियोगिता होती है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1979 और 1980 में राजभाषा विभाग के कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों ने उपर्युक्त प्रतियोगिता में भाग लिया तथा पुरस्कार पाने वाले लोगों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह योजना राजभाषा विभाग में अब भी कार्यरत है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस वर्ष इस प्रतियोगिता में कितने लोग भाग ले रहे हैं और यदि नहीं तो, इस योजना को छोड़ने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष 1979-80 की प्रतियोगिता में राजभाषा विभाग के 4 कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया है। वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए अभी प्रतियोगियों के कोई नाम प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

संघ के सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने की मूल जम्मेदारी राजभाषा विभाग की है और स्वाभाविक रूप से इस विभाग में काम कर रहे सभी कर्मचारियों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह अपना अधिकांश काम हिन्दी में करें। वास्तव में ऐसा ही रहा है।

इस विषय तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह महसूस किया गया है कि सामान्य पुरस्कार योजना राजभाषा विभाग की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर पाएगी। इस कारण वर्ष 1979-80 के पुरस्कार अभी घोषित नहीं किए गये हैं।

Plan for the production of electronic teleprinters and electric typewriters

1434. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved plans for the production of electronic teleprinters and electric typewriters by the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., with foreign collaboration;

(b) whether the production of electronic teleprinters and electric typewriters is proposed to be taken up;

(c) the number of electronic teleprinters and electric typewriters to be produced per annum;

(d) the estimated cost of electronic teleprinters and electric typewriters; and

(e) whether it is a fact that HTL have not received so far the letter of intent for the manufacture of disc drives for computers?

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

(c) 8000 Nos. of electronic teleprinters and 15,000 Nos. of electric typewriters will be manufactured per year.

(d) The estimated cost of the electronic teleprinters is Rs. 25,000/- each and that of the electric typewriters is Rs. 6,500/- each.

(e) No, Sir. M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., have been issued a Letter of Intent on 21st April, 1981 for the manufacture of 2500 Nos. of floppy disc drives for computer applications.

Recruitment in Maruti Limited

1435. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment of workmen in Maruti Limited has started;

(b) if so, how many employees have been recruited and in what positions;

(c) whether Government are aware that about 600 former workers of Maruti Limited have sought re-employment in the public-owned company;

(d) if so, whether Government will provide jobs to these employees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) Recruitment of workers has not yet commenced in Maruti Udyog Ltd.

(b) There are 63 employees on the rolls of the Company, of whom 23 were employees of the erstwhile Maruti Ltd.

(c) No, Sir. The company has so far received about 50 applications from former workers of Maruti Ltd. seeking re-employment.

(d) and (e). Applications for employment from the former employees of Maruti Ltd. will be duly considered on merits in accordance with the statutory provisions, the governmental policies and the needs of the Company.

Plan to construct family accommodation for Army Personnel at Mathura

1436. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan have been formulated for constructing family accommodation for Army Officers and Jawans, who are posted to Mathura, generally after completing a spell of Field Service; if so, the broad details thereof;

(b) whether, it is a fact that at present these personnel have to wait for about 2 years or so to get family accommodation and by the time they get settled, they are again ripe for being pulled out for another field posting;

(c) whether at present they are living in tents and other improvised accommodation under most unhygienic conditions; and

(d) the immediate steps being taken to improve their conditions of living and provide family accommodation to them as far as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A plan exists for construction of married accommodation for all ranks of the Army at all stations, including Mathura, which also takes care of the requirements of those posted to these stations after Field Service. Married personnel are not necessarily posted out to Field areas after their tenure at Mathura. Many get posted to other peace stations.

(b) It is not correct to say that these personnel have to wait for about two years to get family accommodation.

(c) No families are living in tents or in improvised accommodation at Mathura. Those who wish to live under their own arrangements, are permitted to do so only after the concerned quarters are inspected for their hygienic condition and certified fit for occupation by the Army medical authorities.

(d) Some accommodation for officers, JCOs and Other Ranks is already under construction in Mathura and a project for providing some more married accommodation for JCOs and Other Ranks is also planned for sanction during the current financial year.

Deployment of police force by U.P. for Lok Sabha bye-elections

1437. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.P. Government had asked for the deployment of police force from the Centre or other places during the recent Lok Sabha bye-elections; and

(b) if so, when did they ask and from where such police force was deployed and the strength of the police so deployed?

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

(b) On a requisition from the Government of Uttar Pradesh on June 5, 1981, for two battalions of Central Force for duties in the recent bye-elections, only one B.S.F. battalion could be made available. On June 8, 1981, the State Government projected an additional requirement of 20 companies which was increased to 25 companies on June 9, 1981. The Government of Uttar Pradesh requested that in case Central Force was not available State armed police forces from adjoining States may be made available to them.

As the reserve position of Central Force was tight, only two companies of CRP could be made available. On a request made by Home Ministry, the Government of Haryana made available about 13 companies whereas the Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab made available 4 companies each. The State Government were free to deploy the outside forces placed at their disposal for the maintenance of law and order according to the exigencies of the situation.

भारत और पाकिस्तान में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

1438. श्री कृष्ण चन्द शर्मा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति व्यक्ति आय की दृष्टि से भारत पाकिस्तान की अपेक्षा अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है जबकि वर्ष 1979 में भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 190 डॉलर थी और पाकिस्तान में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 240 डॉलर थी; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजनामंत्री (ओएस० बी० चव्वाण) :

(क) और (ख). अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विश्व बैंक एटलस से वर्ष 1979 के लिए भारत और पाकिस्तान के लिए जाज़रा भावों के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद के अनुमान क्रमशः 190 और 270 अमरीकी डॉलर दर्शाये गये हैं। फिर भी, किसी देश के प्रति व्यक्ति सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद को यदि प्रचलित भावों के आधार पर एक ही मुद्रा में प्रकट भी किया जाय तो इस तुलनात्मक रूप में पिछड़ेपन को निश्चित करने के लिए उतुना मानक नहीं माना जा सकता।

Offences recommended by Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to be made cognizable

1439. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) the offences which were recommended last year in his report by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be made cognizable to ensure adequate benefit of social legislation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). This recommendation has not been made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have however made this recommendation (No. 187) in its 1st Annual Report (July, 1978—March, 1979). The matter has been referred to the State Governments for appropriate action.

Welfare plan for Scheduled Castes

1440. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had advised other central Ministries to prepare and implement suitable plans for enabling the Scheduled Castes to cross the poverty line; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In a recent communication issued to the Central Ministries/Departments, their attention has been drawn to the formulation of development programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Sixth Five Year Plan. In this connection, they were requested to identify schemes under each sector of direct relevance to the development of Scheduled Castes and to earmark funds for them out of the divisible pool of the Ministries' Plans. Schemes suited to the needs of the different groups in the Scheduled Castes are identified and outlays under relevant schemes earmarked in proportion to their population in the target group. The Ministries have also been asked to examine whether any modifications are necessary in the existing schemes in order to bring them reasonably within the reach of the Scheduled Castes. The landless Agricultural Labourers who form the large part of the Scheduled Castes population deserve special attention. Where the pattern of expenditure was

not amenable to earmark allocations, the sectoral plans should indicate a share of the Scheduled Castes in the targetted employment, training and other benefits. The plan should contain an in-built mechanism of concurrent monitoring and evaluation.

Self-Employment Opportunities by provision of Vocational Training

1441. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no serious thought has been given to create avenues of self-employment opportunities by providing part-time vocational training, such as technical and pharmaceutical; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to fight the unemployment problem and how many people are on the roster of the Employment Exchanges seeking employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Ministry of Labour organises Vocational Training Programmes in the Industrial Training Institutes and Apprenticeship Training in the establishments. Part-time training classes for the industrial workers are also conducted in a few Industrial Training Institutes.

On the advice of the Expert Committee on training this Ministry has set up a Committee to re-structure the existing vocational training pattern to make it more flexible and to increase the employability and self-employability of the trained persons.

Degree and diploma holders in engineering and technology (including pharmacy) are taken as apprentices under the Apprentices Act 1961, the objective of which is to improve the employability of the candidates.

(b) The steps Government are taking to fight unemployment problem are indicated in the attached statement.

The number of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 31st May, 1981 (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) was 1.64 crores.

Statement

Steps being taken by Government to fight the unemployment problem

One of the major objectives of the Sixth Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of unemployment and poverty. Some of the steps which have been taken or proposed to be taken during the Sixth Plan are indicated below:

(i) The Plan envisages the creation of substantial employment opportunities. The integrated Rural Development Programme has been extended to all the blocks in the country. About 1.5 crores families would be benefited during 1980-85 by this programme and brought above the poverty line.

(ii) A National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) has already been launched to provide wage employment particularly during the slack agricultural season. About 30 to 40 crore man-days per year would be generated by the programme.

(iii) The Plan allocation for small scale, Khadi and Village industries, sectors which provide the largest number of jobs in the rural areas next to agriculture have been increased. Programmes of assistance for the development of Khadi and Village and Small Industries including handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture etc. are expected to benefit an additional 90 lakh persons during the plan period.

(iv) A scheme to train 2 lakh rural youth every year for equipping them for self-employment and subsequently assisting them in setting up their own ventures (TRYSEM) has been launched.

(v) An important feature of the Plan is the decentralised strategy for man-power planning and employment generation proposed to be adopted. The District Man-power Planning and Employment Generation Councils proposed to be set up would draw up strategies and plans for employment generation in the districts based on the scientific utilisation of local resources. The Councils will be provided with appropriate professional support and be actively assisted by the District Employment Exchanges, District Industries Centres, District Agricultural Offices, Lead Banks and others in their task. A National Level Guidance Committee for organising this work has already been set up by the Planning Commission. The District Councils have also been set up so far in the States of Gujarat, and Karnataka and Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(vi) A new deal for the self-employed is another important feature of the Sixth Plan. The Plan proposes a package of policy measures, consisting of guidance, credit facilities, training, marketing and other measures for promoting self-employment of individuals and groups of individuals.

बिहार में खान अभिनों को आधारभूत सुविधाएं

1442. श्री जित महाटा : क्या मन्त्री यह बाने को कुरा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में ईर-सरकारी खानों के मालिक खानों के मिकों को आधारभूत सुविधाएं तथा अन्य सुविधाएं उलब्ध नहीं कराते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन संबंध में क्या किया है ?

मन्त्री : (जीयती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). खानों में मिकों को कानूनी रूप से दी जाने वाली आधारभूत सुविधाएं तथा अन्य सुविधाएं खान अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों तथा विनियमों में निर्दिष्ट हैं। ये सरकारी तथा निजी क्षेत्र को खानों पर लागू होते हैं। खान अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार चूक के मामलों में कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Budget Allocations for Tourism

1443. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in many developing countries tourist earnings percolate throughout the economy and benefit all segments of the community; and

(b) if so, the reason why during the last 25 years the budget allocations for this sector had been usually less than half of one per cent of the plan and non-plan budgets?

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

(b) It is correct that the percentage of budget allocations for the Tourism Sector in relation to total budget is roughly of the order indicated by the Honourable Member. Some points, however, which need to be taken into account in this context are: (i) The relative position of the percentage share of different sectors in the economy within the total national outlay will depend on several factors including the relative size of the sectoral requirements, the relative priorities in the context of economic development, etc. (ii) A substantial part of investments made in some other sectors, e.g., Civil Aviation, contributes to promotion of tourism. (iii) In regard to development of tourism infrastructure, apart from the public sector outlays there is a large segment of investment in the private sector also.

तालचेर खान दुर्घटना की जांच

4144. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तालचेर खान दुर्घटना की कोई जांच की है और यदि नहीं, तो यह जांच कब की जायेगी;

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में कितने खनिकों को मृत्यु हुई और उनके परिवारों को दो गई राहत का व्यापार क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार तालचेर तथा जगन्नाथ कौशला खान मजदूर यूनियनों के पदाधिकारियों के साथ बातचीत के लिए संयुक्त बैठक बुलाने का है जिससे कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएं न हों?

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और

(ख). 24-6-1981 को जगन्नाथ कोलिपरो में हुई दुर्घटना के बारे में खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय द्वारा जांच की गई थी। इस दुर्घटना में 10 व्यक्ति मारे गये थे और चार व्यक्ति गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए थे।

(i) प्रत्येक मृतक श्रमिक के कानूनी उत्तराधिकारों को 500 रु० को अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी की गई थी।

(ii) मृतकों को अन्त्येष्टि के लिए प्रबंधन के खर्च पर प्रबंध किए गए थे।

प्रबंधन ने यह भी निर्णय किया है कि प्रत्येक मृतक श्रमिक के एक सम्बन्धी को रोजगार दिया जाए और कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के उपबंधों के अधीन मुआवजा दिया जाए।

(ग) खानों में श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों पर खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय, श्रमिक प्रतिनिधियों और प्रबंधन

के बीच क्षेत्रीय बैठकों में समय समय पर विचार किया जाता है। इस पर भी उपर्युक्त बैठक में विचार किया जा सकता है।

Financial assistance for setting up big industries in U.P. ..

1445. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has formulated any scheme for setting up big industries in the State and have approached the Central Government for assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Normally all the State Governments approach Government of India for location of Central Public Sector projects in the respective States. But the locations of the Central Public Sector Projects are based on techno-economic considerations. However, the various Central Sector Projects in U.P. as included in the Sixth Five Year Plan are listed below:—

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Hardwar and Jhansi.

(i) Transformer Factory, Jhansi.

(ii) Large Size Turbo Generator Project, Hardwar.

(iii) Central Foundry Forge Plant, Hardwar.

(iv) Central Foundry Forge Plant, Hardwar—Balancing facilities.

(v) Stamping Shop, Hardwar.

(vi) Testing facilities for TG Sets, Hardwar.

(vii) Additional facilities for TG Sets, Hardwar.

(viii) Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar.

(ix) Captive Power Plant, Hardwar.

(ix) Captive Power Plant, Harwar.

(x) Forging Press, Hardwar.

(xi) Replacement, renewals, modernisation, Township.

2. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Allahabad.

3. Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow.

4. Triveni Structural's Ltd., Allahabad.

5. Aromatics Recovery Unit Salimpur (Aligarh Distt.)

6. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Rishikesh.

7. Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. Gorakhpur Project.

8. Pyrites and Phosphates Co. Ltd. in Dehradun Distt.

9. Central Electronics Ltd., Ghaziabad.

10. Tannery and Footwear Corporation, Kanpur.

11. Expansion of I.T.I. at Rae Bareli and Naini.

Advice of Centre to States to impound part of additional Dearness Allowance accrued to their Employees

1446. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had advised the State Governments to impound part of the additional dear-

ness allowance that may accrue to their employees this year; and

(b) if so, the purpose thereof and the State Governments' reaction thereto

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In a few States, a part of the additional dearness allowance sanctioned to their employees is being credited to their provident fund accounts. The other States, particularly those which have been running overdrafts continuously with the Reserve Bank, have been advised to consider similar mechanisms to augment resources for their development Plans.

While some States have agreed to follow such a policy after negotiations with their employees, some other States have expressed their inability to do so.

State-wise quota of Cement

1447. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise quota of cement from January to July, 1981; and

(b) what quantity was actually supplied to the States?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Allocation of cement to the States are made on a quarterly basis. A statement showing state-wise allocations and despatches of cement made during the first three quarters of 1981 is annexed.

Statement

State-wise Allocation and Despatches of Cement made during the first three Quarters of 1981

(figures in thousand tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/Region	Ist Quarter		IInd Quarter		IIIrd Quarter	
		Allocation	Despatches	Allocation	Despatches	Allocation	Despatches
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		(Jan-March '81)		(April-June '81)		(July-Sept '81)	
1	Chandigarh	22.0	20.5	26.5	22.9	25.9	(July, '81) 8.6
2	Delhi	124.9	106.4	114.4	122.7	114.4	27.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3 Haryana . . .	191.4	118.2	156.4	135.0	146.4	44.1
4 Himachal Pradesh .	32.7	24.5	30.7	31.0	31.2	7.9
5 Jammu & Kashmir .	46.6	43.3	41.6	26.2	42.6	11.1
6 Punjab . . .	236.5	155.9	248.0	127.8	208.0	67.8
7 Rajasthan . . .	167.5	126.0	140.2	157.1	155.2	39.1
8 Uttar Pradesh . .	574.4	442.8	501.4	440.1	507.4	104.5
9 Assam	57.2	67.1	46.2	40.7	48.2	16.4
10 Arunachal Pradesh .	13.0	5.4	13.0	3.4	13.0	0.8
11 Bihar	252.7	251.3	244.7	214.7	232.7	71.9
12 Meghalaya . . .	16.5	17.5	16.5	13.6	20.0	6.7
13 Mizoram	6.6	2.8	6.6	2.5	6.6	0.7
14 Manipur	15.0	12.5	25.0	12.4	15.0	2.0
15 Nagaland	12.0	12.3	11.0	12.3	15.0	4.0
16 Orissa	121.7	79.7	96.4	70.5	81.4	43.7
17 Sikkim	11.3	8.7	15.0	6.0	15.6	6.6
18 Tripura	16.0	5.1	16.0	7.7	16.0	9.5
19 West Bengal . . .	315.6	247.4	324.3	262.4	303.3	115.1
20 Dadra Nagar Haveli .	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.1	3.0	0.3
21 Goa, Daman & Diu .	27.7	29.9	27.7	39.5	27.7	1.4
22 Gujarat	383.5	354.3	351.5	382.5	371.5	107.7
23 Madhya Pradesh . .	246.5	240.1	255.5	211.5	200.0	68.1
24 Maharashtra . . .	545.4	504.2	545.9	404.4	477.9	101.1
25 Andhra Pradesh . .	415.8	415.3	373.8	394.5	322.8	124.7
26 Andaman & Nicobar .	5.0	2.6	5.0	2.2	5.0	3.9
27 Karnataka	250.0	205.2	273.0	225.8	283.0	66.7
28 Kerala	343.3	278.6	337.3	229.8	169.3	43.2
29 Laccadives	1.9	0.8	1.9	Nil	1.9	Nil
30 Pondicherry	12.0	10.2	12.0	6.9	12.0	0.9
31 Tamilnadu	416.9	382.3	385.4	389.0	323.4	107.1

Manufacture of TV by E.T.T.D.C.

1448. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation has started manufacture of portable TV in the country;

(b) whether portable Indian TV sets has also been exported;

(c) if so, the quantity thereof;

(d) the names of the countries to which TV sets have been exported; and

(e) the foreign exchange earned from this export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Supply of Mutton Tallow to West Bengal

1449 SHRI SUDHIR KUMARI GIRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of mutton tallow fixed for supply to West Bengal's soap manufacturing units during the year 1979-80 and the actual supply made in the year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the tallow meant for West Bengal has been shifted to Bombay port and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the quota of tallow marked for West Bengal for the year 1980-81 has been supplied in full or in part; and

(d) whether the State Trading Corporation is insisting that the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation

accept 250 tons of rotten and moist mutton tallow stored in the State Trading Corporation's tanker at Calcutta port?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWAR):

(a) The Position is as under:

Allocation	.. 4027 MT
Quantity offered	.. 2387 MT
Quantity lifted	.. 1826 MT

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The allocation for 1980-81 has not been offered as yet.

(d) The State Trading Corporation has offered 250 MT of below specifications mutton tallow to the State Government which is over and above the normal allocation.

Solar Energy

1450. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has promised financial and technical assistance to the State Governments for economic utilisation of solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance, State-wise proposed to be made available during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) State Governments have been asked to promote, on a large-scale, the development and utilisation of renewable energy devices and systems; including those based directly on solar energy. Technical assistance in this area is being provided by the Commission for Additional Sources

of Energy (CASE). In furtherance of this objective, demonstration units based on renewable energies are being set up by CASE in all the States, which will be financed by CASE. Fiscal incentives have also been announced for the producer as well as users, to promote the production and utilisation of renewable energy devices and systems. No direct financial assistance to the various States is contemplated at this stage with regard to large scale implementation of programmes for use of renewable sources of energy. A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture for providing Subsidies for the installation of biogas plants in various States on a large scale during the Vth Plan period.

20-Point Economic Programme

1451. SHRI GIRIDHAR
GOMANGO:

SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry asked the States to prepare the schemes, programmes and to provide funds for 20-Point Economic Programmes;

(b) if so, the progress and achievements made by the States in the year 1980-81, State-wise and programme-wise therefor;

(c) whether the States constituted the implementation Committees at State and District levels;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the new guidelines issued by his Ministry with particular reference to the 20-Point Economic Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The 20-Point Programme has been one

of the important guiding factors in the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 as well as the Annual Plans for 1980-81 and 1981-82. Suitable schemes and programmes in respect of the items of the 20-Point Programmes which are covered by the Plan as well as the financial provision for the same are included in the Plan.

(b) Some items of the 20-Point Programme have already been implemented. Appreciable progress in implementing the remaining items was made in 1980-81.

(c) and (d). It is for the State Governments to determine their own procedures and organisational arrangements for the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. As such, the information asked for is not available in the Planning Commission.

(e) No separate guidelines have been issued by the Planning Commission in respect of the 20-Point Economic Programme. However, the Scheme and Programme relating to the various points which are included in the Plan were covered by the guidelines sent by the Planning Commission in regard to the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 as well as the Annual Plans.

Regions-wise Industrial Licences

1452. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the share of industrial licences in percentage for eastern, western, northern and southern regions during the last five years; year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to remove disparities in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) The percentage share of various zones in the total number of Industrial Licences, issued during the last five years is given below:

Zone :	Percentage Share				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Eastern	12.1	11.2	10.6	10.3	7.2
Western	35.3	40.8	42.7	42.7	40.8
Northern	13.0	13.7	13.0	12.6	13.0
Southern	27.1	23.1	22.4	21.4	27.5
Central	11.0	9.4	9.6	11.0	10.0
North Eastern	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1

(b) Government attaches great importance to balanced regional development of the entire country so that disparities in level of development between different regions are progressively reduced. National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, Former Member, Planning Commission to formulate appropriate strategies for effectively tackling the problems of backward areas, has submitted its report on 'Industrial Dispersal', which is under examination in Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments and concerned Ministries.

2. As part of the new strategy for structurally integrated industrial development, it is proposed to establish a chain of Nucleus Plants in industrially backward areas of the country. The State Governments were invited to identify districts/areas for launching the programme as they would be in the best position to integrate this programme within their overall industrial and infrastructure development efforts. 51 districts/areas have so far been identified by the State Governments of 17 States for initiating this programme. Nineteen Task Forces have been set up to report on project possibilities based on local resources or otherwise that would have maximum infrastructural

needs to support the programme. So far five Task Forces set up in four States have submitted their reports.

Special facilities, as enumerated below are also being provided by the Central Government to encourage the establishment of industries in the backward areas.

(i) Concessional re-finance scheme of industrial Development Bank of India.

(ii) Central Investment Subsidy.

(iii) Income Tax Relief.

(iv) Consultancy for Technical Services.

(v) Interest Subsidy.

(vi) Special facilities for import of raw material.

(vii) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation.

(viii) Transport Subsidy, etc.

Organisation of Eco-Development Camps

1453. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Environment have recently organised or propose to

organise eco-development camps with a view to involve youths in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the total number of youths who have participated or are expected to participate in such camps and the amount of money proposed to be spent thereon as also the physical targets for each of the camps;

(c) the area expected to be reclaimed from salination and water-logging, the varieties of seedlings planted in each State and the institutions which participated or are expected to participate in these camps, and;

(d) the main aims and objects of the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Department of Environment extended financial support to official and non-official agencies for organising eco-development camps involving youth in several parts of the country.

(b) An estimated 23 thousand youths participated in the eco-development camps organised by the National Service Schemes of the Ministry of Education. A sum of about Rs. 12 lakhs has been committed by the Department for reimbursing the expenditure on travel cost of students attending these camps. Besides, approximately 300 youths participated in the camps organised by voluntary organisations. The physical targets varied from camp to camp. These include clearance of lakes, monitoring and analysing of pollutants, plantation of trees and stabilisation of slopes. Detailed reports are awaited from organisers.

(c) No camp was organised for reclaiming land from salinity. Only one camp was organised in water-logged areas of Hoshangabad district in Madhya Pradesh through volun-

tary organisation, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Kababul, Koha, Neem, Jammun Karanj, Teak, etc., were planted and the volunteers from the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Save the Soil Campaign, Hoshangabad, Gram Seva Simities of local villages, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Hoshangabad, Yantra Vidyalaya, Bardoli, Dasholi Gram Seva Mandal and Tangsa Gram Swaraj Mandal, etc., participated.

NSS Camps were organised at various sites in the States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

The following Voluntary Organisations organised the camps as below:—

1. Gandhi Peace Foundation & Sucheta Kriplani Shiksha Niketan, Jodhpur & Bishnoi's organisation from Jodhpur District. Camps in village Manaulao and Phalatti in District Jodhpur—Plantation of Trees suiting to Arid Climate.

2. Udaipur Environmental Action Group & Zoology Deptt. of Udaipur University.

Monitoring and Analysing Pollutants being added to the main lakes of Udaipur.

3. Dasholi Gram Swaraj Mandal Gopeshwar—Chamolig (District).

(a) Raising Nurseries of Fruit and Non-fruit Trees, (b) Planting Trees, (c) Stabilising hill slopes.

(d) The Department is the focal point for all matters relating to the protection of the environment in the country.

अम्बेडकर पार्क (बुल्लानपुर) उत्तर प्रदेश
में पाये गये वन

1454. श्री तारिक अमर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 13 जून, 1981 "नवभारत टाइम्स" में

प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिस के अनुसार पुलिस को मुलतानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अम्बेडकर पार्क में दो बम मिले थे जो सेना के बताये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या पहले भी सेना के बमों की ऐसी चोरियां की गई थीं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके पीछे कोई गिरोह एक सुनियोजित तरीके से कार्य कर रहा है; और

(घ) उपरोक्त बम सेना से किस प्रकार चुराये गये थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) सरकार ने समाचार देखा है ।

(ख) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दो जाएगी ।

Opening of Sub-Regional P.F. Offices at Darjeeling, Siliguri and Jalpaiguri

1455. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for opening three Sub-Regional Provident Fund Offices at Darjeeling, Siliguri and Jalpaiguri in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Sub-Regional Office is functioning at Siliguri since February, 1977. There is a proposal to open a Sub-Regional Office at Jalpaiguri, which is being examined. There is at present no proposal to open a Sub-Regional Office in Darjeeling.

मैसर्स विनोद मिल्स लि० उज्जैन और विमल मिल्स उज्जैन से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि

1456. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 जुलाई, 1981 तक पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार मैसर्स विनोद मिल्स लि० उज्जैन और विमल मिल्स उज्जैन से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम की कितनी राशि बकाया थी;

(ख) इन मिलों के निदेशको तथा प्रबंध-निदेशको के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले;

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव भविष्य में कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का है जिससे उपयुक्त राशि के जमा कराने में कोई विलम्ब न हो; और

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

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राज कुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभा की मेज पर प्रेषित हो रख दो जाएगी ।

Separate Ministry for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

1457. SHRI A. C. DAS:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are contemplating to form a separate Ministry for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes like that of the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to have it; and

(c) if not, the reasons why?

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

(a) to (c). The Ministry is considering a proposal to set up a Department within the Ministry of Home Affairs for dealing with matters connected with the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It cannot be stated as to when the proposal will actually materialize.

गुजरात में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस

1458. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं के निर्माण के लिए कितने एंकों की मजूरी दी गई है,

(ख) इन एंकों में कितने-कितने वस्तुओं का निर्माण किए जाने को सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) उन एंकों को क्या-क्या रियायतें दी गई हैं और उनका माग क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख). गुजरात में इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी वस्तुओं के विनिर्माण के लिए संगठित क्षेत्र में 32 एंकों और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में 146 एंकों को अनुमोदन प्रदान किए गए हैं। इन एंकों द्वारा जो वस्तुओं का विनिर्माण किया जा रहा है उनका उल्लेख क्रमशः अनुबन्ध I और II में किया गया है। [असमल में रखे गये [देखिये संख्या LT-2705/81]

(ग) लेक्ट्रॉनिकी विभाग द्वारा इन एंकों का कोई विशिष्ट रियायतें नहीं दी जाती।

Functioning of H.P.C.

1459. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the way the HPC (Hindustan Paper Corporation) has been functioning during the past few years is totally disappointing; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not having a full time Chairman and Managing Director in the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) The progress of implementation of the on-going projects of the Hindustan Paper Corporation has not been satisfactory, and the question of reorganising the Corporation to make its functioning more effective has been taken up.

(b) Government is trying to select a suitable person to head Hindustan Paper Corporation early.

Setting up of Industries in Purulia and Midnapore

1460. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Task Force was sent to West Bengal by his Ministry to conduct techno-economic surveys in two districts, namely Purulia and Midnapore, two backward districts of the State;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report of the Task Force; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Construction of a Guest House at Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarayanpur

1462. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a guest house is to be constructed at Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarayanpur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that already there is a big guest house at Hindustan Cables Ltd;

(c) if so, reasons behind the construction for another new guest house when the workers and employees are not getting quarters even after 18/20 years; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). There is no proposal for construction of a new Guest House.

M/s. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarayanpur, have already a Guest House and are considering adding couple of more rooms to this Guest House as the present accommodation is stated to be inadequate.

Restrictions for Employment on Residential Considerations

1463. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to remove the residential and other restrictions imposed by the State Employment Exchanges in different States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination of the Government.

Amount of Pension paid to Freedom Fighters

1464. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-LICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of pension paid to the freedom fighters and their families during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether in view of high prices prevailing in the country, Government propose to raise the amount of pension to these persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The monthly amount of pension under the pre-liberalised Pension Scheme prior to 1-8-80 was Rs. 200/- in case of living freedom fighters and Rs. 100/- in case of their widows with additional Rs. 50/- for each unmarried daughter subject to the limit of Rs. 200/-. After liberalisation effective from 1-8-80 the monthly quantum of pension has been enhanced by Rs. 100/- and consequently a pension of Rs. 300/- p.m. is granted to a living freedom fighter and Rs. 200/- p.m. in cases of widows with additional of Rs. 50/- for each unmarried daughter subject to a maximum Rs. 300/- p.m. The pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme is granted uniformly in all States/U.T. Administrations. The annual expenditure incurred on implementation of this Scheme for the years since 1978 is as below:

Year	Expenditure in crores
1978-79	23.00
1979-80	23.00
1980-81	32.00

The estimated expenditure during the current financial year is Rs. 36.00 crores.

There is no proposal at present for further raising the pension granted by the Central Government.

Review of Minimum Wages in Unorganised Sectors

1465. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the response received from various State Governments with regard to Centre's instructions to review the minimum wages paid to workers in unorganised sectors; and

(b) has the Central Government made suggestions to the States as to the rate of wages and its periodic review in keeping with the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The position in regard to review/revision of minimum wages in the unorganised sector is indicated in the statement attached.

(b) In the Conference of State Labour Ministers held in July, 1980, it was recommended that minimum wages should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, once at least in two years or on a rise of 50 points in the consumer price index number, whichever is earlier. Recommendations of the Conference were communicated to the State Governments in August, 1980 for follow-up action. However, no specific suggestion was made in regard to the rates of wages.

Statement

Information regarding revision of minimum wages in unorganised sector in States/Union Territories after Labour Ministry Conference held in July, 1980

Sl.No. Name of the State/Union Territory

No. of employ-
ments
where
revision
has taken
place

No. of Employ-
ments
where
proposal
regarding
revision
has been
notified

No. of employ-
ments
where
revision
is under
consider-
ation

1	2	3	4	5
1 Andhra Pradesh		11	6	..
2 Assam		4	1	1
3. Bihar	6	..
4. Gujarat		1	..	1
5. Himachal Pradesh		2	1	..
6. Karnataka	16	..
7. Kerala		6	4	4
8. Madhya Pradesh	1
9. Maharashtra	14

1	2	3	4	5
10. Manipur		1	..	..
11. Meghalaya		3	..	..
12. Orissa		2	1	1
13. Punjab	10	..
14. Tamilnadu		3	..	2
15. Uttar Pradesh		4	..	..
16. West Bengal	1
17. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		6	..	..
18. Chandigarh	1
19. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
20. Goa, Daman & Diu	1
21. Pondicherry		1		..

Foreign Collaborations

1466. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements made during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; separately: and

(b) the names of the countries and the amount of money involved serially?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Two statements showing country-wise break-up of the foreign collaboration proposals approved and foreign investments, if any, in these proposals during the period 1978 to June, 1981, are attached.

Statement—1

Country-wise Break of the Foreign Collaboration Approvals Issued During the period 1978 to June, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	1978		1979		1980		*1981		Of which	
		Total	Of which Financial	Total	Of which Financial	Total	Of which Financial	Total	Of which Financial	Total	Of which Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Australia	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
2.	Austria	2	..	2	..	5	..	5	1	..	..
3.	Belgium	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Bulgaria	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Canada	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6.	Czechoslovakia	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Denmark	2	..	3	..	6	1	1	..	..	..
8.	Federal Republic of Germany	58	8	55	5	100	10	33	7	..	..
9.	Finland	1	..	3	..	5	1	1	..	..	..
10.	France	21	..	17	1	24	5	12	1	..	..
11.	G.D.R.	8	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
12.	Hong-Kong	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
13.	Hungary	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
14.	Holland/Netherlands	10	..	6	..	8	1	4	2	..	..
15.	Ireland	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Upto June, 1981

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Italy	13	2	16	3	25	3	7	..
17. Japan	28	3	12		34	5	11	1
18. Luxemburg	1	..	..	..
19. Norway	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
20. Mexico	1	1	..	..
21. Poland	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
22. Portugal	1	1	..	..
23. Spain	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
24. Switzerland	18	5	14	2	38	3	11	2
25. Sweden	8	2	5	2	10	4	9	..
26. Singapore	1	..
27. Taiwan.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
28. U.K.	61	5	63	9	110	17	28	4
29. U.S.A.	59	16	48	9	125	19	35	7
30. U.S.S.R.	2	..	2	..	6	..	2	..
31. Yugoslavia	3	..	..	..
32. Non-resident Indians	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	307	44	267	32	526	73	169	26

Statement-II

Country-wise Break-up of Foreign Investment in the foreign Collaboration Proposals Approved during the Period 1978 to June 1981

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Country	1978	1979	1980	1981 (Jan-June 1981)
1.	Austria . . . . .	..	..	..	12.00
2.	Bulgaria	4.00	..	..	..
3.	Denmark . . . . .	..	..	4.02	..
4.	F. R. G.	85.90	44.27	46.72	249.00
5.	Holland/Netherlands . . . . .	..	0.60	10.00	8.40
6.	France . . . . .	..	..	53.75	32.00
7.	Finland . . . . .	..	..	3.36	..
8.	Hong-Kong	14.00	..	17.00	..
9.	Ireland . . . . .	..	0.30	..	..
10.	Italy	113.12	108.20	28.70	..
11.	Japan	13.28	..	170.00	41.50
12.	Mexico . . . . .	..	..	2.40	..
13.	Spain . . . . .	..	..	..	..
14.	Portugal . . . . .	..	..	4.00	..
15.	Sweden	135.25	13.00	231.00	..
16.	Switzerland	52.96	20.00	7.50	50.00
17.	U. K.,	49.60	147.67	97.01	32.50
18.	U. S. A.,	472.31	222.15	216.90	130.20
19.	Non-resident Indians Investment	0.245	7.50	..	11.10
TOTAL		940.665	563.69	892.36	566.70

Pak firing on Indian Border

1467. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of the incidents
taken place when Pakistan fired on
Indian pickets in different border
areas during the last four months; and

(b) the number of Indian Sepoys
arrested by Pakistan or Pakistanis
arrested by Indian Border Security
Force during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There have
been a few cases of unprovoked firing
by Pakistan border posts on Indian

border posts in which one Indian Captain was killed on the 7th July, 1981.

(b) No Indian Sepoy has been arrested by Pakistan. One Pakistani soldier who surrendered to our border post is under Indian custody. Three Pakistani Army personnel who strayed across into Indian territory were arrested and sent back subsequently.

Performance of Hindustan Salt, Ltd.

1468. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Sambhar Lake was entrusted to the Hindustan Salts Ltd., in 1958-59 by the Central Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the performance of this undertaking had been dismal in as much as that there had been no development in production or installing any salt based industry for which the company was formed; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to conduct any probe in the affairs of the undertaking so as to ensure increase in production of salt which would provide more employment to labour and would ensure a regular permanent source for the local salt traders?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Because of the unprecedented floods in 1975, production was severely hampered during 1976 to 1979. However, during 1980-81, production of salt at 2.94 lac tonnes was an all time record for Sambhar Salts.

The company has received a letter of intent for a caustic soda plant. Besides, the company is now up-dating the projects for a sodium sulphate plant and a salt Washery, which had been deferred earlier due to floods in 1975.

(c) Does not arise.

Formation of an Organisation 'SEWA' under Gandhi Peace Foundation

1439. SHRI K. K. TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organisation called SEWA-Delhi (Self-Employed Women's Association, Delhi) has been formed in Delhi recently under the auspices of the Gandhi Peace Foundation;

(b) if so, who are its sponsors and what is its composition;

(c) whether it is a registered society, trust or trade union;

(d) the source of income thereof;

(e) whether any assistance has been received by SEWA Ford Foundation, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. An organisation styled as SEWA, Delhi has been registered in Delhi on 3-3-81 under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860 as applicable to Delhi. The Society has indicated its registered address as c/o Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi.

(b) The names and addresses of the members of the Executive Committee of the Association are as under:—

-
- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Mrs. Devki Jain | Chairman |
| 19-B, Jawahar Nagar,
Delhi. | |
| 2. Smt. Hasina Begum | Vice-Chairman; |
| 2854, Kucha Chelan,
Daryaganj, Delhi. | |

(b) The gross power generation by the operating nuclear power stations in 1980-81 is indicated below:—

	Gross Generation in Million Units
Tarapur Atomic Power Station, Unit I	1140·412
Tarapur Atomic Power Station, UNIT II	633·287
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit I	1034·792
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, Unit II	193·861*
*From 1-11-80 to 31-3-81	
Total:	3002·352

(c) and (d). Work on setting up of six nuclear reactors of 235 MWe each is proposed to be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Of these, sanction for two reactors to be set up at Kakrapar in Gujarat has been issued.

Studies to replace petrol by alcohol

1471. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that studies are going to replace the use of petrol by alcohol as its substitution;

(b) if so, the progress of such studies upto date; and

(c) whether it has been found feasible chemically and economically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Several scientific and engineering institutions such as Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and New Delhi, Anna University, Madras, Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun, the Research Wing of the Indian Oil Corporation, Faridabad etc. are actively engaged in studies relating to the replacement in the use of

petrol by alcohol. These studies have proved the technical feasibility of using gasohol (20% alcohol+80% petrol mixture) as an automobile fuel blend without any change in the engine. Higher percentages of alcohol are also feasible with some changes in the engine. However, commercialisation in this regard is not being pursued due to lack of availability of surplus alcohol. Research and Development efforts are being directed towards substantially increasing the alcohol production by improving the process efficiencies, using a variety of feed materials and increasing their production etc. Alcohol is an important feedstock for the chemical industry where the demand for it is very high.

Law and Order Situation in Delhi

1472. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the continuous deterioration of law and order situation in Delhi which is reflecting in large instances of robberies, abduction of women, rape and dacoities; and

(b) the figure of such crime during the last one year in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta?

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1548 LS-5.

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(b) the figure of such crime during the last one year in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta?

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

(a) There has been no deterioration in the law and order situation in Delhi. On the contrary, there has been a substantial decline in crime under the heads robbery, abduction of women and decoity during the one year period

from 1-8-1980 to 31-7-1981, compared to the twelve preceding months. There is, however, some increase in the rape cases reported in Delhi.

(b) The comparative figures for four cities for the year 1980 and first six months of the current year are indicated in the statement attached.

BOMBAY

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Robbery		Rape		Dacoity		Kidnapping & Abduction	
		1980	1-1-81 to 30-6-81	1980	1-1-81 to 30-6-81	1980	1-1-81 to 30-6-81	1980	1-1-81 to 30-6-81
1	Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Cakutt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Delhi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Madrass	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		383	216	48	35	54	27	229	24
		330	158	17	15	62	26	146	49
		277	92	42	41	40	30	729	101
		66	24	20	7	8	2	53	..

Statutory status for Minority Commission

1473. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rising demand for giving the Minority Commission a Constitutional/Statutory status; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There has been a demand to this effect and the same is still under consideration of the Government.

Boundary Pillars removed by Bangladesh Authorities in Meghalaya

1474. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several boundary pillars were recently removed by the Bangladesh authorities in the West Khasi Hill District in Meghalaya grabbing a vast area of land having huge deposits of lime stone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). According to information available with the Government, there has not been any deliberate removal of boundary pillars by Bangladesh authorities in the West Khasi Hill district in Meghalaya. Bangladeshis are operating some lime-stone quarries on their side, but close to international border. It has come to the notice of the Government that Bangladesh has contravened an under-

standing that lime stone quarry will not be carried out within 30 feet of the international boundary, as it disturbs the stability of the pillars. Several boundary pillars have been damaged or dislocated due to quarrying activity conducted very close to the international border.

(c) The Government of India have proposed that a joint team of experts from both sides should visit the site as early as possible to ensure the safety of boundary pillars and to avoid possible land slide erosions and other adverse consequences resulting from indiscriminate blasting of the quarries. Reply from Bangladesh Government is still awaited.

बुन्देलखण्ड के लिए पूंजी सहायता योजना

1475. श्री राम नाथ कुबे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बुन्देलखण्ड के पिछड़े इलाके के लिए पूंजी सहायता योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, जो केन्द्र सरकार की योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय लिया जाएगा?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के झांसी और ललितपुर पूंजी निवेश राजसहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

Deaths in Slate Pencil Industry in the country

1476. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any exercise to find out the annual death rate of the workers in the slate pencil industry in the country by contracting silicosis;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the working conditions in the industry to minimise the death rate of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). (i) Zonal Director for SC/ST, Bhopal under the Ministry of Home Affairs had conducted a study on the health hazards in the slate pencil industry of Mandasaur District (M.P.) during March, 1980.

(ii) Mahatma Gandhi Government Memorial Medical College, Indore also conducted a study of ventilatory functions and sputum cytology in workers of slate pencil industry of Mandasaur.

According to the information furnished by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the number of workers who died due to silicosis is 1 in 1979, 2 in 1980 and 3 in 1981.

(c) Following steps have been taken by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh:

(i) A Medical Board has been constituted to examine workers.

(ii) Factories Act, 1948 has been made applicable to all units manufacturing slate pencils.

(iii) Publicity regarding nature, causes and prevention of silicosis disease has been given amongst employees and employers.

(iv) Dust suppression machines have been installed in the factories.

(v) Prosecutions have also been launched for violation of the Factories Act, 1948.

Promotion of Export Oriented Industries

1477. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to promote export oriented

industries on a selective basis to shift their units to the ports or in proximity of the port;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken;

(c) which of the industries have applied for permission to shift; and

(d) the details of the industries to whom permission has since been granted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) to (d). While on policy decision of this nature has been taken, applications from the following parties engaged in the manufacture of Steel Tubes/Pipes were recently received seeking permission to shift part of their existing capacities to places near the ports:

(1) M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd., New Delhi.

(2) M/s. Ajanta Tubes, New Delhi.

(3) M/s. Jindal Pipes (P) Ltd., New Delhi.

(4) M/s. Shekhar Tubes Ltd., New Delhi.

The cases of parties mentioned at Sr. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are being finalized.

Tamang Community

1479. SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the possibility of including the Tamang Community in the classified list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) whether Government have received objections from certain quarters in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gap between allocation and supply of Raw Materials

1480. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the wide gap between the allocations and the actual supply of raw materials to States for small scale industrial units;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quantity that is offered is not always supplied;

(c) if so, details thereof and the State-wise allocation and supply of raw materials during the last three years; and

(d) the detailed steps taken by Government to remove the gap between the allocation and actual supply?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). In relation to small scale industries, the Central Government has arranged for the allocation and supply of iron and steel, mutton tallow and paraffin wax. The State-wise allocations and supplies of these items during the last three years is at Annexure I to III. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2706[81].

(d) The Import Policy has been liberalised to allow import of certain categories of iron and steel and chemicals like PVC, caustic soda, soda ash, etc. under OGL. Furthermore, a proposal for creation of buffer stocks mainly for iron and steel is being worked out.

Harijans and Adivasis living below Poverty Line

1481. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI CHANDRA DEV VERMA:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the survey conducted by the centre of Research of New International Order, Madras, with regard to the Harijans and Adivasis living below the poverty line in Koraput, Orissa against the State average and All India average; if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government or any other agency has conducted similar survey in respect of SC/ST and other weaker sections in particular living below the poverty line against the States average and national average in other parts of the country; if so, details thereof and the steps taken by Government to bring about improvement in their economic and social conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

Increase in production by Multinationals

1482. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many multinationals have unlawfully increased their production capacity;

(b) who are these multinationals and the period in which this illegal production is carried on;

(c) whether these multinationals have been given fresh licences for these products;

(d) if so, how many licences granted and when;

(e) the action taken for the period when illegal production or capacity was increased by these firms;

(f) how many other firms have resorted to illegal production capacity; and

(g) the action taken against them, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) to (g). While no specific exercise has been carried out by Government to determine the excess capacities created, or under utilisation of licensed capacities, production by some undertakings, including multinationals in so far as they refer to FERA companies, has not been in line with the licensed capacity. With a view to stimulating industrial production to subserve the national interest especially in crucial areas, government have notified procedures for recognising installed productive capacities. In the light of this position, no question arises per se, of government legalising excess production. Government's objective in terms of the Industrial Policy of July, 1980, continues to be optimum utilisation of capacity and maximising the production within the framework of government's socio-economic policies. In pursuance of these measures for permitting automatic growth and for recognising installed capacities in the core, basic and export oriented industries have been announced while at the same time protecting the interest of small industries. In the case of FERA units, automatic growth or recognition of installed capacities would be subject to the usual clearances.

Separation Allowance to Armed Forces

1483. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Separation Allowance granted to the armed forces when they are posted to remote border areas;

(b) the basis of granting such separation Allowances;

(c) whether Government consider it reasonable to substantially increase the Separation Allowance to the members of armed forces who are posted to remote areas and altitudes of more than 11000 feet;

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase their allowances; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)

The quantum of Separation Allowance granted to the Armed Forces officers when posted to remote field service areas is Rs. 70/- p.m.

(b) Separation Allowance is granted to married officers in declared field areas where families are not permitted to accompany.

(c) Remoteness or altitude of an area is not relevant for grant of Separation Allowance. High Altitude/Uncongenial Climate Allowance is admissible to Service personnel for service in defined areas with altitudes of even less than 11000 feet in field service concessional areas which ranges from Rs. 50/- for a sepoy to Rs. 200/- for a Lt. Col. and above.

(d) and (e). Separation Allowance was initially admissible at the rate of Rs. 50/- p.m. which has been increased to Rs. 70/- p.m. since 1968. There is no proposal for further increasing the Separation Allowance at present.

Licences granted to big Industries for setting up of industries in Backward Areas

1484. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for industrial licences for setting up of industries in backward areas along with the total number of such licences granted till March, 1981;

(b) the number of licences granted to large industrialists which have come forward in the national effort to industrialise the backward areas; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take by way of awarding incentives for the rapid industrialization of these backward areas.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) 1025 Industrial Licence applications were registered during 1980 and 1981 (up to 31-3-81) for setting up of industries in backward areas.

During the year 1980-81, the following number of approvals were granted for location of unit in backward areas:

	1980-1981 (up to 31-3-81)	
Number of Letters of Intent Issued	415	76
Number of Industrial Licences issued	147	35

(b) During the years 1980 and 1981 (up to March, 1981), 49 letters of Intent and 19 Industrial Licences were granted to undertakings registered under the MRTP Act for location of units in the backward areas.

(c) A new strategy based on the recommendations of the National Committee on the development of backward areas set up by the Planning Commission is under formulation.

As part of the strategy for structurally integrated industrial development, it is proposed to establish a chain of nucleus plants in industrially backward areas of the country.

The existing facilities to encourage establishment of industries in the backward areas by the Central Government are as follows:—

(i) Concessional re-finance scheme of Industrial Development Bank of India.

(ii) Central Investment Subsidy.

(iii) Income Tax-Relief.

(iv) Consultancy for Technical Services.

(v) Interest subsidy.

(vi) Special facilities for import of raw material.

(vii) Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation.

(viii) Transport Subsidy etc.

Setting up of Nucleus Industries

1485. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in each State where industrial nucleus have been set up;

(b) the names of the places proposed by each State Government to set up industrial nucleus in future;

(c) the criteria laid down by the Centre for deciding the backwardness of a district for the purpose of setting up of industrial nucleus;

(d) whether the Central Government are satisfied with the districts chosen by each State for setting up industrial nucleus keeping in view the backwardness of the area; and

(e) whether the Central Government have deputed any official team to ascertain the backwardness of the proposed district where industrial nucleus have been set up or are proposed to be set up, before giving permission for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) to (e). As part of the new strategy for structurally integrated industrial development under the nucleus plant programme, State Governments were invited to identify districts/areas for launching the programme as they would be in the best position to integrate this programme within their overall industrial and infrastructure development efforts.

A statement showing the districts/ areas identified by State Governments for initiating the programme is enclosed.

Nineteen Task Forces have been set up to report on project possibilities based on local resources or otherwise

that would have maximum linkages it with ancillary and small scale development, and also to assess the related minimum infrastructural need to support the programme. So far five Task Forces set up in four States have submitted their reports.

Statement

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | Out of the three districts identified, viz. Anantapur, Medak and Srikakulam, the Task Force has already reported in respect of Medak. The other two districts are being taken up. |
| 2. Himachal Pradesh | In respect of Kangra, Solan and Sirmur districts the Task Force has submitted its report which is being followed up in consultation with the State Government. |
| 3. Orissa | In respect of Puri (Chandak area) the Task Force has submitted its report which is being followed up. In respect of Bolangir, Kalahandi, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj districts identified by the State Govt, the Task Force is at work. |
| 4. Punjab | In respect of Amritsar (Goindwal Sahib) the Task Force has submitted its report which is being followed up. Hoshiarpur, identified by the State Government is also being covered by a Task Force. |
| 5. Bihar | In respect of Madhubani and Palamu districts identified by the State Govt, the task force is at work. |
| 6. Gujarat | The State Govt. had identified Kutch, Amreli and Sabarkantha, none of which was eligible to Capital Investment subsidy. The State Government was requested to reconsider the matter and their final reply is awaited. |
| 7. Haryana | In respect of Mahendragarh and parts of Hissar & Jind Districts identified by the State Govt. the task force is at work. |
| 8. Jammu & Kashmir | In respect of Baramula & Udhampur districts identified by the State Government, a task force is at work. |
| 9. Karnataka | In respect of Tumkur, South Kanara, Gulbarga and Belgaum, identified by the State Government, task force is at work. |
| 10. Kerala | In respect of Alleppey and Malapuram districts identified by the State Government, the task force is at work. |
| 11. Madhya Pradesh | In respect of Sidhi and Jabua districts identified by the State Government, the task force is at work. |
| 12. Nagaland | In respect of Mon and Tuensang districts identified by the State Government, the task force is at work. |

13. Maharashtra In respect of Aurangabad, Chandrapur and Ratnagiri districts identified by the State Government, the task force is at work.
14. Rajasthan In respect of Jodhpur, Churu, Nagaur and Bhalwara districts identified by the State Government, the task force is at work.
15. Tamil Nadu In respect of Pudukotai in Pudukotai district & Dindigul in Madurai district identified by the State Government, the task force is at work.
16. Uttar Pradesh In respect of Ballia, Jhansi, Almorah, Basti, Faizabad, Rae-Bareilly & Lalitpur district identified by the State Government, the task force is at work.
17. West Bengal In respect of Jalpaiguri and Bankura districts identified by the State Government, the task force is at work.

Expansion of capacity by Private Industry

1486. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of industries in the private sector have been expanding their installed capacity without proper sanction by Government; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to prevent such illegal expansions by private industrial units during the years 1960 and 1961 so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) and (b). While no specific exercise has been carried out by Government to determine the excess capacities created or under utilisation of licensed capacities, production by some undertakings in the private sector has not been in line with the licensed capacity. With a view to stimulating industrial production to subserve the national interest especially in crucial areas, Government have notified procedures for recognising installed productive capacities. In the light of this position, no question arises per se, of government legalising excess production. Government's objective, in terms of the Industrial Policy of July, 1960, continues to be

optimum utilisation of capacity and maximising production within the framework of government's socio-economic policies. In pursuance of these, measures for permitting automatic growth and for recognising installed capacities in the core, basic and export oriented industries have been announced while at the same time protecting the interest of small industries.

अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस का विशेष अभियान

1487. श्री राम प्यारे पलिका : क्या गृह-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए हाल में एक विशेष अभियान चलाया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अभियान के दौरान कितने अपराधी पकड़े गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस अभियान में और तेजी लाने का कोई विचार है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कैसे और कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ; और

(क) सरकार ने अब तक पकड़े गए अवराजियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मल्लाना) : (क) और (ख) : चालू वर्ष के प्रथम 7 महीनों के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा 401 डकैत, सेंधमार, लुटेरे, जंजीर छीनने वाले तथा चोरों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। 2-7-81 से 15-7-81 तक महिलाओं के साथ छेड़खानी करने वालों के विरुद्ध एक विशेष अभियान शुरू किया गया था तथा महिलाओं के साथ छेड़खानी के आरोप में 550 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : असुरक्षित स्थानों पर टुकड़ियां तैनात करना, गहन गश्त द्वारा निरन्तर अभियान चलाते रहना, अब दिल्ली पुलिस के नियमित कार्य-कलाप हैं।

(ङ) 401 अपराधियों की गिरफ्तारी के फनस्वरूप 770 मामले तैयार किए गए हैं तथा 55,72,087/- रु की सम्पत्ति बरगमद की गई है। उनके विरुद्ध मामलों की जांच की जा रही है अथवा वे न्यायालय में बिचागण के लिए लम्बित पड़े हैं। महिलाओं के साथ छेड़खानी करने वाले 550 व्यक्तियों में से 452 व्यक्तियों को दोषसिद्ध किया गया है तथा 51 व्यक्तियों को बरी कर दिया गया अथवा चेतावनी दी गई थी। 47 पर मुकदमा चल रहा है।

Uniforms to Employees of Cantonment Boards

1488. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Cantonment Board are

not getting the same pattern of uniforms as are granted in the Cantonment Boards situated in the Hill Areas of Northern/Western and Central Command; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken for granting the same pattern of the uniforms to the Cantonment Board employees in Jalapahar and Lebong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to issue suitable guidelines for introducing uniformity in scale, pattern and eligibility to uniforms for Cantonment Boards employees all over India.

भारत सैन्य कारपोरेशन और टेंनरी एण्ड फुटबीयर कारपोरेशन का कार्यकाल

1489. श्री छोसू भाई नामित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सैन्य कारपोरेशन तथा टेंनरी एण्ड फुटबीयर कारपोरेशन पर अब तक कितनी घनराशि खर्च की गई है, उनमें कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन दोनों निगमों में वार्षिक उत्पादन का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) क्या इन दोनों निगमों को वर्ष में लक्ष्य-होता है या हानि उठानी पड़ती है और कितना लाभ और हानि हुई ; और

(घ) हानि होने के क्या कारण हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दोनों निगम लाभ प्रशिक्षित करें, सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण हत गिबारी) :

भारत लेदर कार- टेनरी एंड फुटवीयर
पॉरेशन कारपोरेशन

- (क) ग्रंथपूजी में निवेश की गई केन्द्र सरकार की राशि 133.11 लाख रु० 438.42 लाख रु०
नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या . 154 2270
- (ख) 1980-81 में हुए उत्पादन का अनुमानित मूल्य . 4.73 लाख रु० 390.51 लाख रु०
- (ग) हानियों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

- (1) 1979-80 तक संचयी हानियां . 32.20 लाख रु० 1588.47 लाख रु०
- (2) 1980-81 की अनुमानित हानियां (अन्तिम) . 29.80 लाख रु० 355.80 लाख रु०

(घ) भारत लेदर कारपोरेशन 1976 में अस्तित्व में आया। प्रमुख रूप से इसकी स्थापना देश में चमड़ा उद्योग की केन्द्रीकृत वृद्धि के लिए अवस्थापना सुविधाओं का विकास करने हेतु की गई है। प्राथमिक अवस्थाओं में निगम से लाभ कमाने की आशा नहीं की गई है। इतना ही नहीं पर्याप्त प्रबन्धकोष और तकनीकी कार्मिकों की कमी के कारण विगत वर्षों में यह अपने कार्य में पर्याप्त गति का विकास नहीं कर सका है।

वर्तमान में, निगम शू लास्ट (जूतों के फर्शों) का उत्पादन करने तथा लघु एवं कुटीर क्षेत्रों में उत्पन्न जूतों और चमड़े की दूसरी वस्तुओं का विपणन करने में लगा हुआ है। निगम को विपणन और वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष से ही परिणामों में सुधार होने की आशा है।

2 टेनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया अपने कारखाने में अधिष्ठापित पुरानी और गत प्रयोग मशीनों के कारण जो अपेक्षित उत्पादकता देने में असमर्थ हैं प्रतिरक्षा विभाग से सामयिक और आर्थिक ऋणों की

कमी के कारण कामगारों की कम उत्पादकता अधिक प्रशासनिक खर्चों पिछले सरकारों कृणों पर व्याज का भारी बोझ, बिजली की कमी तथा कोयला व इंधन और कच्ची सामग्री संबंधी विषयों की लागत में वृद्धि के कारण हानि उठा रहा है।

पुरानी गतप्रयोग तथा अनुत्पादक मशीनों को बदलने और उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने तथा नियम के उत्पादक कार्य कलाप का विस्तार करने की दृष्टि से एक सम्मिलित योजना बनाई गई है जिसका कार्यन्वयन अगले 2 या 3 वर्षों में हो जाने की आशा है। रक्षा विभाग से पर्याप्त सहायता तथा लाभ प्रद ऋणों प्राप्त करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। कामगारों की उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से उनके मजदूरी ढांचे में मार्च 1979 से संशोधन कर दिया गया है। सरकार ने 563 लाख रुपये राशि के कृणों को इक्विटी में बदल देने का निर्णय लिया है ताकि निगम व्याज के बोझ को कम किया जा सके इन सभी कदमों तथा निगमित योजना के कार्यन्वयन से निगम के कार्यकरण में सुधार आ जाने की संभावना है।

Regional Imbalances

1490. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what particular and special treatment has been given to Madhya Pradesh State by the Central Government with a view to remove regional imbalances;

(b) the areas identified as industrially backward and specially backward by the M.P. State with co-operation of the Centre;

(c) what special central assistance has been given by the Centre to M.P. State under (i) I.R.D., (ii) the National Rural Employment Programme, (iii) the Minimum Needs Programme, and such other schemes;

(d) has the Government made any survey and Review of sub-state level Development of Backward areas in M.P.; and

(e) if so, when and what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The various measures which have been taken to tackle the problem of regional imbalances in backward States including Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Plan are:

(i) Under the modified Gadgil, formula, instead of 10 per cent., 20 per cent of the divisible pool of Central assistance has been allocated to Backward States (including Madhya Pradesh) having per capita income below the national average;

(ii) Central assistance of Rs. 1600 crores has been allocated to the States on the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) formula to help the backward States.

(iii) Additional market borrowings of Rs. 1000 crores have been allocated among backward States over and above the annual step-up of 10 per cent allowed uniformly to all the States.

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

(c) The quantum of special assistance that would be available to M.P. for IRD, NREP, DPAP, etc. during the current year 1981-82 is:

	(in crores)
(1) IRD	13.74
(2) NREP	13.20
(3) DPAP	3.15
(4) Tribal Sub-Plan	23.00 (as additive to State Plan)
(5) Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	7.47 (Tentative) (as additive to State Plan)

However, for MNP no special assistance is being given, as this programme forms an integral part of the State Plans for which Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants.

(d) No, Sir. Planning Commission has not made any such survey.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

A. List of Industrially Backward Districts in Madhya Pradesh selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions (as on 1st May, 1979):

Balaghat, Bastar, Beul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatrapur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hosangabad, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Rattam, Rewa, Sagar, Sconi, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha and New Schore District.

B. List of Industrially Backward Districts/Areas in Madhya Pradesh selected to qualify for Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy:

- Area-I** (from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz., Korba, Ba'eda, Chapa, Kota, Masturi and Bhitla (Bilaspur) Blocks (from Bilaspur district), Bharatpara, Simga, Tilda, Dharswa (Raipur) Abhanpur and Bijim Blocks (from Raipur district).
- Area II** (from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz. Dewas and Tonk Khurd blocks (from Dewas district), Gulana, Shulajapur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur district), Panchor (Sarangpur) and Bhaora blocks (from Rajgarh district) and Chachaura, Raghogarh and Guna blocks (from Guna district).
- Area III*** (from Northern Region) comprising 9 blocks viz. Shivpuri & Kareia (from Shivpuri district), Datia and Seondha (from Datia district), Bhind, Meghaon and Gohad (from Bhind district) and Morena and Jaura (from Morena district)
- Area IV*** (from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks viz. Bina, Itawa, Khuri, Banda (Binaika), Rahatgarh, Sagar, Shagarh (Amarmau) (from Sagar district), Tikamgarh, & Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district), Vidisha and Gyaspur (from Vidisha District), and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur district).
- Area V*** (from Western Region-II) comprising 12 blocks viz., Potlawad & Meghnagar (from Jhabua district), Badnawar, Dhar and Nalcha (from Dhar district), Meheshwar & Barwaha (from Khargone district), Ratlam & Jaura (from Ratlam district) Mandsaur, Mahargarh and Neemuch (from Mandsaur district).
- Area VI*** (from North-Eastern Region) comprising 11 blocks viz., Rewa & Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa district), Majhauili, Sidhi Doosar & Waidhan (from Sidhi district), Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Mahendargarh, Surajpur & Ambikapur (from Surguja district)

C. Districts identified as drought prone areas in Madhya Pradesh:

Jhabua, Dhar, Sidhi, Betul, Khargone**, Shahdol.

D. Areas of Tribal Concentration in Madhya Pradesh (as on 30-3-1978):

1. Jhabua district.
2. Mandla district.
3. Surguja district.
4. Bastar district.
5. Sardarpur Dhar, Kukshi and Manawar tahsils in Dhar District.
6. Barwani, Rajpur, Sendhawa, Bhikangaon, Khargone and Maheshwar tehsils in Khargone (West Nimar) district.
7. Khalwa Tribal Development Block of Harsud tahsil and Khaknar Tribal Development Block of Burhanpur Tahsil in Khandwa (East Nimar) district.
8. Sailana tahsil, Ralam district.
9. Betul tahsil (excluding Betul Community Development Block) and Bhainsdehi tahsil in Betul district.
10. Lakhanadon tahsil and Kurai Tribal Development Block of Seoni tahsil in Seoni district.
11. Baihar tahsil in Balaghat district.
12. Kesla Tribal Development Block of Hoshangabad tahsil in Hoshangabad district.

*Represents districts/sub-division/taluka/Block/Tehsils selected after 10-7-72

**Contiguous districts.

13. Pushparaigarh and Sohagpur tahsils, and Jaisingh Nagar Community Development Block of Sheohari tahsil in Shahdol district.
14. Kusumi Tribal Development Block of Gopatbans tahsils in Sidhi ditrict.
15. Jashpurnagar, Udaipur and Gharghoda tahsils and Kharsia Tribal Development Block of Raigarh tahsils in Raigarh district.
16. Katghora tahsils and Marwahi Tribal Development Block, Gorella Tribal Development Block and Gorella Community Development Block, and Kota Revenue Inspector Circle of Bilaspur tahsil in Bilaspur district.
17. Dondi Tribal Development Block of Balod tahsil in Durg district.
18. Manpur and Mohla Tribal Development Blocks and Chowki Community Development Block of Rajnandgaon tahsil in Rajnandgaon district.
19. Gariaband, Mainpur and Chhura Tribal Development Blocks of Bindranawagarh tahsil, and Sihawa Community Development block of Dhamtari tahsil in Raipur district.
20. Karshal Tribal Development Block of Sheopur tahsil in Morena district.
21. Tamia and Jamia Tribal Development Blocks, Patwari circle Nos. 63 to 68 and Nos 72 and 73, villages Secrgaon Khurd and Kirwani of Patwari Circle No- 62, villages Mainswari and Gaunc Parasia of Patwari Circle No. 69, and village Bamhani of Patwari Circle No. 97 of Chhindwara Tahsil; Harrai Tribal Development Block and Patwari Circle Nos 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 41 to 44, 48, 49, 50-B and 60 of Amarwara tahsil Bichhua Tribal Development Block and Patwari Circle Nos. 1 to 19, 25 to 30, 32 to 37, village Nandapur of Patwari Circle No. 20, villages Nilkantha and Dhandikhapa of Patwari Circle No. 24, villages Ramudhana, Silora and Jobai of Patwari Circle No. 31 and all villages, excluding village Muli of Patwari Circle No. 39 of Saunsar tahsil of Chhindwara district.

Technical know-how to cut Solar Power Cost

1491. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to obtain from U.S. the technical know-how to cut solar power cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The present costs of electricity generated by solar photovoltaic cells is Rs. 120 per peak watt, which is rather high. It is necessary to bring down this cost and make it more competitive with other sources of power, if solar cells are to find application on a much larger scale, as desired. This reduction of cost will involve the development and indigenous production of low cost

solar grade silicon material; and, improvement in fabrication and process technologies for solar cells involving minimum loss and higher efficiencies. Government is concerned with supporting all these efforts; and, in this connection is keeping in touch with developments elsewhere in the world. It will obtain technology from abroad, if necessary and when available on suitable terms, to supplement and expedite the indigenous efforts at cost reduction.

Hindi Officers working on ad-hoc basis in Ministries

1492. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present term of the Hindi Officers working on ad hoc basis in various Ministries/attached offices was extended upto 31 December, 1981;

(b) whether the Department of Personnel has categorically stated that

they would not be willing to extend the time of the existing officers on *ad hoc* basis, if the formation of the cadre is not completed by the 31 December, 1981; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government for the formation of Cadre before 31 December, 1981 so that the existing officers are not affected adversely?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Reclassification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1493. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will take steps to reclassify Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (category) to help genuine persons to get the benefit as laid down in the Constitution; and

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some communities which are not socially, economically and even educationally backward are claiming the benefits meant for genuine Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. This is already receiving the attention of the Government.

(b) Some representations have been received against the appropriateness of continuing certain communities in the lists of S.Cs. and S.Ts. They are under examination along with all matters pertaining to the proposed comprehensive revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reservation of items for small scale Industries

1494. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain reserved items for the manufacture by small scale sector have been manufactured by medium and large scale industries; and

(b) if so, which are the items reserved for small scale sector being manufactured by medium and large scale industries and the names of the encroaching industries and companies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) and (b). After an item is reserved for production in the small scale sector, no fresh capacity is allowed to be created in the large and medium scale sector. However, the existing producers in the large and medium scale sector are allowed to continue their production although their maximum level of production is pegged in accordance with a prescribed procedure. At present there are 843 items reserved for production in the small scale sector and several of these items are being manufactured by small, medium and large scale units.

Bus accident in Mizoram

1495. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of victims due to bus accident which occurred in Mizoram on the 7th July, 1981;

(b) whether enquiry committee had been appointed to find out the cause of the accident;

(c) if so, the details of the report submitted by the enquiry committee; and

(d) the details of the assistance provided to the affected families for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) 32 passengers died and 19 were injured.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(d) Immediate ex-gratia relief of Rs. 1000/- to each bereaved family and Rs. 500/- to each injured person was sanctioned by the Mizoram Government.

Mysterious death of a boy of Chuna Mandi Paharganj, New Delhi

1496. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO;

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI;

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police Department of Delhi had enquired about the mysterious death of a boy, Prem Lal of Chuna Mandi, Paharganj, New Delhi who had disappeared from his house on June 2, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b). On 2-6-81 Shri Managal Din of Paharganj reported that his son Prem (a) aged about 7½ years was missing. Later, on 11-6-81 he suspected that someone had kidnapped his son and accordingly a case FIR No. 790 under Section 364 IPC was registered at Police Station Paharganj.

On 8-6-1981 a dead body of a boy was found in the Aram Bagh Qrs. under construction, in the area of Police Station Paharganj. The dead body was in a highly de-composed condition and was, therefore, disposed of.
1548 LS—8.

The deceased was subsequently identified as the missing boy Prem Lal. Section 302 IPC has been added in the case, and the case is under investigation. The Assistant Sub-Inspector who was entrusted with the investigation of the case has been placed under suspension for negligence of duty. The Station House Officer and the Assistant Commissioner of Police have been transferred to ensure fair and independent investigation.

Organisations Receiving Foreign Funds

1497. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following organisations have been and are receiving funds from foreign countries i.e. (i) Academy of Gandhian Studies, Hyderabad/Tirupati, (ii) Gandhi Peace Centre, Hyderabad/Tirupati/New Delhi, (iii) Society for Development of Rural Sericulture industry, Tirupati, (iv) Society for Developing Gramdan, Govindpur/Mirzapur (U. P.), (v) Agrindue Institute, Govindpur/Mirzapur, and (vi) Banwasi Sewa Ashram, Govindpur/Mirzapur (U.P.).

(b) if so, how much money has been received by each of these institutions; and

(c) whether the leading members of these institutions are also office-bearers of Gandhi Peace Foundation and Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD)?

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

(c) There are certain members of these organisations who are also office-bearers of Gandhi Peace Foundation and Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development. A list showing the names of office bearers of these organisations is enclosed.

Statement

The amount of Foreign contributions received by these organisations during 1978 to 1980

Sl. No.	Name of organisation	Amount of foreign contribution (In Rupees)			Remarks
		1978	1979	1980	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i)	Academy of Gandhian Studies, Hyderabad/Tirupati	5,57,706	1,79,100	6,32,720	
(ii)	(a) Gandhi Peace Centre, Hyderabad/Tirupati	..	..	6,43,918	
	(b) Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi	90,142	1,13,636	5,790	
(iii)	Society for Development of Rural Seri-Culture Industry, Tirupati	63,02,780	1,09,93,928	24,69,584	
(iv)	Society for Developing Gramdan, Govindpur/Mirzapur (U.P.)	4,60,919	2,79,194	..	
(v)	Agrindue Institute, Govindpur/Mirzapur	..	..	..	This organisation does not figure on records of this Ministry.
(vi)	Banwasi Sewa Ashram, Govindpur/Mirzapur	38,91,445	19,61,715	37,96,030	

List of showing the Names of office Bearers of these organisations

Sl. No.	Name of organisation	Name of office-bearers
1	2	3
1	Academy of Gandhian Studies, Hyderabad/Tirupati	1. Shri K. S. Achari—Chairman 2. Shri G. Sivaramamurthy—Secretary
2	Gandhi Peace Centre, Hyderabad/Tirupati	1. Shri Radhakrishna—Chairman 2. Shri G. Sivaramamurthy—Member Trustee
3	Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi	1. Shri R. R. Diwaker—Chairman 2. K. S. Radhakrishna—Secretary 3. Shri D. Ramchandran Petui—Joint Secretary 4. Shri Ram Lal Parikh—Treasurer
4	Society for Development of Rural Seri-Culture Industry, Tirupati	1. Shri Radhakrishna—Chairman 2. Shri G. Sivaramamurthy—Secretary 3. Shri G. L. Kanthan—Treasurer
5	Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD), New Delhi	1. Shri Radhakrishna—President 2. Shri Panna Lal Dasgupta—Vice-President 3. Shri Dr. Balbhadra Prasad—Treasurer 4. Shri A. C. Sen—General Secretary
6	Society for Developing Gramdan, Govindpur/Mirzapur	1. Shri Prembhai—Secretary
7	Banwasi Sewa Ashram, Govindpur/Mirzapur U.P.	1. Shri Vichitra Narayan Sharma—Chairman 2. Shri Prembhai—Secretary

Unemployed Graduates

1498. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that a number of unemployed graduates have not gone to Employment Exchanges to register their names and the number of those unregistered graduates is more than the registered ones; and

(b) what steps Government have taken and propose to take to eradicate the problem of unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Information regarding the number of unemployed graduates who have not gone to Employment Exchanges to register their names is not available.

According to estimates presented in the Sixth Plan document the number of unemployed graduates (including diploma holders) was 10.09 lakhs at the beginning of 1980.

The number of graduate job-seekers (including diploma holders in engineering) who were registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country was 15.06 lakhs on 31st December, 1979 and 16.14 lakhs on 31st December, 1980.

(b) The steps Government have taken and propose to take to tackle the problem of unemployment are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

Steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to tackle the problem of unemployment

One of the major objectives of the Sixth Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of unemployment and poverty. Some of the steps which have been taken or proposed to be taken during the Sixth Plan are indicated below:

(i) The Plan envisages the creation of substantial employment opportunities. The integrated Rural Development Programme has been ex-

tended to all the blocks in the country. About 1.5 crore families would be benefited during 1980-85 by this programme and brought above the poverty line.

(ii) A National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) has already been launched to provide wage employment particularly during the slack agricultural season. About 30 to 40 crore man-days per year would be generated by the programme.

(iii) The plan allocations for small scale, Khadi and Village industries, sectors which provide the largest number of jobs in the rural areas next to agriculture have been increased. Programmes of assistance for the development of Khadi and Village and Small Industries including handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture etc. are expected to benefit an additional 90 lakh persons during the plan period.

(iv) A scheme to train 2 lakh rural youth every year for equipping them for self-employment and subsequently assisting them in setting up their own ventures (TRYSEM) has been launched.

(v) An important feature of the Plan is the decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation proposed to be adopted. The District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils proposed to be set up would draw up strategies and plans for employment generation in the districts based on the scientific utilisation of local resources. The Councils will be provided with appropriate professional support and be actively assisted by the District Employment Exchanges, District Industries Centres, District Agricultural Offices, Lead Banks and others in their task. A National Level Guidance Committee for organising this work has already been set up by the Planning Commission. The District Councils have also been set up so far in the States of Gujarat and Karnataka

and Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(vi) A new deal for the self-employed is another important feature of the Sixth Plan. The Plan proposes a package of policy measures, consisting of guidance, credit facilities, training, marketing and other measures for promoting self-employment of individuals and groups of individuals.

Indian Scientists Working in Western Countries

1499. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Scientists and experts in different fields working in Western countries;

(b) the details thereof and the total loss to the country;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop brain-drain from the country;

(d) whether Government propose to consider the question of improving the conditions of scientists in our country in order to minimise brain-drain; and

(e) whether there is any special scheme for attracting the Indian scientists abroad to bring them back to serve the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The exact figure is not known. According to the particulars in the "Indian Abroad Register" maintained by the CSIR on a voluntary basis for enrolling persons with overseas study/training, research/employment etc. the number of doctors, engineers, technologists and scientists who did not report their return to India was 10,746 as on 1-1-1981. Countrywise break-up from the Register is attached. No material is available which indicates the total loss to the country.

(c) to (e) There are a number of schemes in operation as follows:—

The Scientists' Pool Scheme operated by CSIR provides for temporary placement to Scientists, Technologists, Doctors, etc., with high academic records, while they are looking for permanent employment.

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

Financial assistance is also rendered by nationalised banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

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

Apart from increased investment in the S & T sector, the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages several measures such as intensification of research in high priority areas, formation of a rural corps of young professionals, schemes for S & T for weaker sections, special programmes for women and young scientists, utilisation of expertise in professional and scientific bodies, setting up of State Council for S & T and Information System for S & T.

The scheme of supernumerary appointments is in operation in some organisations for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

The scheme for the Transfer of Know-how through Expatriate Nationals (TOKEN) has been initiated under which professional men

and women, who have achieved prominence in their fields and have settled abroad, are being invited on a voluntary basis for short technical assignments for the transfer of know-how to selected institutions.

—Research Schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed

by different agencies and thus generate employment.

—The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet has constituted a Task Force to examine the question of utilising the expertise of the Scientists/Technologists working abroad.

Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel in Western Countries who have not reported return as on January 1, 1981

Subject	U.S.A.	Canada	UK	West Germany	Other European Countries	Total
Science	1,965	409	637	223	349	3,583
Techno'ogv	202	26	220	121	38	607
Engineering	1,768	285	1,480	605	232	4,370
Medicine	482	98	1,482	39	85	2,186
TOTAL	4,147	818	3,819	988	704	10,746

Setting up of Cement Industry in Palayam, Tamil Nadu

1500. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamilnadu Government has sent a proposal for letter of intent for a Cement factory at Palayam, Veda sandur Taluk; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) The Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation Ltd., a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking, submitted a proposal for setting up of a cement factory at Palayam in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The application was rejected prima facie. The Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation Ltd. have represented

against this decision. The representation is under consideration.

Extension of Employees State Insurance Scheme to Sugar and other Seasonal Factories

1501. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Scheme is being extended to sugar factories and other seasonal factories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The proposal for the present is to extend the ESI scheme to sugar factories.

(b) The details of the scheme are yet to be finalised.

Increase in Prices of Inputs for Cement Industries

1502. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the increase in prices of various inputs required for the cement industries;

(b) whether the recent increase in prices in the case of producers and consumers of cement were commensurate with the escalation cost of inputs; and

(c) whether the increase in prices of cement will hamper the building activity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) An increase of Rs. 34.74 per tonne of cement in the retention price to compensate the cement producers for the increase in the cost of inputs was allowed effective from 3-5-81.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Increase in the price of cement may marginally affect building activity.

Refixation of Priorities and Reallocation of funds for Rural Development

1503. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government regarding refixation of priorities and greater allocation of funds, particularly for the rural development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision, if any, taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No Sir, there is no proposal for any change in the priorities or allocation of funds for rural development already indicated in the Sixth Five Year Plan document.

(b) Does not arise.

गंगानगर जिले में रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा अपने हाथ में ली गई नई सड़कों

1504. श्री मनकल सिंह चौधरी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा गंगानगर जिले में जिन सड़कों को अपने नियंत्रण में लिया गया है उनके नाम क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या इन सड़कों का निर्माण और रख-रखाव उचित ढंग से हो रहा है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) गंगानगर जिले में रक्षा मंत्रालय ने कोई भी सड़क अपने नियंत्रण में नहीं ली है। फिर भी नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय के अधीन सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड द्वारा इस जिले की कुछ सड़कें सुधार तथा रख-रखाव के लिए नियंत्रण में ली गई हैं। इन सड़कों के ब्यौरे बताना वांछनीय नहीं होगा।

(ख) जी हां।

Committee on Industrial Development in Delhi

1505. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High powered Committee has been set up by Government to review the various schemes for development of industries in Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) what is the composition of the Committee and by what time the Committee will submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The Lt. Governor of Delhi

has appointed a Coordination Committee to ensure, inter alia, the systematic development of industries in the Union Territory. The composition of the Committee and its precise functions are indicated in the order annexed herewith.

No time limit has been prescribed for submission of the Committee's report.

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES,
DELHI ADMINISTRATION COP-
BUILDING, KASHMERE GATE,
DELHI

F.4(18)/81/DI/Ping|13927

Dated, the 20-6-81

ORDER

With a view to ensure effective implementation of the various plant schemes undertaken by the Directorate of Industries for the systematic development of industries in the Union Territory of Delhi, the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi has been pleased to constitute a Co-ordination Committee as under:—

1. Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, Delhi—Chairman.
2. Vice-Chairman, D.D.A.—Member.
3. Commissioner, M.C.D., Town Hall, Delhi—Member
4. Secretary (Land and Building), Delhi Admn. Delhi—Member
5. Chief Engineer, P.W.D., New Delhi—Member.
6. Secretary (Industries), Delhi Administration, Delhi—Member-Secretary.
7. A representative of the Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
8. Secretary, Urban Arts Commission, whenever Urban Arts Commission is concerned—To be invited as and when necessary.

Functions of the Committee—

The Committee would review the progress of various schemes and inter-departmental difficulties in the smooth implementation of the schemes. The Committee would also:—

1. Study the trend of industrial growth in Delhi.
2. Formulate a policy for the dispersal of industries in the context of the growth of congested population centres, establishment of J.J. and Resettlement colonies and development of some pockets for industrial activity.
3. Recommend Parameters within which the industrial policy framework should operate in future in view of the constraints and compulsions that are there in the setting up of industries in Delhi.
4. In the light of above, identify groups/categories of industries which should be allowed to develop in the Union Territory.

Sd/- M. K. BEZBORUAH,
Secretary (Industries),
Delhi Administration Delhi

No. F.4(18)/81-DI/Ping|13928—32

Dt. 20-6-81

मोदी उद्योग समूह

1506. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोदी उद्योग समूह में कुल कितने एकक हैं और वे कब और कहां शुरू किये गये थे ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक उद्योग में कितनी धनराशि लगी है ?

उद्योगमंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त लिबारी):

(क) और (ख) मोदी समूह के 14 उपक्रम एकाधिकार प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 26 (द्वारा

20 (क) के पहले हुए] के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं। इन उद्योगों के नाम प्रो. डा. श्री हरिहर सिंह लिखित हैं :-

उपक्रम का नाम	31-12-79 को (रु. लाखों में)
1. आनन्द ट्रेडर्स (फर्म)	उ० नि०
2. एसोसिएटेड ट्यूब वेल (इंडिया) प्रा० लि०	98.41
3. चिरंजी लाल अंगनमल (फर्म)	उ० नि०
4. इन्डोफिल कैमिकल्स लि०	799.01
5. मोदी इंडस्ट्रीज लि०	3074.47
6. मोदी रबर लि०	575.48
7. मोदी स्पिननिंग एंड बीविंग मिल्स कं० लि०	3496.75
8. मोदी ट्रेडिंग एंड इंडस्ट्रियल सिडीकेट प्रा० लि०	27.74
9. मोदीपॉन लि०	3282.69
10. पटियाला फ्लोर मिल्स कं० लि०	138.12
11. सेठ चिरंजी लाल मुल्ता नेमिल आर० बी० (फर्म)	उ० नि०
12. सूरज प्रकाश आनन्द प्रकाश (फर्म)	उ० नि०
13. मिनफाइबर सेल्स कारपोरेशन (फर्म)	उ० नि०
14. मोदी कारपेट लि०	1215.21

एक नवराज जानकारी इगट्टी की जा रही है तथा समा पटन पर रब दी जाएगी ।

Shortage of Cement in Delhi

1507. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of cement in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cement bags are available in the black-market at a heavy premium; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to check black-marketing of cement during the last three months and the number of traders arrested as a result thereof during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) and (b) There is a general shortage of cement in the country including the Union Territory of Delhi. In such circumstances, possibilities of black-marketing in cement cannot be ruled out.

(c) Cement is a statutorily controlled commodity. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments/ Union Territories who are fully competent under the Essential Commodities Act to deal with such complaints. The State Governments have also been advised of the need to devise effective scheme for control over public sale and distribution of cement. Delhi Administration have reported that a constant watch is being kept by the Enforcement Staff and Special Cell, Crime Branch of the Delhi Police on unscrupulous elements. As and when

any information is received by Delhi Administration, raids are conducted. As a result of the raids 19 persons were arrested and about 2,000 bags of cement were seized and confiscated.

Migration of Rural Population to Towns

1508. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a rapid increase in the migration of the rural population to the towns; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop the neglect of rural areas and arrest the migration of the rural population?

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

(a) Based on the quick tabulation system, rural-urban distribution of the population of the country excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir, as recorded at the 1981 Census, have been provisionally computed as follows:

Total population—650,140,676.

Rural Population—501,952,169.

Urban Population—156,188,507.

The country continues to be predominantly rural though the percentage of urban population to total population has been increasing from decade to decade. It was 17.62 in 1951, 18.26 in 1961, 20.22 in 1971 and 23.73 in 1981. Consequently, the percentage of rural population was 82.38 in 1951, 81.74 in 1961, 79.78 in 1971 and 76.27 in 1981.

The decline in the percentage of rural population may be due to the following factors: rural-urban migration, growth of population in the already existing urban units and shift of population from rural to urban consequent on some places becoming urban based on criteria for urbanisation.

The extent of rural-urban migration will be known after the analysis of migration data collected in the 1981 census. Tabulation of 1981 Census data is in progress and this analysis will be taken up on its completion.

(b) There is no neglect of rural areas. The Government have introduced the programmes of (1) Integrated Rural Development (2) Training of rural youth for self-employment (3) National Rural Employment Programme (4) Khadi & Village Industries, for maximising employment opportunities in the rural areas. So far as the steps concerning the arrest of the migration of the rural population is concerned, one of the steps taken is to increase the rate of growth of Small and Medium Towns so as to enable them to act as growth and service centres for the rural hinterland. With this object in view, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns was formulated during 1979-80. The objective of the scheme is to reduce the rate of migration from rural areas, to subserve the rural hinterland and to improve the living conditions of the urban poor in the small and medium towns. Under the scheme, it is proposed to develop about 231 towns upto the end of the Sixth Plan, by providing Central loan assistance for selected items of development to the State Governments and Union Territories on a matching basis.

राज्यों में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन

1509. श्री नरसिंह सकवाना : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 सूत्री कार्य क्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं और उनके क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को क्या निर्देश

जारी किये गये और इन्हें कब जारी किया गया था ; और

(ग) गत वर्ष के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई और क्या सरकार उससे संतुष्ट है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चहलान) :

(क) 1977 के आरम्भ तक 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी प्रगति हुई थी, ज० सरकार बदल जाने के साथ इस कार्यक्रम का प्रचालन बन्द हो गया । इस कार्यक्रम को 1980 के आरम्भ से फिर से शुरू किया गया है और इसे पुरजोर तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस कार्यक्रम की विभिन्न मंदां के लिए पर्याप्त वित्तीय व्यवस्था की गई है । इसके आलावा राज्य सरकारों ने इस कार्यक्रम को प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उपयुक्त नीति सम्बन्धी उपाय और आवश्यक प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही की है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से जुलाई, 1975 में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वित करने का अनुरोध किया गया था । बाद में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऋण-राहत की व्यवस्था के बारे में अगस्त, 1975 में और राष्ट्रीय परमिट जारी करने के लिए अक्टूबर, 1975 में विशिष्ट मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किये गये थे ।

जैसा कि बताया जा चुका है, 1980 के आरम्भ से इस कार्यक्रम को फिर से शुरू किया गया है तथा वार्षिक योजनाओं और 1980-85 की छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना को तैयार करने में इसे पूरी तरह से ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

(ग) 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में पिछले वर्ष काफी प्रगति हुई थी ।

Pilferage of Cement in Shakurbasti Railway Siding

1510. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pilferage of cement has been taking place at the Shakurbasti railway siding in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the enquiry made in this regard; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) to (c). Delhi Administration have reported that 4 cases of pilferage of cement from Railway Siding Shakurbasti have been registered. These cases are under investigation/trial. 23 persons have been arrested in this connection.

Survey of High Density of wind for Windmills to Compete with Diesel Pump-Sets

1511. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy has found out that a windmill can compete favourably with diesel pumpsets over a period of five years working;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Department have through survey found out that fairly high density of wind is available in many parts of the country which can be gainfully utilised for irrigation, Rabi and Kharif sowing;

(c) whether the survey has included the State of Orissa and if so, what is the month to month density of air found; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up wind mills in Orissa and if

so, when and whether an attempt has been made to make such mills so economical that the common cultivators in a group can have them installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Studies that have been conducted to assess the economics of the use of wind energy for irrigation in small farms, have indicated that windmills can compete favourably with diesel pumpsets if the total costs incurred on their operation are compared over 5-10 years period of operation. However, this would de-

i) Average wind energy density during the year

Gopalpur : 4.4 kwh/m²/per day

Puri : 7.4 kwh/m²/per day

ii) Average wind energy density during January :

Gopalpur : 0.9 kwh/m²/per day

Puri : 1.3 kwh/m²/per day

iii) Average wind energy density during July :

Gopalpur : 6.7 kwh/m²/per day

Puri : 9.8 kwh/m²/per day

iv) Average wind energy density during windy period :

Gopalpur

(March/August) : 3.5 kwh/m²/per day

Puri

(March/September) : 4.4 kwh/m²/per day

(d) A widespread field demonstration programme for different types of windmills has been initiated to gain experience before embarking upon or recommending large scale utilisation. Prototypes of water-pumping windmills are being installed at several locations in the country, including Orissa.

Government have announced various fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation allowance, exemption from excise duty, loans on suitable terms, etc. to promote production and utilisation of renewable energy devices and systems, including windmills. Further, State Governments have been asked to exempt these devices from such local levies as sales tax, octroi, etc. Subsidies

pend on wind speeds, depth of water table, crepping patterns, irrigation requirements etc. at a given location.

(b) In surveys conducted an assess the wind energy potential in the country, fairly high wind energy densities have been measured at locations which are either on the coast line or in the peninsular region and in Saurashtra, Western Rajasthan and parts of Central India. These locations would be acceptable for grid-connected power generation, or for irrigation during summer and the kharif season.

(c) Wind energy densities measured at Gopalpur and Puri in the State of Orissa, are as follows:—

are also being provided through various Central and State Government Programmes for installation of such water pumping devices as windmills by small and marginal farmers.

Vigilance Body for pending cases in Courts

1512. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent conference of State Chief Secretaries had suggested vigilance body for the judiciary;

(b) whether the conference had also suggested that cases could be decided by executive magistrate to reduce the backlog of undecided cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). No recommendations to this effect were made by the Conference.

(c) Does not arise.

Levy of Sales-tax on Match Boxes in Delhi

1513. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not levying sales tax on both wooden and card board match boxes in the Union Territory; of Delhi;

(b) whether this has led to large scale smuggling of card board and wooden match-boxes from Delhi into adjoining States; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent Delhi becoming a dumping ground for match boxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that sales of hand-made matches were exempted from sales tax with effect from 20-10-78 in the public interest, hand made matches being a cottage industry. Sales of matches other than hand made matches are, however, liable to tax @ 4 per cent. According to the Delhi Administration, no distinction for sales purposes has been drawn between wooden and card-board match boxes.

(b) The Delhi Administration has stated that some complaints were received regarding the misuse of concession of exemption from sales tax given to hand made matches.

(c) The Administration has stated that the question of reimposing sales

tax on hand-made matches is under consideration, as a preventive measure to obviate the possibility of illicit trade through Delhi.

Revision of Pension Act of 1871

1514. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to revise the Pension Act of 1871; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to revise the Pensions Act of 1871. However, Government have introduced a Bill to amend the Pensions Act of 1871 in the Rajya Sabha on 18-8-1981 with a view to (i) extending the provisions of the Pensions Act to the territories which immediately before the 1st November, 1956 were comprised in Part 'B' States and (ii) enable a pensioner to nominate a person who may receive payment of the arrears of pension remaining undrawn at the time of his death.

Setting up of a group for preparation of Regional Plans for Tribal Regions

1515. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on Tribal Development during Medium Term Plan 1978-83 recommended for setting up a Group by the Planning Commission for Regional Plans for three tribal regions in the middle India to prepare the regional plans for their development;

(b) if so, the recommendations therefor;

(c) whether the Group has been constituted as recommended by the Working Group; and

(d) if not yet, whether the proposed suggested Group will be constituted comprising of representatives of the regions and the concerned State Government and the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The Working Group on Tribal Development for the Medium Term Plan 1978—83 recommended the preparation of Regional Plans for Tribals Regions in the Middle India. The draft Plan 1978—83 was however, not finalised. Thereafter it was decided to frame a afresh Five Year Plan for 1980—85. The Working Group on Tribal Development constituted prior to the formulation of 1980-85 Plan has not specifically reiterated the previous Working Group's suggestions.

The Tribal sub-plan is also a regional plan and a sectoral Plan for the benefit of tribals and tribal areas with appropriate popular and administrative mechanism. This arrangement covers all the States having large tribal concentration.

Tension in Assam and Meghalaya Border

1516 **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact of growing tension in the areas at Inter State border Assam-Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far for maintaining *status quo*, peace and security in those border areas; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). Government are aware of the boundary problems between Assam and Meghalaya. In April, 1979 both the State Governments agreed to settle boundary problems through bilateral negotiations and where necessary take the assistance of Survey of India and promote a feeling of confidence and security among people living in border areas.

Gadgil Formula

1517. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States and Union Territories are kept outside the Gadgil Formula on Central assistance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of such States and Union Territories;

(c) whether the Sixth Scheduled Areas come under these States and Union Territories;

(d) if so, why the Fifth Scheduled Areas of the States are kept within the purview of the Gadgil formula; and

(e) whether Government will examine the implication of the provisions relating to these tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The Gadgil Formula of Central assistance covers all States (including those covered under Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution) but is not applicable to Union Territories whose Plans are fully financed as a part of the Central Budget. Under this Formula out of the total assistance allocable to States, certain amounts are pre-empted for eight special category States (which include Himachal Pradesh under the Fifth Schedule and Assam and Meghalaya under the Sixth Schedule) on the basis of their requirements as assessed by the Planning Commission. The balance

amount of Central assistance is allocated to the remaining 14 non-special category States (which cover remaining States under the Fifth Schedule) on the basis of specific criteria.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up a Legal Cell to review Laws relating to environment

1518. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Environment proposes to set up a legal cell to review and plug loopholes in the laws relating to environment;

(b) whether this legal expert cell will also codify the environment laws;

(c) whether there are at present more than 350 laws having direct or indirect bearing on environmental protection;

(d) whether a high level committee for recommending the legislation and administrative machinery for environmental protection has called for a comprehensive review of two prominent Central Acts;

(e) if so, whether this has been accepted by the Government; and

(f) the other recommendations made by this high level committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Committee for recommending legislative measures and administrative machinery for ensuring environmental protection has recommended to Government that the Department of Environment should have a legal wing which would enable it to review on a continuing and systematic basis existing environmental legislation and suggest areas where new legislation would be required. This recommendation is under examination of the Government.

(c) According to a compilation prepared by the Department of Science and Technology for the Committee, there are over 200 Central and State Laws which have a bearing (direct or indirect) on the general area of environmental protection.

(d) The Committee has recommended that a careful review of the Insecticides Act and the Water Pollution Act be made.

(e) The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

(f) The other recommendations made by the Committee are also under consideration of the Government.

Study into demand projection of Colour T.V.

1519. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered a fresh internal study into the demand projection for colour T.V. sets before it takes final decision in this regard?

(b) if so, when the report of this study team is likely to be received;

(c) the main reasons for setting up the study committee;

(d) whether earlier committees had strongly recommended the same; and

(e) by what time Government are likely to take a final decision?

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

(b) The report of the study group constituted by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is likely to be submitted by the end of September, 1981.

(c) This study follows the contention of TV manufacturers that the

demand for colour TV sets will be much more than that estimated by the inter departmental working group in, June, 1980.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The decision will be taken after the study group submits its report.

क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि कार्यालय, पटना के लिये भवन

1520. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि कार्यालय, पटना के पास न तो अपना कोई भवन है और न वहां कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को आवास देने की कोई व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए अब तक सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अम मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग). क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि, पटना का कार्यालय इस समय किराए के भवन में स्थित है। तथापि, यह निर्णय किया गया है कि उक्त कार्यालय के लिए भवन का निर्माण किया जाये और इसके लिए जमीन प्राप्त कर ली गई है। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह

प्राक्कलन तैयार करें और इस की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

संसद सदस्यों तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों को स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन

1521. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिए पेंशन हेतु आय की शर्तों को हटाए जाने पर स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संसद् सदस्यों और राज्य विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों ने पेंशन के लिए अभ्यावेदन भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन संसद् सदस्यों और विधान सभा सदस्यों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने 31 जुलाई, 1981 तक पेंशन के लिए अभ्यावेदन भेजे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनमें से कुछ को पेंशन मंजूर कर दी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम राज्य-वार क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) ऐसे बाकी लोगों को पेंशन मंजूर न करने के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे मामलों में सरकार द्वारा कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) से (ङ) : एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राज्यवार व्यौरा

संसद सदस्यों/राज्य विधान सभा के सदस्यों के मामले

वे मामले जिनमें राज्य सरकारों से पेंशन रिपोर्टों का सत्यापन प्राप्त हो गया है और 1.8.1980 से सम्मान पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है :—

क्रम सं०	संसद सदस्य का नाम	राज्य जिस से वह संबंधित है
1.	प्रो० एन० जी रंगा	आन्ध्र प्रदेश
2.	श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा	बिहार
3.	श्री रामानन्द यादव	बिहार
4.	श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा	बिहार
5.	श्री रामावतार शास्त्री	बिहार
6.	श्री टी० आर० शर्मा	कर्नाटक
7.	श्री एन० के० भट्ट	मध्य प्रदेश
8.	श्री एस० के० वैशम्पायन	महाराष्ट्र
9.	श्री एस० एस० बर्गडितकार	महाराष्ट्र
10.	श्री दिगम्बर सिंह	उत्तर प्रदेश
11.	श्री जयराम वर्मा	उत्तर प्रदेश
12.	श्री आखण्डे राय	उत्तर प्रदेश
13.	श्री रामायण राय	उत्तर प्रदेश
14.	श्री भूपेश गुप्त	पश्चिमी बंगाल

[विधान सभा/विधान परिषद् के सदस्य]

1. श्री के० एल० महेन्द्र (विधान परिषद् सदस्य) आन्ध्र प्रदेश
2. श्री पी० रंगा रेड्डी (विधान सभा के सदस्य) आन्ध्र प्रदेश
3. श्री एम० सी० पैरमल (विधान परिषद् के सदस्य) कर्नाटक
4. श्री बलदेव सिंह आर्य (विधान सभा के सदस्य) उत्तर प्रदेश
5. श्री ए० बी० बेदागे (विधान सभा के सदस्य) कर्नाटक
6. श्री यशपाल (विधान सभा के सदस्य) पंजाब

ऐसे मामले जिनमें राज्य सरकारों से सत्यापन रिपोर्टें भेजने के लिये अनुरोध किया गया है और अनुस्मारक भेजे गए हैं तथा सम्मान पेंशन की स्वीकृत आदि से संबंधित भयली कार्यवाही उक्त रिपोर्टें प्राप्त होने पर की जाएगी ।

संसद सदस्य/विधान मंडल के सदस्य

क्रम संख्या विधान सभा/विधान परिषद के सदस्य का नाम राज्य जिससे वह संबंधित है

1. श्री मंगलतों अंगरौड़, संसद सदस्य आन्ध्र प्रदेश
2. श्री भोला प्रसाद, संसद सदस्य बिहार
3. श्री कमल नाथ झा, संसद सदस्य बिहार
4. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी, संसद सदस्य गोवा, दमण और दीव
5. श्री काजी जलील अन्वारी संसद सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश
6. श्री एम. बासवराज्जा, संसद सदस्य कर्नाटक
7. एम. कुमारन, संसद सदस्य केरल
8. श्री बी. एम. देशमुख, संसद सदस्य महाराष्ट्र
9. श्री सुरेन्द्र महली, संसद सदस्य उड़ीसा
10. श्री एम. कल्याणसुन्दरम, संसद सदस्य तमिलनाडु
11. श्री लल्लन शुक्ल, विधान परिषद सदस्य बिहार
12. श्री रमेश झा, विधान सभा सदस्य बिहार
13. श्री जसवंत सिंहधन सिंह जी० चौहान संसद सदस्य गुजरात
14. श्री के. बी. सुरेन्द्र नाथ, विधान सभा सदस्य केरल
15. श्री के. करुणाकरन, विधान सभा सदस्य केरल
16. श्री एस. बी. देवताले, विधान सभा सदस्य महाराष्ट्र
17. श्री भगवती सिंह विशारद, विधान सभा सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश
18. श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह, विधान सभा सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश
19. श्री जैड, ए. अहमद, विधान परिषद सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश
20. श्री मन्मोहन हजरा, विधान सभा सदस्य पश्चिम बंगाल

Number of Industries in the country where E.P.F. Scheme is applicable

1522. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of such industries in the country as on 1st January, 1981 in which the employees provident fund scheme was applicable in accordance with the rules alongwith their names and details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have stated that as on 1-1-1981, there are 163 industries which have been brought within the purview of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The names of such industries with the date of application are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2707/81/

राजस्थान को सीमेंट की सप्लाई

1523. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए सीमेंट की मासिक आवश्यकता कितनी है ;

(ख) राजस्थान ने 1 जनवरी, 1980 के जुलाई, 1981 की अवधि में मास-वार कितने सीमेंट की मांग की और इस मांग पर उसे वास्तव में कितने सीमेंट की सप्लाई की गई, और

(ग) राजस्थान में के अनुसार सीमेंट सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त : तिवारी)) : (क) और (ख) राज्यों को सीमेंट का आवंटन तथा प्रेषण त्रैमासिक आधार पर किया जाता है। राजस्थान सरकार ने हानही में मूचित किया है कि उनकी आवश्यकता प्रति मास निम्नाह 3.50 लख मी० टन होगी। वर्ष 1980 की प्रथम दो तिमाहियों में राजस्थान राज्य को आवंटित तथा भेजी गई गई सीमेंट की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :—

अवधि	आवंटन (मी० टनों)	भेजी गई मात्रा (मी० टनों)
प्रथम तिमाही (जनवरी-मार्च, 81).	167,500	126,000
दूसरी तिमाही (अप्रैल-जून, 81)	140,200	157,100

(ग) राज्य को सीमेंट की कम पूर्ति

करने का मुख्य कारण देश में उपलब्धता है

जो बिजनी कोयले की कमी पूर्ति सम्बन्धी

बाह्य अड़चनों के कारण है।

Supply of Cement to Chinchwad (Pune)

1524. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pimpri Chinchwad (Pune) is a fast developing Industrial Area in Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is true that there is no adequate arrangement for supply of cement to the Industries and the Municipality;

(c) whether as a result progress of many important construction works is held up for months together; and

(d) whether Government of Maharashtra has brought these handicaps to the notice of the Ministry and appealed for help?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra have reported that arrangements exist for distribution of cement to the small scale industrial units through cement dealers and processing units get cement direct from the manufacturers. The municipalities are reported to be getting cement direct from the factories against allotments made by the State Government

(c) and (d). There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including Maharashtra and to this extent it is possible that some of the developmental activities in the State might have been affected adversely. The Government of Maharashtra have been requesting for increased allocation of cement to the State. Increased allocation to the States including the State of Maharashtra will be possible only when the availability position of cement in the country improves for which every effort is being made.

Amendment to Indian Boilers regulation

1525. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the representation from the President, Ichalkaranji Sizing Association

Ltd. Ichalkaranji, Distt. Kolhapur (Maharashtra) in this year regarding the amendment in regulations of Indian Boilers regulation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action Government has taken so far; and

(d) if no action taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In their representation, the President of the Ichalkaranji Sizing Association Ltd., has objected to the proposed amendments to regulations 7 and 391 of the Indian Boiler Regulations wherein it has been stipulated that for the purpose of registration of a second-hand boiler, where all the requisite documents are not furnished, and also for permitting old boilers (50 years or more) for further use, necessary tests including physical, chemical and metallographic tests are to be carried out.

These tests have been stipulated in the proposed amendments to regulations 7 and 391 of the said regulations by the Central Boilers Board, which is a statutory body, in order to assess the present condition and the suitability of such second-hand and old boiler for further use without sacrificing safety.

(c) The proposed amendments to regulations 7 and 391 were published in the Gazette of India, inviting objections/suggestions from the public as required by sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923). The objections/suggestions, which were received on the draft regulations within the specified period, are now under examination of the Central Boilers Board.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Computer in Collaboration with Foreign Firms

1526. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) which of the firms in private sector are contemplating the manufacture of computers in collaboration with some foreign firms;

(b) the equity participation the type of computers to be manufactured and the terms and conditions set

forth by these foreigners and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the stage at which the proposed ventures stand at present; and

(d) when the production is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

List of Manufacturers of Computer systems in organised sector with foreign collaboration

S No	Name of the Party	Product	Date of foreign collaboration Approval	Name of Collaborator	Foreign Equity, if any	Terms & Conditions of collaboration	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	M/s NELCO, Bombay,	High Speed Data Acquisition & control system	15-5-76	M/s Schumberger Ltd. France	40%	(i) No Lump-sum-payment (ii) No royalty payment (iii) Duration of agreement 10 years (iv) The company will export goods equivalent to 10% of the sales turn over	Party was issued an Industria Licence (EL) on 22-9-77 Started Production in June, 1980
2.	M/s ICIM, Bombay	Computer Systems	3-2-78	M/s International Computers Ltd, U.K.	40%	(i) Know-how fee : £ 100,000 (ii) Royalty : (a) £ 150/System for Software (b) £ 100/System for maintenance of software (The royalty shall be limited to the first 100 Systems (iii) Duration of agreement : 5 years	Party was issued IL on 7-4-79 Started Production in August, 1980

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	M/s Machinery Manufacturers Corpn Ltd, Calcutta	Microprocessor Based Data Processing Equipment	31-3-78 Amended 7-7-78	M/s CPU Computers Ltd, U.K.	Nil	(i) L mp-am know how Party was issued IL Fee : £ 60,000 on 30-3-79 (ii) Royalty : 2% on sales Production likely to be started very soon (iii) Duration of Agreement : 5 years (iv) 100% of production to be exported for the entire duration of agreement	
4	M/s Tata Burroughs	(a) Computer Systems (b) Serial Printers & Handlers	Under consideration	M/s Burroughs Corporation USA	50%	(i) Royalty of 10% is proposed on the sales of computers for a period of 10 years (ii) Foreign brand names are proposed to be used.	The case is under processing

Nationalisation of the Incheck and National Rubber

1527. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rubber Manufacturing Ltd. and Incheck Tyres Ltd. had been incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, the losses occurred till to date; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI).

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cumulative losses incurred by the Incheck Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. (after charging interest and depreciation) till the end of June, 1981 are reportedly as under:—

(provisional figures)
(in lakh rupees)

Incheck Tyres Ltd	2268.35
National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.	1517.31

(c) The main reasons for incurring heavy losses inter-alia are:—

(i) critical power situation;

(ii) high incidence of interest burden as the units are being run solely on borrowed funds;

(iii) poor condition of plant and machinery;

(iv) management deficiency and lack of work culture;

(v) increase in cost of production on account of raw material price increase etc.

Supply of Cement to Karnataka

1528. SHRI B. V. DESAI. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has urged the centre to

allot 25 per cent more cement to Karnataka on incremental value basis;

(b) if so, whether Karnataka Government had sought 75 per cent more cement on an incremental value basis in view of the exemptions given to cement industries from power cut;

(c) if so, whether the Centre had allotted only 50 per cent and the State was pressing another 25 per cent more; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government and by what time the Union Government is likely to supply the rest 25 per cent to the State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) to (d). State Government of Karnataka imposed general power cut on industries but exempted the cement factories in the State from the power cut. The State Government requested for allocation of 70 per cent of the increased production achieved as a result of exemption from power cut to the State Government of Karnataka. In line with the general policy, the Central Government released 50 per cent incremental production to Karnataka State. Enhanced allocation to the States including State of Karnataka will be possible when the availability position of cement in the country improves for which every effort is being made.

Conference of State Chief Secretaries and I.G. of Police held in New Delhi

1529. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion for having a separate agency on the lines of the Vigilance Commission to oversee the performance of the judiciary has been suggested by the Chief Secretaries and Inspector Generals of Police during the month of July 1981 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made by the conference of the State Chief Secretaries;

(c) whether the Union Government has accepted their suggestions; and

(d) if so, how many of them have been implemented and accepted by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Periodical Conferences of Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police of the State Governments are held to review primarily the law and order situation in the different States in all its aspects. Law and order being a State subject, action on different matters based on the exchange of experiences at these Conferences is being taken by the State Governments. The proceedings of these Conferences are generally treated as confidential. As per the provisions of the Constitution, the State Governments are free to take such action as they consider appropriate on the various suggestions that arise in these Conferences.

The proceedings of the recent Conference are under finalisation and have not been communicated to the State Governments.

Joint Space Flight of Indian and Soviet Cosmonauts

1530. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Scientists are working out detail of the flight experiment programme for the proposed joint space flight of Indian and Soviet cosmonauts;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands;

(c) whether the Indian Government have since selected future spacemen for training the Soviet Union; and

(d) if so, their particulars?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The Soviet Union has offered to fly an Indian cosmonaut in space. We have agreed in principle. Details are being looked into.

Allocation to Punjab for Application of Science and Technology for Rural Development

1531. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the State of Punjab during the year 1981-82 for financing of schemes for application of science and technology for rural development; and

(b) the allocation made to research institutions engaged in scientific and industrial research of applied and fundamental nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Department of Science and Technology funds research projects based on proposals received from various Institutions or Scientific Agencies in the country after getting them referred by experts, through various funding schemes operated by the Department. Projects bearing on application of Science and Technology for Rural Development also receive support in this manner. There is no specific allocation institution-wise or state-wise made by the Department of Science and Technology for this purpose.

Radioactive Sediments Along East and West Coasts

1532. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether radioactive sediments along east and west coasts of India have been found;

(b) if so, their effect on the behaviour of the seabed; and

(c) their ecological impact on the coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). No abnormally radioactive sediments have been found along the east and west coasts of India. The presence of normal radioactivity in the sediments will not have any effect on the behaviour of the seabed, nor any significant ecological impact on the coastal areas.

Setting of Development Corporation in Punjab ..

1533. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up a Development Corporation for the ten mile border belt in Punjab during the current plan;

(b) if so, its broad outlines; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No Sir. Planning Commission has no such proposal under consideration.

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

Disparity in Pension to Ex-Army Personnel

1534. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the removal of disparity in the Pensions to the Ex-Army Personnel who retired before 1977 and thereafter;

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken in this regard and the extent

to which the disparity has been reduced; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which any steps would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pensioners who retired before 30-9-1977 are granted periodic relief at a rate which is 20 per cent higher than that admissible to those who retired subsequently. Besides, the former also get benefits in the shape of temporary increase, ad-hoc increase and ad-hoc relief, depending upon their date of retirement. To this extent the disparity in pension has been reduced.

(c) Does not arise.

..Midterm Appraisal of Sixth Plan

1535. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan has been carried out; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the motive of modification accepted in the Sixth Five Year Plan as a consequence of (i) Central Government (ii) State Governments?

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

(b) Does not arise.

उत्प्रवासी अधिक

1537. श्री केयूर भूषण :
श्री भोगन्दा झा :

क्या इस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ से बड़ी संख्या में

अमिक सुदूर राज्यों में जाकर कृषि तथा कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों में काम करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को उन क्षेत्रों की सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक स्थिति तथा उन भौगोलिक परिदेशों की जानकारी है, जहाँ से ग्रामीण अमिक अन्य विकसित क्षेत्रों में जाकर प्रायः बंधुआ मजदूरी के शिकार बन जाते हैं, की जानकारी है, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अध्ययन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अमिकों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्रवास के पैटर्न के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। अतः इन अमिकों की गतिविधि के साधनों, कारणों और निष्कर्षों के बारे में कोई वारतविक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Special Cell to Look after Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1538. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry decided to open a special cell for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to look after the development of these people;

(b) if so, when the proposed special cell is likely to be set up;

(c) whether there will be one cell or two cells—one for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately;

(d) whether his Ministry pursued with other Central Ministries to create special cells in the Ministries for Planning Programming and allocating funds and to send guidelines concerning their Ministries to the States for the component and sub-plan also;

(e) if so, the names of the Ministries which have so far created the cells therefor; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Separate Monitoring Cells headed by a Joint Director have been sanctioned, one each for the Scheduled Tribes Division and the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Development Division in the Ministry. The vacancies have been circulated and are likely to be filled up soon.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (f). As per the information received, special cells have been created in the Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation, Communications and Health and Family Welfare. The matter is being pursued with other relevant Ministries.

Industrial Development in Tribal Areas

1539. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry evolved the Industrial Policy based on forest and all categories of industries for tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy;

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to protect the interest of tribals where the major industries had been set up and the future major industries selected for these areas;

(d) the names of the tribal districts declared as industrial backward districts and selected by his Ministry for development of the areas therefor; and

(e) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the State regarding the industrialisation of these tribal districts and the policies for implementation and the names of the States followed the policies so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY):

(a) to (e). As part of Government's commitment to balanced regional development, policies and incentives have been formulated for industrial development of backward areas, including areas of tribal concentration.

Out of 246 districts identified as centrally backward for purposes of concessional finance from All-India Term Lending Institution, the list of 79 districts at statement I contains districts of tribal concentration.

Out of these 79 districts/areas mentioned above statement-II indicates the districts/areas identified as industrially backward for the purposes of Central Investment Subsidy.

To meet particular needs of areas of tribal concentration, Tribal Sub-Plans have been formulated within the plan outlay of 19 States and Union Territories covering all Scheduled areas and Tehsils/Blocks with more than 50 per cent tribal population concentration, except in the tribal majority States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli where the entire development plan is meant for Scheduled Tribes.

The Tribal Sub-Plans aim at total development effort of the identified areas including industrial development and for this purpose outlays from State Plans are supplemented by Centrally-sponsored and Central Schemes, financed by special Central assistance released by the Ministry of Home Affairs and institutional finance.

At the suggestion of Ministry of Home Affairs, Standing Committees are being set up in the Economic Ministries to ensure the protection of interests of scheduled tribes while deciding major investment decisions in tribal areas.

Promotional efforts for small industries in these tribal areas are undertaken by the Small Industries Development Organisations through a wide range of facilities and services, including technical support, guidance and training to entrepreneurs, especially from scheduled tribes, preparation of feasibility reports, processing and testing assistance etc.

In preparing Action Plans, the DICs have been advised to pay special attention to the increasing participation of backward sections in developmental programme specially those arranged for rural artisans for upgrading their skill, by providing improved tools and equipment and training facilities on stipend basis with subsidized provision for tool kits and construction of work sheds. In carrying out these programmes, DIC also makes use of funds available under IDR/TRYSEM programme also. In monitoring the DIC Programme, special entries are made regarding units set up by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and investment and employment generated thereof.

Statement I

List of Tribal Districts which are Industrially Backward (selected to qualify for Concessional Finance from the Financial Institutions)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 1. Khammam
2. Srikakulam
3. Warangal |
| 2. Assam | 1. Cachar
2. Goalpara
3. Kamrup
4. Nowgong
5. Lakhimpur |
| 3. Bihar | 1. Palamau
2. Santhal Parganas |
| 4. Gujarat | 1. Broach
2. Panchmahals
3. Sabarakantha |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh | 1. Chamba
2. Kangra
3. Lahaul & Spiti |
| 6. Kerala | 1. Cannanore
2. Malapuram
3. Trivandrum |
| 7. Karnataka | 1. Mysore
2. South Kanara |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh | 1. Balaghat
2. Bastar
3. Betul
4. Bilaspur
5. Chindwara
6. Dhar
7. Hoshangabad
8. Jabua
9. Khargone
10. Mandla
11. Morena
12. Raigarh
13. Raipur
14. Pajnandgaon
15. Ratlam
16. Seoni
17. Sidhi
18. Surgujal |
| 9. Maharashtra | 1. Chandrapur
2. Dhulia
3. Jalgaon
4. Nanded
5. Yeotma |
| 10. Manipur | All the 5 districts. |
| 11. Orissa | 1. Balasore
2. Kalahandi
3. Keonjhar
4. Koraput
5. Mayurbhanj |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 12. Rajasthan | 1. Banswara
2. Dungarpur
3. Sirohi
4. Udaipur |
| 13. Tamil Nadu | 1. Dharmapuri
2. North Arcot
3. South Arcot
4. Tiruchirapalli |
| 14. Tripura | All the 3 districts. |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh | 1. Gonda |
| 16. West Bengal * | 1. Bankura
2. Birbhum
3. Burdwan
4. Darjeeling
5. Hooghly
6. Jalpaiguri
7. Malda
8. Midnapur
9. Murshidabad
10. Purulia
11. West Dinajpur |
| 17. Andaman & Nicobar | Entire Area. |
| 18. Goa, Daman & Diu | Entire Area. |

Total districts=79

Statement—II

List of Tribal Districts which are Industrially Backward (selected to qualify for Central Investment Subsidy Scheme)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 1. Srikakulam

2. 8 blocks from Khammam district viz, Khammam, Thirumalapalem Kullur, Yellandu, Mothagudem Aswaraopeta, Puragampad and Bhadrachalam

3. 6 blocks from Warangal district viz., Mahabubabad, Narsampet, Hanamkonda, Ghanapur, Jangaon and Mulug ; |
| 2. Assam | 1. Cachar
2. Goalpara
3. Kamrup
4. Nowgong
5. New Lakhimpur |
| 3. Bihar | 1. Palamau
2. Santhal Parganas |
| 4. Gujarat | 1. Borach
2. Panchmahals |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh | 1. Chamba
2. Kangra |
| 6. Kerala | 1. Cannanore
2. Malapuram |
| 7. Karnataka | 1. Mysore |

- 8 Madhya Pradesh 1. 6 blocks from Bilaspur district viz. Korta, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Hilaspur).
 2. 3 blocks from Dhar district viz. Padnawar, Dhar and Naloha.
 3. 2 blocks from Jhabua district viz. Pethlawad and Meghnagar.
 4. 2 blocks from Khargone district viz. Mcheshwar and Barwana
 5. 2 blocks from Morena district viz. Norha and Jaura.
 6. 6 blocks from Raipur district viz. Bhatapara, Singa, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur), Abhanpur and Rajini.
 7. 2 blocks from Ratlam district viz. Ratlam and Jaura.
9. Maharashtra 1. Chandrapur
10. Manipur All the 5 districts.
14. Orissa 1. Ka ahandi
 2. Keonjhar
 3. Koraput
 4. Mayurbhanj
12. Rajasthan 1. Udaipur
13. Tamil Nadu 1. 7 taluks from Dharampuri district viz. Dharampuri, Palacode, Hosur, Denkanikottah, Krishanagiri, Uthangarai and Harur.
 2. 4 taluks from North Arcot district viz. Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Wallajapet
14. Trioura All the 3 districts.
15. West Bengal 1. Midnapur
 2. Purulia
16. Andaman & Nicobar Entire Territory
17. Goa, Daman & Diu Entire Territory excluding the area within the Municipal limits of Territory's Capital.

**Expansion and Modernisation of
Hindustan Cables Ltd.**

1540. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expansion and modernisation plan of Hindustan Cables Ltd. Rupnarayanpur; and

(b) the number of unemployed who will be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) Details of the expansion and modernisation plan under execution of Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarayanpur are indicated below:

(1) Project for expansion of capacity for manufacture of type 174 coaxial cables and introduction of steel sheathing capacity at a total cost of Rs. 883 lakhs.

(2) Project for manufacture of 6 lakh CKM of jelly filled cables at a total cost of Rs. 591 lakhs.

(b) The number of personnel to be employed progressively on installation, commissioning and operation of the two expansion projects would be about 600.

जाली करेंसी नोटों की जांच

1541. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री दिल्ली में पकड़े गये जाली करेंसी नोटों के बारे में 1 अप्रैल, 1981 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 5964 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या जाली करेंसी नोटों के सम्बन्ध में जांच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योन्त्र मकवाना): (क) और (ख). दर्ज किए गए तान मामले में से भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 489(बी) तथा (सी) के अधीन एक मामला सं० 73 दिनांक 27-1-1981 थाना दिल्ली छावनी की जांच पड़ताल पूरी कर ली गई है और यह मामला 29-5-81 को विचारण के लिए न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है। अन्य दो मामले में अभी जांच पड़ताल पूरी नहीं हुई है।

Outstanding E.P.F. and E.S.I. amount against Lord Krishna Textiles Mill, Saharanpur

1542. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7618 on 15th April, 1981 regarding outstanding EPF and ESI amount against Lord Krishna Textiles Mill, Saharanpur and state:

(a) whether the requisite information in regard to the outstanding

amount on account of Employees State Insurance Scheme and Provident Fund against the Lord Krishna Textiles Mill, Saharanpur and other irregularities committed by them has since been collected; and

(b) the amount realised so far from the said mill and the action taken to realise the balance at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Information about outstanding dues relating to Employees Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Scheme had already been given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7618 answered on 15-4-1981. The latest position in this regard is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

In so far as other irregularities by the establishment are concerned, the information is still awaited; it will also be laid on the Table on receipt.

EPF & ESI Amount Outstanding Against M/S. Bhattacharya Agro Industries Foundations, Pune

1543. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in M/s. Bhattacharya Agro-Industries Foundation, Pune and the number among them of those working on daily wage and monthly wage, separately;

(b) the amount deposited so far by the firm towards Employees Provident Fund and State Insurance Scheme as also the amount in arrears; and

(c) the action taken by Government to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a)

The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation have reported that M/s. Bharathiya (not Bhattacharya) Agro Industries Foundation, Pune is employing 1276 employees on monthly wages and 419 on daily wages.

(b) The establishment is exempted under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. It has been regularly transferring the provident fund amount to its Board of Trustees. The establishment is not covered under the ESI Act and the question of recovery of ESI dues does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Licence for setting up Cement Industries

1544. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large industrial houses which have been granted licences for setting up of new cement plants or expanding the existing units during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

their capacity and location and the time by which they are likely to go into production;

(b) whether some of these houses failed to utilise these licences and have again asked for their renewal or fresh issues; if so their particulars; and

(c) The expansion proposed to be made in the cement production in the existing public sector units or new units proposed to be set up during this year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATTA TIWARI):

(a) A statement showing the details is attached.

(b) The schemes are in different stages of implementation and therefore, the question of their failure to utilise the licences does not arise.

(c) The expansion in cement production in the public sector out of the existing or new public sector units during the year 1981-82 are as follows:—

Name of the party	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1. C.C.I. Ltd.	Yerraguntla, A.P.	4.00 N.U.
2. U.P. State Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Dalla/Chunar U.P.	8.40 N.U. 2nd Phase
3. J & K Cement Ltd.	Khrew, J&K.	2.00 N.U.

(N.U.— New Undertaking)

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Licensee	Location	Capacity (in lakh TS.)	Expected year of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81				
1.	Udaipur Cement works	Udaipur Rajasthan	2.00 S.E.	Already implemented
2.	Kesoram Cement	Peddapalli A.P.	2.00 S.E.	"

1	2	3	4
3.	Orient Paper	Adilabad Dt.	9 00 1981-82 N.U.
4.	Satna Cement works	Satna, M.P.	8 00 1982-83 S.E.
5.	Larsen & Toubro	Chandrapur Dt. Maharashtra	11 00 N.U. „
6.	A.C.C.Ltd.	Wadi Karnataka	10 00 S.E. „
7.	Do	Gagal, H.P.	5 60 N.U. „
1981-82			
8.	Raymond woollen Mills	Bilaspur Dt. M.P.	4 00 1981-82 N.U.
	S.E.=Substantial Expansion. N.U. =New Undertaking		

New Guidelines for issue of Passes for Liaison Officers

1545. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8203 on 22nd April, 1981 regarding new guidelines for issue of passes for Liaison Officers and state:

(a) whether a copy of the existing or modified instructions for issue of passes for Liaison Officers issued in this behalf will be laid on the Table;

(b) whether the list referred to in (b) in the reply to the above question, the names of some Liaison Officers/representatives of large and other Industrial Houses, who were issued temporary passes, had been omitted; if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a copy of the list of names of the Business Executives/Liaison Officers of the Industrial Houses and others who have been issued permanent/temporary passes for entry into the various Bhavans as on 1st August 1981, along with particulars of the Business Houses represented by them will be laid on the Table?

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

1548 LS-8

(a) instructions relating to issue of Photo Passes to non-officials (which inter-alia) include Liaison Officers/Business Executives, etc. are given in the enclosure.

(b) Temporary passes other than the visitors passes are not issued to non-officials. The list referred to in the reply to the Unstarred Question No 8203 answered on 22-4-1981 gives the names of Business Executives/Liaison Officers of Industrial Houses who held Photo Passes valid for one year, as on date

(c) A list of names of Business Executives/Liaison Officers of Industrial Houses who held open/restricted photo passes as on 1-8-1981 is attached.

Statement

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ISSUE OF PHOTO PASSES TO NON-OFFICIALS

** ** *

1. "Requisitions shall be made only on the recommendations of the concerned Secretariat Officer not below the rank of a joint Secretary or where the post of Joint Secretary does not exist of an officer next below the Secretary, and shall invariably be routed through the Administration Section of the Ministry concerned."

.....**

2. "Requisitions shall be accompanied by two copies of recent size 3x5 cm photograph of the non-official duly attested by a gazetted officer. One copy attested on the front side, shall be pasted on the requisition and the other copy attested on the reverse shall be enclosed with the requisition."

* * *

3. "Photo pass for a non-official may be recommended only in those cases where the non-official has to visit the government office regularly or frequently. The recommending authority should personally be satisfied that the person in respect of whom the photo pass is recommended is not a security risk and that his visits will be strictly on official business. Since the facility of daily passes is in any case available, photo passes for non-officials, should be recommended only in exceptional cases."

* * *

4. "The sponsoring authority shall ensure that the non-official for whom the photo pass is made out, puts his signature on the Photo Pass and gives a proper receipt on taking delivery of the Pass."

5. "The Photo Pass shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue."

6. "The photo Pass shall be valid only for entry into the Ministry recommending it."

7. "A non-official desiring a photo pass for entry into more than one Ministry shall furnish to the sponsoring Ministry the recommendations from a Secretariat Officer not below the rank of a Joint Secretary (or

where the post of Joint Secretary does not exist, of an officer next below the Secretary) in the other Ministries concerned. The sponsoring authority shall then specifically certify on the requisition that the consent of the other Ministries concerned have been obtained."

Note:—(For issue of such restricted/open passes in practice the recommendation of a Joint Secretary or four Senior Officers are also accepted, mainly to ensure that the recommending authority is satisfied for issue of pass).

8. Photo passes issued in favour of non-officials shall not be valid for entry into Udyog Bhavan except in the case of the following two specified categories:—

(i) non-officials who hold senior positions in international organisations like U.N. agencies, World Bank, etc.; and

(ii) Canteen employees, contractors and other specified categories of persons in respect of whom the Administration branch of the Ministry located in Udyog Bhavan certifies that their presence within Udyog Bhavan premises is necessary.

* * *

9. "It would be the responsibility of the sponsoring Ministry to withdraw the photo pass from the Non-Official immediately after its expiry or when no longer required and return the same to the Pass Cell for disposal."

Statement

List of Business Executives/Liaison officers of Industrial Houses who held photo Passes as on 1-8-1981

Sr. No.	Name of the pass holder	Business House Represented
1	2	3
OPEN (Non Official) :		
	S/Shri	
1.	Rahul Bajaj	Bajaj Auto Ltd.
2.	K.C. Mehra	Tata Iron & Steel Co.

1	2	3
3.	K.S.S. Mani	Larsen & Taubro Ltd.
4.	F.R. Vincent	Do
5.	G.C. Choudhury	Bajaj Auto Ltd.
6.	Krishna Swamy	A.C.C. Ltd.
7.	A.K. Tantla	Bharat Electric Steel Co.
8.	Amrit Lal Rallia Ram	Bharat Electric Steel Co.
9.	O.P. Tantla	Bharat Electric Steel Co.
10.	J.R.D. Tata	Tata Iron & steel Co.
11.	R.N. Wahi	Food Specialities Ltd.
RESTRICTED (Non Official)		
	S/Shri	
1.	Vijay Kumar Sethi	Tata Iron & Steel Co.
2.	G.D. Kothari	Indian Copper Corpn Ltd.
3.	Ibrahim Jacob	J.B. Bado & Brds Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Anil Kumar Magu	Blacker & Pvt. Ltd.
5.	S T. Rajan	M/s. B. M. & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
6.	G. K. Rajgopalan	Karam Chand Thapar & Brother Ltd.
7.	Kanjirasseri Venketeswaren	Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd
8.	I P Mathur	Siri Ram K.P.
9.	S H. Syed Ibrahim	K.P.V. Shark Moh Rowkker & Co Ltd.
10.	Jamshed Bhabha	M/s Tata Service Steel
11.	Sohan Singh	Indian Potash Ltd.
12.	K.B. Thiagrajan	Roller Flour Mills Federation of India
13.	Jarwant Singh Sabarwal	Mauni Shipping Company, Bombay
14.	Mrs. Shiela G. Malani	Blacker & Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Irregularities in D.S.I.D.C.

1546. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5846 on 1st April 1981 regarding loss in D.S.I.D.C. and state:

(a) the authority appointing the retired officers as referred to in reply to part (b) of the above question;

(b) whether it is their practice not to mention the tenure of appointment; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these officers are eligible to continue in service beyond the age of 58 years; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken to cut down expenditure in DSIDC under various Heads during 1980-81 and 1981;

(e) the officers who are entitled to use DSIDC's vehicles and permitted to park them at their residences and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the measures taken to prevent misuse of these vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) The appointing authority for the posts held by all the four officers is the Chairman, DSIDC.

(b) In the case where tenure of appointment has not been mentioned the intention of the Corporation is to retain the officer till he attains the age of superannuation viz. 58 years of age.

(c) An officer is not normally retained in service beyond the age of 58, unless it is considered essential in the interest of the Corporation.

(d) As already intimated in reply to Q. No. 5846 dated 1-4-1981 various administrative and financial measures like streamlining the functions of various Divisions, framing of service rules, introduction of proper systems and procedures, controls and checks, delegation of financial and administrative powers etc. have been taken. The turn-over of the Corporation has increased.

(e) Vehicles of the Corporation are generally parked near or in the premises belonging to the Corporation. In emergent situations, however, the vehicles are allowed to be parked elsewhere.

(f) Staff car rules are being framed by DSIDC to regulate the use of vehicles and control their misuse, if any.

Appointment of Commissioner of Payments in Maruti

1547. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-DAL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner of Payments envisaged in the Maruti Acquisition Act has since been appointed;

(b) if so, his name, location of office and terms of reference;

(c) whether he has by now issued a notification inviting claims for compensation of payment from the parties concerned;

(d) if so, the last date prescribed for the same; and

(e) the drill laid down for processing of these claims and their eventual payment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) and (b). Shri Hemant Singh, Director in the Department of Heavy Industry has been appointed as Commissioner of Payments in addition to his own duties. The question of appointing a separate Commissioner of Payments is under consideration of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The processing of claims will be in accordance with the provisions of The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 and the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Rules, 1981.

Goondaism in Mathura Road Locality near Ashram, New Delhi

1548. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goon-daism is at its peak in Mathura Road locality near Ashram, New Delhi and people travelling in scooters, auto-rickshaws and motor cycles are stopped and are deprived of their money. and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to end this menace?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. No such incident has come to notice or reported to the

Delhi Police in the recent past. There is a permanent Police Picket at Ashram Chowk to check motor vehicles suspected to be stolen or involved in the commission of crime. The police presence ensures proper check on any illegal activity or untowards happening in the area.

छोटे लड़ाकू विमानों के निर्माण की योजना

1549. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार देश में छोटे लड़ाकू विमान के निर्माण हेतु कोई योजना लागू कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में रा. य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Motorised Crime in Delhi

1550. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any High-Power Committee was set up by the Government to study and suggest ways and means to deal effectively with the menace of motorised crime in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether its report has been submitted to the Government; and

(c) the details regarding its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Such a Committee was set up by the Delhi Administration.

(b) The Committee has submitted its report to the Delhi Administration.

(c) The Committee has inter-alia recommended:

Short term measures:

(1) Patrolling in vehicles e.g. Motor-Cycles, Jeeps and Pick-up should be organised in vulnerable areas. Such patrols should be in two's and in two shifts.

(2) Since such crime is committed in stolen vehicles, special attention should be paid to the problem of auto-thefts.

(3) Short re-orientation course should be organised for the Investigation Officers and Station House Officers.

(4) The investigating staff should be separated from other staff in the police stations

(5) The border with neighbouring States should have check posts so that they can be sealed off to prevent criminals from getting away.

Long term measures:

(6) Delhi Police should have modern computerised system for the maintenance of records regarding crime and criminals

(7) Crime prevention patrolling should be carried out by the local Police or DAP instead of being done by the CRPF.

(8) The communication system must have provision for VHF link with neighbouring satellite towns around Delhi.

(9) The Delhi Police should set up a special Community Relations Cell to seek public cooperation in dealing with crime control.

Applications for Freedom Fighters' Pension

1551. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for freedom fighters' pension received till 31st July, 1981, State-wise; and

(b) the number of applications lying pending and the action taken thereon, State-wise as on 31st July, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). As per statement enclosed.

(b) In 81,342 cases State Government/U.T. Administrations have been/are being requested to send their verification and entitlement reports quickly. The applicants have been/are being informed accordingly.

Statement

State-wise break of Applications

State/U.T. Adms.	Applications received upto		Total (a+b)	Sanctioned	Rejected	State reports awaited
	31-7-1980	31-7-1981				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman & Nicobar	34	20	54	20	14	20
Andhra Pradesh	13679	4811	18490	5377	8470	4643
Arunachal Pradesh	1	40	41	..	2	39
Assam	16445	8472	24917	3921	13028	7968
Bihar	47894	22985	70879	19631	29043	22205
Chandigarh	99	12	111	66	34	11
Delhi	2199	187	2386	1575	760	51
Goa	1908	671	2579	560	1463	556
Gujarat	5636	325	5961	2707	3113	241
Haryana	2029	270	2299	1314	867	118
Himachal Pradesh	773	194	967	368	546	53
Jammu & Kashmir	1653	628	2281	795	938	548
Kerala	9332	7398	16730	2007	7714	7009
Karnataka	12911	2853	15764	7419	2890	2455
Madhya Pradesh	5877	938	6815	2684	3444	687
Maharashtra	18247	7701	25948	10108	8358	7482
Manipur	125	3	128	60	65	3
Meghalaya	124	20	144	70	54	20
Mizoram	3	1	4	..	3	1
Nagaland	15	5	20	10	5	5
Orissa	7555	3405	10960	3660	4160	3140
Pondicherry	1051	309	1360	230	880	250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	9680	1480	11160	5205	4686	1269
Rajasthan	1091	227	1318	606	577	135
Tamil Nadu	7070	1507	8577	3619	3656	1302
Tripura	1911	346	2257	672	1282	303
Uttar Pradesh	24229	1208	25437	15535	3898	1004
West Bengal	28062	13427	41489	14869	13870	12750
Total	219633	79443	299076	103088	121720	74268
<i>INA Personnel</i>						
Military	15669	2859	18528	13603	3538	1387
Civilian	13892	860	14752	3478	5587	5687
Total	29561	3719	33280	17081	9125	7074
Grand Total :	249194	83162	332356	120169	130845	81342

Report of National Environmental Policy Resolution

1552. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now considered the draft report of the National Environmental Policy Resolution as suggested by the High-level Committee set up to recommend legislative measures and administrative machinery for ensuring environmental protection.

(b) if so, when this Resolution is likely to be adopted and notified, if not already done; and

(c) if not, at what stage the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The draft National Environment Policy Resolution recommended by the High Level Committee for introducing legislative measures and administrative machinery for

ensuring environmental protection is being processed for consideration of the Government, along with all the other recommendations of the Committee.

Outstanding E. P. F. and E. S. I. amount against Bijli Cotton Textile Mills, Hathras

1553. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5965 on 1 April, 1981 regarding outstanding E.P.F. & E.S.I. amount against Bijli Cotton Textile Mills, Hathras and state the action taken so far to realise the outstanding amount of Rs. 12,72,954 for State Insurance Scheme and Rs. 7018 for Employees' Provident Fund from Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras and the amount deposited so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The ESI Corporation have reported that the Commissioner of payments appointed under the Sick Textile Undertakings

(Nationalisation) Act, 1974 has awarded a sum of Rs. 4,80,000/- towards ESI dues and for the balance amount, the Corporation has filed an appeal in the Court. The information in respect of EPF dues is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Study on Naval Might in Indian Ocean

1554. SHRI R. R. BHOLE;
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any study based on classified and declassified materials of comparative naval might of USA and U.S.S.R. in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the number of shipdays of U.S.A. Navy in this region during the last five years; and

(c) the details of bases acquired by U. S. in Indian Ocean from Exmouth to Asmaror and the present position regarding building up of a major base in Deigo Garcia by U. S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The comparative naval strength of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. in the Indian Ocean is known to the Government

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

Setting up of an Institute in Eastern Region

1555. SHRI BAGUN SAMBRUI;
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up an Institute to form appropriate technology in the Eastern region;

(b) if so, the objectives and functions of the Institute and whether it will be affiliated to any University; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). A proposal has been received from Arunachal Pradesh for the setting up of an Institute for Science and Technology which will engage in teaching, training and research work on the optimal utilization of natural resources of the area. This is presently under consideration of the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet.

Visit of High Level Official Team to Foreign Countries for Light Transport Aircraft

1556. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any High-level Official Team had visited recently some foreign countries in search of a light transport aircraft which may suit for Third-level service and for multifarious defence role; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the study report of this High-level official team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision on this subject has so far been taken. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Hooch Deaths in the Country during the Months of June and July 1981

1557. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been unprecedented hooch deaths in the country

during the months of June and July, 1981;

(b) if so, whether the biggest tragedy was in Bangalore;

(c) whether it is also a fact that same type of tragedy was averted in the Delhi and other places;

(d) what were the main causes of the same; and

(e) what steps are being considered to check them and the total number of persons died due to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR^y YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

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

Introduction of Leave Encashment Facility to Central Government Employees

1558. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the new item captioned "Leave Encashment facility in U. P." appearing in the Indian Express of 31 May, 1981;

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

(c) what steps have been taken to extend and introduce the same type of scheme in respect of Central Government employees?

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

(b) The State Government are free to decide the conditions of service for their employees.

(c) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to allow encashment of leave to Central Government employees during the period of their service.

Deputation of Government Employees

1559. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Government Servants once having availed of the opportunity of having been on deputation manage to get it on second and subsequent occasions too whereas others do not thereby creating bad blood and ill-feeling towards one another; and there is no set policy on the subject resulting in red-tapism, favouritism and nepotism;

(b) if so, whether the deputation should be restricted to only once and policy guidelines laid down as to how selection is to be made for deputation either in India or outside India; and

(c) how many officers and staff members are on deputation at present in the Central Government, since when and for how long whether the cases of undue long deputation have been reviewed and steps taken to recruit and employ staff to stop deputation if so, with details and the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) A Government servant is appointed by transfer on deputation to another post in accordance with the recruitment rules for that post on merit in public interest. If an officer is again required for another post on deputation basis there is no bar to his appointment a second time. Selection of officers for appointment on deputation is made on merit from among the field of eligible candidates by the appropriate authority on the basis of the experience, qualification and aptitude required for the post. Thus there is no question of nepotism and favouritism. It is not possible to introduce a policy that deputation should be restricted to only once in all cases ignoring the demands of public interest.

(c) Information regarding number of officers on deputation at present is

the Central Government is not readily available. Extension of term of deputation beyond the fixed tenure is reviewed and examined and further extension is granted in exceptional circumstances and in public interest only. Recruitment by transfer on deputation is an accepted mode of appointment where the services of an officer are required for a fixed tenure on account of the specialisation and experience. For this a provision is made in the Recruitment Rules for filling the post by transfer on deputation basis.

Increase in Population of Patna

1560. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Patna city has increased as revealed from the census conducted this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below:

Unit	Provisional population 1981	Decennial growth rate 1971-81 (Percentage)
1. Patna (Urban Agglomeration)	916,102	+86.50
(a) Patna	811,249	+70.68
(i) Patna (Municipal Corporation)	773,720	+63.58
(ii) Diglia Mainpura (Out growth)	33,816	..
(iii) Patliputra Housing Colony (Out growth)	3,713	+61.51
(b) Dinapur Nizamat (Municipality)	58,632	+37.33
(c) Dinapur Cantonment (Cantonment)	23,468	+35.66
(d) Phulwari Sharif (Notified Area Committee)	22,753	+42.95

Picture Tube shortage hit T.V. Industry

1561. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the 'Times of India' on 16th May, 1981 under the heading 'picture Tubes shortage hits T.V. industry';

(b) if so, the reasons for this crisis, whether it is manmade or due to lack of coordination;

(c) the difficulties faced in manufacturing T.V. or picture tubes in the country;

(d) whether Indian T.V. Manufacturer's Association has demanded that channelising agency should import

one lakh tubes and that manufacturers be allowed to import one lakh seventy five thousand tubes from their preferred source of supply; and

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

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

(b) The reason for shortage of picture tubes was due to unexpected strike and lock out for a long duration at M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), the largest producer of TV picture tube in the country. There was no lack of coordination on the part of Government.

(c) The difficulties faced by the TV picture tube industry were related to shortage of power, labour problems and process stabilisation for new units. For the TV receiver industry, the shortage of picture tubes was the major bottleneck. However, a close coordination was kept between TV manufacturers, TV picture tube manufacturers and Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) which is the canalising agency for imported picture tubes. About 1,05,000 picture tubes were supplied by ETTDC during the period January—July, 1981

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government had taken adequate steps to issue 'No objection Certificates' to the TV manufacturers for direct import of TV picture tubes.

Separate Corporation for Technology Transfer to Developing Countries

1563. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI MOHD. ANWAR AHMAD:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to set up a separate Corporation to deal with technology transfer to developing countries;

(b) whether any coordination programme has been prepared in league with Indian Embassies abroad; and

(c) what is the budgetary provision for this purpose and the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). With the accent on industrialisation in many developing countries, the need for technology transfer to developing countries has been assuming increasing importance in recent years.

With experience already gained in many sectors of industry and with a large number of Consulting Engineering organisations and chains of national laboratories, India can legitimately claim to have built the necessary infrastructure to participate in such technology transfer flows. India's present share in such trade in technology is very small which needs to be accelerated in the coming decade.

On 25th July, 1981 the Minister of State for Science and Technology convened an inter-departmental meeting to examine in detail the present conditions for trade in technology and to analyse critically the experience gained by agencies which are currently engaged in such activities. The meeting discussed the various mechanisms that could be established, including the setting up of a Corporation to deal with technology transfer a cell in the Department of Science and Technology, involvement of Indian Embassies abroad etc., to coordinate and intensify efforts in the area of trade in technology.

Re-organisation of Intelligence Machinery to check Communal Disturbances in States

1564. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked the State Governments to revamp their intelligence machinery to prevent communal disturbances in the communally sensitive areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that police and district administration in some States of the country had a communal bias;

(c) whether it is a fact that recent communal disturbances in Hyderabad are an ample proof of the failure of the Intelligence Wing in the State; and

(d) if so, steps taken to keep a close vigil over the situation to prevent and control communal riots in these sensitive areas?

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

(a) The Union Government has advised the State Governments to review the adequacy and effectiveness of the intelligence machinery at the State level and in sensitive Districts Towns/Areas as one of the measures to control the communal disturbances and promote communal harmony.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) According to the information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, there was no failure of intelligence in the recent communal disturbances in Hyderabad.

(d) Question does not arise.

**स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान योजना के अन्तर्गत
स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन**

1565. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या गृहमंत्री यह निम्नलिखित जानकारी
दशनि वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर
रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1 अगस्त, 1980 से
लागू "स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान योजना"
के अन्तर्गत गैर बचे स्वतंत्रता सेनानों
दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 1981 तक पेंशन
के लिये आवेदन पत्र भेजने के पात्र थे,

(ख) यदि हा, तो राज्यवार,
ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की संख्या कितनी
है, त्रिंद्नी पेंशन के लिए आवेदन
पत्र भेजे हैं;

(ग) राज्यावार ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेना-
नियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनकी
"स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन" मंजूर
हो गई है, और

(घ) अन्य स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के
आवेदन पत्र खूद करने के क्या कारण
हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र
मकवाना) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान,
योजना में निर्धारित मापदण्ड के
अनुसार पात्रता होने पर।

(ख) सलग्न विवरण के अनुसार।

(ग) मलग्न विवरण के अनुसार।

(घ) 1-8-1980 में 350 आवेदन
पत्र नामजूर किए गये हैं। उनको नामजूर
करने के निम्नलिखित कारण इस प्रकार हैं —

(क) आवेदक का नास्तविक स्वतंत्रता-
सेनानी न होना।

(ख) याचना छ महिने (महिना/
अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति
आवेदकों के मामले में 3 महिने) से कम
होना।

(ग) याचना का स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन
से सम्बन्धित न होना।

(घ) झूठे दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करना।

(ङ) गजरबंदी/निष्कारण, पना-... के
समर्थन में सूत्र का न होना।

(च) जिस भूमिगत यातना वा दावा
किया गया था, वह स्वेच्छा से था।

विवरण

भ्रावेदकों का राज्य वार विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	प्राप्त भ्रावेदन पत्र 31-7-80 से 31-7-81 तक	कुल 2+3	स्वीकृत	अस्वीकृत	प्रत्याशित राज्य रिपोर्ट	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
अंडमान और निकोबार . . .	34	20	54	20	14	20
आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . .	13679	4811	18490	5377	8470	4643
अरुणाचल प्रदेश . . .	1	40	41	—	2	39
असम . . .	16445	8472	24917	3921	13028	7968
बिहार . . .	47894	22985	70879	19631	29043	22205
चंडीगढ़ . . .	99	12	111	66	34	11
दिल्ली . . .	2199	187	2386	1575	760	51
गोवा . . .	1908	671	2579	560	1463	556
गुजरात . . .	5636	325	5961	2707	3113	241
हरियाणा . . .	2029	270	2299	1314	867	118
हिमाचल प्रदेश . . .	773	194	967	368	46	53
जम्मू और कश्मीर . . .	1653	628	2281	795	938	548
केरल . . .	9332	7398	16730	2007	7714	7009
कर्नाटक . . .	12911	2853	15764	7419	2890	2455
मध्य प्रदेश . . .	5877	938	6815	2684	3444	687
महाराष्ट्र . . .	18247	7701	25948	10108	8358	7482
मणिपुर . . .	125	3	128	60	65	3
मेघालय . . .	124	20	144	70	54	20
मिजोरम . . .	3	1	4	—	3	1
नागालैण्ड . . .	15	5	20	10	5	5
उड़ीसा . . .	7555	3405	10960	3660	4160	3140
पांडिचेरी . . .	1051	309	1360	230	880	250
पंजाब . . .	9680	1480	11160	5205	4686	1269
राजस्थान . . .	1091	227	1318	606	577	135
तमिलनाडु . . .	7070	1507	8577	3619	3656	1302

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
त्रिपुरा . . .	1911	346	2257	672	1282	303
उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	24229	1208	25437	15535	3898	1004
पश्चिम बंगाल . . .	28062	13427	41489	14869	13870	12750
जोड़ . . .	219633	79443	299076	103088	121720	74268
भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के कर्मचारी						
सैनिक . . .	15669	2859	18528	13603	3538	1387
असैनिक . . .	13892	860	14752	3478	5587	5687
जोड़ . . .	29561	3719	33280	17081	9125	7074
कुल जोड़ . . .	249194	83162	332356	120169	130845	81342

Setting up of Research Laboratories in Karnataka

1566. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up research laboratories in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Department of Science and Technology have no proposal at present to set up new research laboratories in Karnataka.

(b) Does not arise.

Military Assistance to Quell Disturbances

1567 SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions on which the military was summoned to the assistance of civil authorities to control situations of law and order in 1980 and in the first six months of 1981; and

(b) the nature of the disturbances for which such assistance from the military was taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Army was summoned to the assistance of civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order on 46 occasions in 1980 and on 3 occasions in the first six months of 1981.

(b) This assistance was requisitioned by the civil authorities for the following types of disturbances:

- (i) Communal riots;
- (ii) Students' agitations;
- (iii) Political agitations;
- (iv) Tribal clashes; and
- (v) Labour unrest.

Embezzlement/Fraud cases in Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited

1568. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of embezzlement/fraud cases that have taken place during the last five years in the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society, New Delhi with the present position of each case and how did they occur;

(b) the remedial measures taken to ensure non-recurrence in future of such cases and whether in spite of those precautions a case of fraud/embezzlement of stores has taken place recently in the Society;

(c) if so, full details together with corrective action taken and the officers responsible for having allowed this to occur and the modus operandi of the same;

(d) whether there are proper rules and regulations to deal with delinquent officials so also updated by laws of the Society; and

(e) if so, whether copies of the same will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Eight cases of embezzlement/fraud have been detected during the last five years (i.e., accounting years 1976-77

to 1980-81) in the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi. Broadly, these cases are of—

(a) embezzlement/mis-appropriation of cash and/or stock;

(b) fraudulent distribution of controlled cloth; and.

(c) falsification of accounts.

Five of these cases were handed over to the police and their investigations are under progress. In the other three cases, departmental action was taken and appropriate punishment has been meted out.

(b) and (c). As per the procedure laid down by the Management, supervisory staff undertake regular quarterly physical verification of stocks. Senior officers undertake frequent surprise checks of cash and stock in the Branches and wherever shortages are found, reconciliation is effected failing which recovery is made from the staff. Working of the Accounts Wing of the Society has been streamlined in order to ensure that chances of occurrence of cases as cited above are minimised. It was because of this tightening up of Accounts control that a case of falsification of accounts and mis-appropriation of Society's fund and stock relating to the accounting period 1977-78 and 1978-79 came to light recently and the matter has been handed to the police. As the matter is still under investigation by the police, it is not possible to give further details at present, or to fix responsibility on different officials.

(d) and (e). The bye-laws of the Central Government Employee Consumer Co-operative Society deal with only the management aspect of the Society. Delinquent officials have to be dealt with according to the provisions of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act or the criminal laws of the land.

Economic viability of Maruti Car

1569. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:**

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Italian Automobiles Company (FIAT) has expressed certain views with regard to the economic viability of Maruti Car; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) and (b). No proposal for collaboration has been received from M/s FIAT of Italy on the Maruti project and hence the question of Government's reaction thereto does not arise

Losses in Public Undertakings

1570. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:**

SHRI B. D. SINGH,

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector undertakings under the department of Heavy Industry suffered huge loss during 1980-81;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered by them during 1980-81 as against the loss suffered by them during the previous year; and

(c) the reasons identified for the unsatisfactory performance of these undertakings and the steps taken by Government to improve their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) Except for Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bharat Heavy Plate &

Vessels Limited, Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, HMT Limited and Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd., other manufacturing public sector undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry have incurred loss during 1980-81.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) These losses have occurred due to low production, which in turn was due to shortage of raw materials (particularly steel), heavy interest burden on past loans given to them to meet their cash losses, paucity of working capital mainly arising out of unbalanced inventories and some of the units having to execute old unremunerative orders and disturbed industrial relations for a part of the year in some of these industrial units.

The following are some of the steps taken to improve the profit/loss position of these undertakings:

(i) Assisting the units with regard to their critical input requirements such as power and steel.

(ii) Bringing about improvement in their order book position, particularly, for repetitive batch manufactures and more remunerative items of equipment.

(iii) Improving the capacity utilisation through technology upgradation, modernisation, diversification, product rationalisation, addition of balancing equipment etc.

(iv) Diesel generating sets have been/are being installed in some of the Public Sector Undertakings where they had been chronically facing power shortage.

(v) Reduction of the interest burden through financial restructuring and relief.

(vi) Strengthening of management at the top, timely provision of working capital and resolving some of their problems vis-a-vis other Government organisations and Public Sector Undertakings.

(vii) Regular review of the performance of the units.

With various steps taken and the improvement in the availability of critical inputs namely, power and steel in the past few months, production from these undertakings has already shown an improvement during April-July, 1981 as compared to the corres-

ponding period last year. Production during the year 1981-82 is targetted at around Rs. 1600 crores, 24 per cent higher than the actual production of Rs. 1289 crores achieved during 1980-81. The undertakings have also targetted to achieve an aggregate profit about Rs. 10 crores during 1981-82 as compared to a loss of Rs. 36.57 crores during 1980-81.

Statement

DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

Public Sector Undertakings

PROFIT (+) /LOSS(-) STATEMENT BEFORE TAX

(Rs. in lakh.)

Sl. No.	Unit	1979-80 (Actuals)	1980-81 (Estimated)
1	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,**	(+) 4330	(+) 3500
2	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	(+) 33	(+) 35
3	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	(-) 100	(-) 255
4	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	(-) 37	(-) 21
5	Bharat Wagons & Engg. Co.	(-) 103	(-) 66
6	Braithwaites*	(-) 666	(-) 863
7	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	(-) 961	(-) 959
8	Heavy Engg. Corpn	(-) 3478	(-) 4095
9	HMT Limited**	(+) 2373	(+) 1679
10	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	(-) 892	(-) 1165
11	Mining & Allied Mech. Corpn.	(-) 954	(-) 769 79
12	Richardson & Guddas Ltd.	(+) 5	(-) 20
13	Scooters India Ltd.	(-) 445	(-) 460
14	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	(-) 6	(-) 290
15	Tungabhadra Steel Products**	(+) 9	(+) 2
16	Lagan Jute	(+) 14	(-) 90
	TOTAL PROFIT	(+) 6764	(+) 5306
	TOTAL LOSS	(-) 7642	(-) 8963
	NET PROFIT (+)/LOSS (-)	(-) 878	(-) 3657

*Estimated

**Gross Profit before Tax and Dividend

@As estimated in Dec. '80.

Inflationary Pressure on Sixth Plan

1571. PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHTA:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI CHHOTE SINGH
YADAV:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review to assess the impact of the continuous inflationary pressure on the Sixth Plan Programme;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the extent to which the Sixth Plan projects are likely to be affected as a result of the inflationary pressure; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As the Sixth Plan was finalised in January 1981, the rise in prices that had taken place up to that time was largely taken into account. Although there has been some rise in prices since then no review of the Sixth Plan as such has been undertaken. The Five Year Plan is, however, implemented through the mechanism of Annual Plans and the emerging situation, including the position in respect of prices, is taken into account in the formulation of the Annual Plans.

(c) Government is keeping continuous watch on the price situation and has recently taken a number of measures to control inflation and mobilise additional resources.

छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम का संशोधन

1572. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम के प्रस्तावित संशोधनों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उन संशोधनों को कब तक लागू किए जाने की संभावना है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शिव-राज चौ० पाटिल) : (क) छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन करने के प्रस्ताव में मोटे तौर पर निम्नलिखित मुद्दे रखे गए हैं, अर्थात्—नौसेना स्टेशनों को छावनियाँ घोषित करना, बोर्डों के सदस्यों का कार्यकाल 3 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 5 वर्ष करना; सिविल क्षेत्र समितियों के कार्यकलापों को बढ़ाना; और नगर पालिका प्रशासन की मौजूदा प्रवृत्तियों का ध्यान में रखते हुए छावनी बोर्डों के प्रशासन को सुव्यवस्थित करने के उपाय करना।

(ख) छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन करने का एक विधेयक संसद् में निकट भविष्य में पेश किये जाने की संभावना है।

Representation by Defence Science Officers

1573. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether defence science officers have represented against the recent decisions about their promotions and selections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction to their representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the officers who were not declared fit for promotion by the UPSC Assessment Board have made representations. Some of them have taken the matter to the Court of Law.

(b) Since the matter is *Sub-Judice*, it is not desirable to give further details. However, those left out will be re-considered by the next Assessment Board.

Posting of Stenographers with Service Attaches/Advisers

1574. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

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

(a) the procedure for selecting Stenographers Grade 'C' for posting abroad with Service Attaches/Advisers;

(b) whether the system of selection is foolproof and unsuceptible to pulls and pressures;

(c) if so, details of the method and procedure of selection;

(d) whether there was a selection made for deputing some Stenographers Grade 'C' abroad in the recent past; if so, what has been the outcome of the selection and how many have been selected, together with their details including the officers with whom they are working;

(e) whether Stenographers working with the Service Chiefs, the

Principal Staff Officers and Administrative Heads have always been selected for posting abroad; if so, full justification thereof; and

(f) what safeguards have been suggested to ensure fair selection for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (c). The normal tenure of Stenographers Grade 'C' posted abroad with Service attaches/Advisers is 3 years. Whenever a turn over is due or a vacancy occurs, applications are invited from eligible candidates from the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Headquarters cadres. Those below 48 years of age, having not more than three dependent children whom they can take abroad on posting and who have not already had a posting abroad, are eligible. Eligible candidates from both these cadres are interviewed by a Selection Board consisting of officers of Ministry of Defence and the three Service Headquarters. Selection is made by allotting upto 75 marks for assessment of CR dossier, length of service and educational qualifications of each candidate and 25 marks for assessment of personality and general knowledge at the interview. Normally, candidates in order of seniority numbering 5 times the number of vacancies available are called for interview by the Selection Board.

(b) The system of selection is foolproof and not susceptible to pulls and pressures.

(d) The names of the Stenographers selected and the officers with whom they are attached at present are as under:

Ministry of Defence

Name

Officers with whom Working Last.

S/Shri

1. B. D. Sharma . . . Defence Secretary
2. S.L. Kathuria . . . Deputy Secretary (II— III)
3. K.K. Bagga . . . Joint Secretary (P & C)

A.F.H.Q.

1. Satish Chandra . . . Asstt. Chief Administrative Officer (P).
2. Mohan Lal Kamra . . . Planning Officer, Dte of Plannig & Coordination.
3. K. D. Sharma . . . Assistant Mily Secretary (X)
4. Satish Chandra Ratra . . . Air Officer-in-Charge Maintenance, Air HQ.
5. T.N. Mongia . . . Joint Director of Inspection (Arm) DGI.
6. Waryan Singh Mundra . . . Director of Production & Inspection Electronics— DGI.
7. Surinder Kumar Dhawan . . . Asstt. Director General, DGAfMS.
8. Surinder Kumar . . . Senior Civilian Staff Officer Asstt. Adjutant General (Coord).
9. Surinder Singh . . . Deputy Director (Girls Dn) DG NCG.
10. Gauri Shankar . . . Dy. Director Recruiting, Adjutant General Branch.
11. Hira Lal . . . Director (Ordinance Factories).

(c) No, Sir.

(f) The procedure being followed ensures fair selection.

Modernisations of M/s. Containers and Closures Ltd.

1575. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Government had entrusted the management of M/s. Containers and Closures Ltd. which it took over in November, 1972 to take any concrete steps for mechanisation and modernisation of this unit;

(b) if so the details of the steps taken by the management of this unit; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATTA TIWARI): (a) to (c). After takeover of the management of M/s. Containers and Closures Ltd. under the Industries (D&R)

Act in November, 1972, the I.R.C.I. has been appointed as the Authorised Controller. The I.R.C.I. initiated steps in 1974 and 1978 to modernise this unit but due to financial constraints these efforts did not materialise. Again in 1979 the Authorised Controller drew up a modernisation scheme at a total cost of Rs. 65 lakhs to be implemented in three years. Of this amount Rs. 33 lakhs were to be raised from the internal resources of the company. But owing to low production, labour relations and financial constraints, this scheme also could not be implemented in full.

Denotification of M/s. Containers and Closures Ltd.

1576. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the unrealistic decision to denotify the unit

of M/s. Containers and Closures Ltd. which the Central Government took over in November, 1972;

(b) whether he is also aware that denotification would mean that the unit will immediately go into liquidation and the workers will be thrown out of employment; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The extended date of take over of management of M/s. Containers and Closures is expiring on 28-11-1981. All possible avenues for rehabilitation of the unit are being explored before de-notifying the take over order

Production of Uranium from Sea Water

1577. **SHRI A. T. PATIL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government in the direction of production of uranium from Sea-water; and

(b) the economics of such projects in comparison with economics of obtaining uranium by other sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No efforts are being made for production of uranium from sea water at present.

(b) Preliminary cost estimates indicate that the cost of uranium recovered from the sea water will be much

higher, about 3 to 8 times, compared to the present day cost of uranium recovered from uranium ores.

Strike in Industries in Bombay-Thane-Belapur Area

1578. **SHRI A. T. PATIL:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of strikes in various Industries from 1 July, 1980 to 30 June, 1981 in India (State-wise) in general and in Bombay-Thane-Belapur area in particular;

(b) the loss of man days and of production; and

(c) the action by Government of India to prevent loss of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Statements showing the No. of strikes, during 1st July, 1980 to 30th June, 1981 by States (Statement-I) and total No. of strikes, No. of man-days lost and production lost during the same period in the country and in Bombay-Thane-Belapur Area (Statement-II) are attached.

(c) Industrial relations situation remained under constant watch of the Government. Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and the States continued to make efforts to minimise work stoppage and time losses due to them, through preventive mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and/or voluntary arrangements.

■ Statement—I

The Number of Strikes in India during the period from 1st July, 1980 to 30th June, 1981, by States.

Sl. No.	Name of the States / Union Territories	No. of strikes (P)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	253
2	Assam	16
3	Bihar	151

(P) = Provisional.

1	2	3
4	Gujarat	239
5	Haryana	33
6	Himachal Pradesh	12
7	Jammu & Kashmir	8
8	Karnataka	43
9	Kerala	77
10	Madhya Pradesh	122
11	Maharashtra	213
12	Manipur	3
13	Meghalaya	—
14	Nagaland	—
15	Orissa	72
16	Punjab	51
17	Rajasthan	94
18	Sikkim	1
19	Tamil Nadu	239
20	Tripura	—
21	Uttar Pradesh	170
22	West Bengal	176
23	Andaman & Nicobar	9
24	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25	Chandigarh	5
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
27	Delhi	31
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	24
29	Lakshadweep	—
30	Mizoram	—
31	Pondicherry	13
TOTAL		2,055

(—) = NIL

Statement—II

No. of Strikes, No. of Mandays lost and the Value of Production lost during the period from July, 1980 to June, 1981 (P) taken place in India and in Bombay-Thane-Belapur Distts. are as follows :

Ministry/Department

	No. of Strikes	No. of Mandays lost (in million)	Value of Produc- tion lost (Rs. in Crores)
All India	2,055	13.35	126.04 (1320)
Bombay-Thane-Belapur Distts.	164	0.75	14.40 (104)

P—Provisional.

N.B. —Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the information relates.

News Item Captioned "Voice of Multinational"

1579. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has gone to the article published about the 'voice of multinational' appeared in the Tribune dated 29th July, 1981;

(b) if so, how many multinational organisations are actively working in India;

(c) what is their impact; and

(d) the future policy of Government about these multinational organisations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY):

(a) Government have seen the report.

(b) There are 178 Indian Companies which applied under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and in which non-resident interest is presently more than 40 per cent. This does not include the following categories of companies:—

(i) Where companies have ceased their activities and are in the process of winding up.

(ii) Where permissions under Section 29(2) (a) of FERA have been granted on "non-repatriation" of capital and income basis.

(iii) Where non-resident interest exceeding 40 per cent is held by persons of Indian origin on non-repatriation basis.

(iv) Companies established in the Free Trade Zone.

(c) They are also contributing to the industrial development of the country.

(d) The policy towards these multinationals continues to be the same as indicated in the press note dated 2nd February, 1973 which is reproduced below:

"Foreign concerns and subsidiaries and branches of foreign companies will be eligible to participate in the industries specified in Appendix-I along with other applicants but will ordinarily be excluded from the industries not included in this list. They will also be entitled as at present to invest in industries where production is predominantly for exports. Their investments will be subject hitherto to the "guidelines on the dilution of foreign equity" and will be examined with special reference to technological aspects, export possibilities and the overall effects on the balance of payments."

Expansion of Kalpakkam Nuclear Reactor

1580. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to expand the nuclear reactor at Kalpakkam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Sandal Wood Oil to the State Owned Karnataka Soaps and .. Detergents ..

1581. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has approached the Central Government for ensuring regular and smooth supply of raw material, sandal wood oil, to the State-owned Karnataka Soaps and Detergents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) In order to ensure adequate availability of sandal wood for its oil distillation units, the Government of Karnataka approached the Central Government for continuing the ban on the export of sandalwood.

(b) The export of sandalwood continues to be banned.

Modernisation of the Exporting Units

1582. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are encouraging to help modernisation of the exporting units including those in small scale sectors; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the incentives and other facilities extended by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the various facilities set-out in the Import Policy Statement 1981-82, with a view to update technology for export production so that international standards of quality, design and performance are met by Indian exporters including small scale sector units, the following additional facilities are being made available:—

(i) Applications for technology imports which involve only lump-sum payment of royalty are considered more liberally.

(ii) Permissible royalty rates for export sales are allowed to be higher vis-a-vis domestic sales and existing procedures for permitting such imports have been decentralised and streamlined.

(iii) Under the Technical Development Fund Scheme also Government seek to promote modernisation, technology upgradation, enhancement of export capabilities, quality control, rationalisation of product mix and fuller utilisation of capacity of existing industrial units and improvement in export capability. This Scheme introduced in March, 1976 is available to all existing industries and covers import of both hardware and software.

Theft of Coal and Limestone by Bangladeshi Nationals

1583. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether North-Eastern region delegation met him and discussed the

question of inter-State and inter-district boundaries and also the question of theft of coal and limestone by the nationals of Bangladesh from this region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) No such delegation has met the Home Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

Action against Sick Industrial Units

1584. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sick industrial units in the country;

(b) steps taken by Government on the allegations/reports against the mismanagements, misappropriation of public money by the managements of the sick units; and

(c) State-wise details of such units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) Government do not maintain statistical data on sick industries. The Reserve Bank of India, however, collect data on sick units financed by Commercial Banks as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. Provisional data for 31st December, 1980 as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India is given below:—

	No. of sick industrial units as on 31-12-1980
1. Small Scale industrial units	23,255
2. Others (Medium and Large units)	1,401
TOTAL :	24,656

(b) Where there are allegations of deliberate mismanagement of misappropriation of public money by management of companies owning industrial undertakings, necessary action is taken by the Department of Company Affairs under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 wherever the undertakings are incorporated under that Act. Where the undertakings are not considered viable, Commercial Banks and financial institutions also initiate action for recovery of their dues, including filing of suits against the management who normally stand guarantee to the advances. In certain cases, where the provisions of the Industries (Deve-

lopment and Regulation) Act, 1951 are attracted, action is taken under that enactment. Section 18AA (1) (b) of the Act provides that the Central Government may take over the management of the whole or any part of an industrial undertaking, if it is satisfied, that the persons incharge of such industrial undertaking have, by reckless investment or creation of encumbrances on the assets of the industrial undertaking, or by diversion of funds, brought about a situation which is likely to affect the production of articles manufactured or produced in the industrial undertaking and that immediate action is necessary to prevent such a situation. The following

undertakings are presently being managed by persons authorised by Government under these provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

1. M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills, Delhi.
2. M/s. Shri Janki Sugar Mills Co., Botwala, Dehradun (U.P.).
3. M/s. Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Kanpur.
5. M/s. Brentford Electric (I) Ltd., Calcutta.
6. M/s. Apollo Zipper Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

7. M/s. Seth Govindram Sugar Mills, Ujjain.

8. M/s. The Jaora Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Ratlam.

9. M/s. Motipur Sugar Factory Ltd., Motipur, Distt. Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

(c) State-wise number of sick units in large and small sectors as on 31-12-1979 (state-wise) information for 31-12-80 not available) as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India are given below. State wise data on medium sector sick units are not available.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Large/ Sick units	Small Scale Sick Units
1	2	3	4
1	West Bengal	93	6,948
2	Maharashtra	74	2,763
3	Tamil Nadu	32	955
4	Uttar Pradesh	49	1,152
5	Gujarat	37	856
6	Karnataka	17	1,039
7	Andhra Pradesh	14	1,323
8	Bihar	12	802
9	Rajasthan	5	323
10	Madhya Pradesh	15	525
11	Kerala	12	653
12	Haryana	5	225
13	Orissa	3	772
14	Punjab	1	403
15	Assam	2	1,045
16	Delhi	3	530
17	Pondicherry	1	3
18	Goa	3	75

1	2	3	4
19	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	51
20	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	71
21	Manipur . . . . .	..	186
22	Nagaland . . . . .	..	3
23	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	25
24	Tripura . . . . .	..	70
25	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	40
TOTAL		378	20,841

Growth of Illicit arms Manufacture

1585. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken against the mushroom growth of illicit arms manufacture in some States, particularly in U.P. and Bihar;

(b) whether he is aware that there were more firearms, licensed as well as unlicensed in Moradabad district than in the whole of U.K. or Japan; and

(c) if so, the efforts made to unearth the secret arsenals so far by the State Governments of U.P. and Bihar?

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

Manufacture of Jaguar Supersonic Aircraft by HAL

1586. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has by now assembled the first of the Jaguar 'supersonic strike

aircraft and when the same will be handed over to the Defence forces;

(b) how many Jaguars will be delivered to the Indian Air Force during 1981 and 1982.

(c) whether the programmes of manufacturing the Aircraft is proceeding satisfactorily; and

(d) whether in view of the urgency created by the Pakistan getting latest aircraft from various countries, Government have asked the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited to implement the programme on war footing and double the production of such aircraft by 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The deliveries of Jaguar aircraft, under assembly at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited are expected to begin during 1982-83.

(b) It would not be in public interest to disclose this information.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is doing its best to speed up the production programme.

Amendment of arms act

1587. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Union Government have asked the States not to issue licences for manufacture of weapons and arms pending national policy which is under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether Government are also considering to amend the Arms Act;

(c) if so, when the Bill is likely to be introduced; and

(d) what are the amendments likely to be made?

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

(a) Under the Arms Act and the Rules framed thereunder which came into force on 1-10-62, the authority for issue of licences for the manufacture of arms and amunitions has been vested only with the Central Government. Therefore, the question of issuing any directions to the State Governments not to issue such licences does not arise.

(b) to (d). Yes Sir. The Bill is likely to be introduced in the current Session.

Cases relating to communal riots

1588. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked the States that

cases relating to communal riots should not be withdrawn from courts under any circumstances and that anti-social elements fomenting troubles should not go unpunished;

(b) if so, whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that State Governments do not proceed with the cases against those inciting communal riots;

(c) if so, how many States have done so;

(d) the reasons for the same; and

(e) the other steps Government are considering to take in this regard?

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

(a) The State Governments have been advised that prosecution against communal offenders once launched should as a matter of policy not be withdrawn.

(b) to (d) A Statement is enclosed. Information from some State Governments is awaited

(e) Law and order is a State subject. Registration, investigation and trial of criminal cases is the direct responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

Speedy trial of criminal cases arising out of communal riots will act as a deterrent and the provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 are available with the State Governments for setting up special courts for speedy trial of cases relating to communal riots.

Statement

Statement Indicating the Position regarding withdrawal of Cases relating to Communal Riots by the State Government during the last five years and the reasons for the same.

Sl. No.	State	Position
1.	Haryana	Nil
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil
4.	Manipur	Nil
5.	Nagaland	Nil
6.	Punjab	Nil
7.	Sikkim	Nil
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Information not received.
9.	Assam	Information not received.
10.	Gujarat	Information not received.
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	Information not received.
12.	Karnataka	Information not received.
13.	Kerala	Information not received.
14.	Meghalaya	Information not received.
15.	Orissa	Information not received.
16.	Rajasthan	Information not received.
17.	Tripura	Information not received.
18.	West Bengal	Information not received.
19.	Maharashtra	Interim reply-information under collection.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Interim reply-information under collection.
21.	Bihar	One case relating to communal incident in March, 1976 on the occasion of Holi festival in District Purnea withdrawn by the State Government in February, 1981 on ground of inexpediency of prosecution for reasons of state and public-policy.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Eight cases in connection with the communal riots in July and August, 1978 at Ponnambur in North Arcot district ordered to be withdrawn in order to maintain communal amity and to promote good will among the two groups.

कलकत्ता में धर्म महाचक्र सम्मेलन

1589. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1981 में आनन्द 'मार्गियों' ने कलकत्ता में धर्म महाचक्र सम्मेलन किया था ;

(ख) क्या इस संगठन को अनपेक्षित गतिविधियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने इस संगठन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह सम्मेलन किस की अनुमति से आयोजित किया गया तथा इसमें भाग लेने के लिए विदेशों से आये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योनेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, नहीं, श्रमान् ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रमान् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Take over of Sick Mills

1590. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many sick mills have been taken over by Government so far (details industry-wise);

(b) their functioning; and

(c) the net result of take over of these sick mills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) Fifty-two sick mills are presently being managed by persons authorised by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. A statement giving the details of the sick mills industry-wise is attached.

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

Statement

S. No.	Name of the industrial undertaking	Industry concerned
1	M/s. Andhra Scientific Co. (P) Ltd., Machilipatanam	Engineering Industry
2	M/s. Carter Pooler & Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Do
3	M/s. Containers. & Closures Ltd., Calcutta	Do
4	M/s. India Machinery Co. Ltd., Howrah	Do
5	M/s. Engel India Machines & Tools Ltd., Calcutta	Do
6	M/s. Plyboard Industries Ltd., Srinagar (J&K)	Do
7	M/s. Britannia Engineering Compay (Titagar Unit)	Do
8	M/s. Aloke Udyog Vansapati & Plywood Ltd., Calcutta	Do
9	M/s. Aluminium Corpn. of India Ltd., Calcutta	Do
10	M/s. Apollo Zipper Company Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do
11	M/s. National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Howrah	Do

1	2	3
12	M/s Indian Rubber Mfg Ltd., Calcutta	Rubber Industry
13	M/s India Belting & Cotton Mills Ltd., Distt Hooghly	Do
14	M/s National Rubber Mfrs/Ltd., (Calcutta Unit)	Do
15	M/s National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. (Kalyani Unit)	Do
16	M/s Inchek Tyres Ltd., Calcutta	Do
17	M/s Apollo Tyres Ltd., Chelakudi	Do
18	M/s Motor & Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta	Electrical Industry
19	M/s Brentford Electric (I) Ltd., Calcutta	Do
20	M/s Krishna Silicate & Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta	Ceramic & Glass
21	M/s Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta	Do
22	M/s Eastern Distilleries (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Chemical Industry
23	M/s Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd., Distt. Kamrup (Assam)	Do
24	M/s Gluconate Ltd., Calcutta	Do
25	M/s Bengal Immunity Company Ltd, Calcutta	Do
26	M/s Dr. Paul Lohmann (I) Ltd., Calcutta	Do
27	M/s Indian Health Institute & Laboratory Ltd, Calcutta.	Do
28	M/s Sri Janki Sugar Mills & Co., Dehradun.	Do.
29	M/s. Sri Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd., Bobbili Unit (A.P.)	Do.
30	M/s. Sri Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd., (Sitanagaram Unit).	Do.
31	M/s. Seth Govidram Sugar Mills Distt, Ujjain (M.P.).	Do.
32	M/s. Jaora Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Distt. Ratlam (M.P.).	Do.
33	M/s. Motipur Sugar Facstory Ltd., Distt. Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	Do.
34	M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills., Delhi.	Food Processing
35	M/s. Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar.	Do.
36	M/s. Lily Biscuits Company Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.
37	M/s. Vijay Mfg. Co.(P) Ltd., Bombay.	Textile Industry.
38	M/s. Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Do.
39	M/s. Cauvery Spg. & Wvg. Mills., Cauverynagar.	Do.
40	M/s. Western India Spg. & Wvg. Co. Bombay.	Do.
41	M/s. Sri Subhlaxmi Mills Ltd., Cambay.	Do.
42	M/s. Priyalaxmi Mills Ltd., Baroda.	Do.

1	2	3
43	M/s. Indore Textile Ltd., Ujjain.	Textile Industry
44	M/s. Somasundaram Super Spg. Mills Distt. Ramanathapuram.	Do.
45	M/s. Kottayam Textiles Ltd., Ettumanoor (Kerala).	Do.
46	M/s. Prabhuram Mills Ltd., Chengannur (Kerala).	Do.
47	M/s. Malabar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Calicut.	Do.
48	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.	Do.
49	M/s. Sri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.
50	M/s. Mahadeva Textiles Mills, Hubli.	Do.
51	M/s. Sree Saraswati Press Ltd., Calcutta.	Printing Industry.
52	M/s. Shivraj Fine Art Litho Works, Nagpur.	Do.

Filling Less Quantity of Cement in Bags by Cement Factory, Nayagaon, Madhya Pradesh

1591. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed quantity and price of cement per bag produced and filled at the cement factory located at Nayagaon in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Weights and Measures Department of Madhya Pradesh has registered cases of filling of less quantity of cement in the bags than their prescribed quantity;

(c) if so, particulars thereof and the extent of shortage found therein; and

(d) whether full price is charged from the consumers for the bags containing less quantity of cement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):

(a) The prescribed quantity of cement per bag is 10 kgs. net weight with a tolerance limit of +2.5% per bag or +0.5% per wagon/truck load.

(b) and (c) The matter is sub-judice.

(d) Consignments are checked for their weight prior to despatch and bags containing less weights are not allowed to be despatched. Therefore, charging full price for bags containing less quantity of cement does not arise.

नेशनल बोटेनिकल रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट द्वारा जलाने की लकड़ी की मांग पर खोज

1592. श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन): क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नेशनल बोटेनिकल इन्स्टीट्यूट द्वारा जलाने की लकड़ी की घरेलू मांग पर की गई खोज का व्यौरा क्या है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : राष्ट्रीय वानस्पतिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ ने जल्दी बढ़ने वाले बारह किस्म के पौधों का पता लगाया है । घरेलू जलाने की लकड़ी की मांग को पूरा करने के अध्ये सं, इन पौधों की समर्थता निर्धारित करने के लिए इन को अब संस्थान में परीक्षात्मक आधार पर उगाया जा रहा है ।

Development of Solar Pumps

1593. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are developing a solar pump; and

(b) if so, whether Arid Zones where the water column is very low are taken into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) As part of the programme to promote the use of solar energy, Government has supported the development and evaluation of technology for solar pumping. Central Electronics Limited (CEL) a public sector undertaking under the Department of Science and Technology, has developed a 1/3rd H. P. pump which can deliver 30,000 to 40,000 litres of water per day under bright sunshine conditions. The electricity needed to operate the pump is generated by photovoltaic panels made by CEL. A few such pumps have been installed for demonstration and evaluation. Additional locations have been identified in various parts of the country. A pre-commercial pilot-plant, to produce photovoltaic modules at an annual rate of 1 MW by 1985, is to be set up by CEL during the Sixth Plan. About 75—80 per cent of this production is likely to be used for irrigation or drinking water supply. Efforts are also underway to reduce the costs and improve the efficiency of the pumps. The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy is also supporting work on the development of a solar thermal water pump.

(b) Solar photovoltaic pumps are being designed for use in areas where depth of ground water is upto 5 metres. In Arid Zones, where the depth may be more than 5 metres, a pump of higher rating will have to be designed for use.

1548 LS—10

Misappropriation of Funds in Naval Headquarters

1594. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amounts of public funds in Naval Headquarters have been misappropriated and an inquiry has been ordered by the Chief of Naval Staff recently;

(b) if so, the facts of the fraud with details of officials involved; the total sum embezzled; the *modus operandi* and how these cases remained undetected for so long;

(c) should the ambit of inquiry be not widened so as to cover the entire functioning of the directorate of administration; and

(d) should the service as well as civilians working in Defence Headquarters be not shifted after every 3, 10 and 15 years of their stay in a section, directorate and headquarters, respectively so as not to allow develop technique undesirable in the larger interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. There has been no case of misappropriation of public funds in Naval Headquarters. A Board of Inquiry has, however, been ordered by NHQ to inquire into the extent of over-payment made to a contractor on account of binding work, as also, whether any individual's was to be held responsible for the over-payment.

(b) A complaint was received from the Law Directorate of Naval Headquarters to the effect that an over-payment had been made to the binding contractor as a result of his claiming payment for the binding of 128

law publications, whereas only 37 books had been actually bound by the contractor. It was alleged that the over-payment had been obtained by the contractor by falsifying the documents. As there could be similar cases in other Directorates of Naval Headquarters also where the requirement of binding work exists, it was decided by Naval Headquarters to order a Board of Inquiry.

As regard the total sum embezzled and *modus-operandi*, the Board of Inquiry is currently examining these aspects. The annual value of the binding contract is, however, only to the extent of Rs. 20,034.35.

(c) This is not considered necessary. As and when any irregularities are reported or detected, they are investigated immediately with a view to taking remedial measures.

(d) The tenure of service officers in Delhi is normally about 3 years.

A policy regarding 'turn over' of civilians is presently under consideration. However, the individuals working in sensitive sections are even now required to be 'turned over' within 3 years.

Memorandum from Associations of Jawans and Officers' Widows

1595 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Associations of Jawans and Officers' Widows have submitted a memorandum about a month back regarding their difficulties to the Prime Minister about their rehabilitation and pension; and

(b) if so, what action does the Prime Minister intend to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Memorandum

dated the 22nd July, 1981 from the War Widows Associations is under consideration.

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा कूलरों के लिए टेंडर

1596. श्री सारिक अन्वर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताये की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम ने गत मई, 1981 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में कूलरों के लिए टेंडर आमंत्रित किए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आमंत्रित टेंडरों के कूलरों को सख्या क्या है और क्या उनको खरीद के लिए अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया है ;

(ग) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें कूलरों के क़ादेश दिये गये थे तथा फर्मों द्वारा कितने कूलर बतक और किस दर पर सप्लाई किये जाने थे ;

(घ) यहाँ की इस अवधि में कूलर खरीदने का औचित्य क्या है ; और

(ङ) कूलर खरीदने का निर्णय किस स्तर पर किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) स (ग) : दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि 23 मार्च, 1981 को डेजर्ट कूलरों तथा रूम कूलर की खरीद के लिए अल्पाबाध टेंडर आमंत्रित किए गए थे। कोई टेंडर प्राप्त न होने के कारण 2 अप्रैल, 1981 को पुनः टेंडर आमंत्रित किए गए थे। इस बार दो टेंडर प्राप्त हुए थे तथा दोनों को ऊँची दरों का समझा गया था। अतः 28-4-1981 को बातचीत की गई थी और उसके बाद 3-5-81 को मंसूब बमोर्ग, ए-24, नागायणा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज-1, ई दिल्ली को 2000/- रुपये प्रतिकूलर की दर से 10 डेजर्ट कूलरों की

आपूर्ति के लिए आदेश दिया गया था।
आपूर्ति 16-5-81 को पूरा की गई थी।
बाद में और मांग की जाने पर 20-6-81
को उसो फर्म को उन्हीं दरों पर 15 डेजर्ट
कूलरों को खरोद के लिए एक आदेश
दिया गया था और सप्लाई 26-6-81 को
प्राप्त हो गई थी।

(घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा यह
बांटा गया है कि गर्मी के मौसम के लिए
कूलरों को खरोद के लिए गारंटी की
समय पूर्व की गई थी किन्तु प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी
कठिनाइयों के कारण आपूर्ति में कुछ समय
लगा।

(ङ) कूलरों को खरोद का निर्णय,
10 कूलरों को प्रथम खेप तथा 15 कूलरों
को दूसरी खेप के लिए क्रमशः अघोष
इंजीनियर तथा प्रायुक्त दिल्ली नगर निगम
के स्तर पर लिया गया था।

Intrusion of Bangladesh Helicopter in Indian Territory

1597. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a
Bangladesh Helicopter intruded in
the Indian Territory near sub-division
of Bongaon in North 24 Parganas Dis-
trict on 19 June, 1981;

(b) whether the matter was
brought to the notice of Bangladesh
Government; and

(c) the number of air-violations
committed by Bangladesh Govern-
ment on Indian territory during the
last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)
and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There were two instances of
violations of Indian air space by
Bangladeshi aircraft during the last
six months.

..Collaboration for Manufacture of Rothmans and Dunhill Brand .. Cigarettes

1598. SHRI GEORGE FERNAN-
DES: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tobacco
Company has sought a licence to
manufacture Rothmans and Dunhill
brand cigarettes in collaboration with
over-seas multinationals;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) Government's reaction to this
application; and

(d) whether Government propose
considering ending all foreign colla-
boration in the manufacture of ciga-
rettes in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view
of (a) above.

(d) There is no proposal under the
consideration of Government for end-
ing existing foreign collaborations for
the manufacture of cigarettes.

Countries Provided with Indian Technology

1599. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR
AHMAD: Will the Minister of
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries
which have been provided with
Indian technology and since when,
so far; and

(b) what amount of money was
provided and spent in the budget in
1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS
AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N.
SINGH): (a) and (b). The National
Research Development Corporation of

India had transferred technology as such to Malaysia (Spice Oleoresin Project), Nepal (High Draught Kiln), Philippines (Active Carbon from Saw Dust), Kenya (Fountain pen ink) West Germany (Suri Transmission) and USA (Syntan PKR and Nasal Filter).

Several Projects under the ITEC (Indian Technical & Economic Co-operation) Programme have been completed with Afghanistan, Srilanka, Burma, Mauritius, Tanzania, Vietnam, Laos, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Fiji, Thailand and Malawi.

Technology developed in India has also been transferred to other countries through joint ventures established by Indian firms abroad and the turnkey projects executed by our public sector undertakings and by private sector industrial units. Consultancy services have also been rendered by several of our consulting engineering organisations. Indian technologies have been transferred to other countries through several mechanisms involving both public and private agencies, which are not covered by budgetary provisions in the Department of Science and Technology.

Suggestion by Ambala Cantt Board regarding amendment of Cantt. Act, 1924

1600. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board Ambala (Haryana) suggested in the year 1980 several amendments in the Cantonments Act, 1924;

(b) if so, the important amendments suggested by the said Board;

(c) the reaction of Government relating thereto;

(d) are Government aware that the said Act has become quite outdated; and

(e) if so, when is Government going to replace it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). No such suggestions have been received by Government from Cantonment Board, Ambala. The Cantonment Board, Ambala, is, however, understood to have sent some suggestions in this regard to the GOC-in-C in September 1980, who disposed them of locally.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A Bill to effect comprehensive amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924 is being drafted and is likely to be introduced in the Parliament in the near future.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 376. I have given you in writing a very important matter. (Interruptions). Sir, a very important constitutional point had been raised by me.

MR SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me formulate the point. Let the House know. It is a very important precedent.

The Assam Budget has already been adopted and I want to point out to you that after the Governor had issued the Ordinance, the Vote on Account could not be laid on the Table of the House before the Assam Assembly. But after the promulgation of President's Rule on 30th June, 1981, it had to be laid on the Table of this House because this House has taken over the powers of Assam Assembly. Since this has not been done, Article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution has been violated. The procedure has been violated and therefore, adoption

of the Assam Budget in this House has been irregular and again it is a violation of the constitutional provision, Article 213(2)(a). I would like you to give a ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I will do that.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): You must hear me. When you raise a point of order, you must hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will come one by one.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो सूचना मंत्रों का इस्तीफा मांगने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय - वे तो इस समय हैं नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल आपा और दूर-दर्शन ने उसे ब्लैक-आउट किया ...।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, वह तो आ नहीं सकता। आप 377 में ले आइए— I will allow you to raise this question.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उठाइए— मैं 'इजाजत दूंगा।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हजोपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हरियाणा के कई मंत्री जर्नलिस्ट को डरा-धमका रहे हैं ...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई और मोशन दे दोजिए, एडजर्नमेंट मोशन में नहीं आएगा।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरियाणा की पुलिस दिल्ली में आती है और दिल्ली में आकर जर्नलिस्ट को धमका देती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो-नो, नथिंग।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिजनों की पूरी बस्ती जला दी गयी है।

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Not allowed. I have not allowed. कोई विधान नहीं है आपको बात सुनने का।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, I have raised a very serious problem concerning 30 lakhs of Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER: That we will take up. Please do not raise it now.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Please allow me...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will take up this question. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I have given a motion of breach of privilege against the Union Law Minister for deliberately misleading the House regarding the demand for police force by the District Magistrate in Pauri Garhwal.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already been informed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: What about its discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already informed you.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा है कि अगर आपको कोई गलत लगता है तो आप 115 में जा जाइए। (व्यवधान)

PROF. K. K. TEWARI (Buxar): I want to draw the attention of the House towards the decision of the West Bengal United Front call for bandh...

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

PROF. K. K. TEWARI: And the Chief Minister of West Bengal has presided over this meeting... (Interruptions). It amounts to subversion of the Constitution. I request the Home Minister that a statement be made. In the past also (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing. No, not allowed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: There was a call for bandh. It amounts to subversion of the Constitution.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों शोर करते हैं ? आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं ? आप क्यों कर रहे हैं ? आपको क्या हो गया है ? आप दोनों बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं ।

Mr. Tewary, please sit down. I will not allow you now. He has not got my permission now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You are transgressing the limit. Nothing will go on record now.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हात्वर साहब आपको यह शाबा नहीं देता है । आप बैठिए । आप मेरा काम क्यों खे रहे हैं ?

Shri Ramavatar, what are you doing? Why should you talk to him without my permission

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed. I will come to you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Does not matter. I will come to you. You are all hon. Members of the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): We are also hon. Members. We are also to be respected equally.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You told me earlier that you would call me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you with all humility at my command.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): We have been debating in this House for some time about the availability of foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the problem.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Kindly hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant. Not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time for discussion. No, not allowed. I have not allowed that Adjournment Motion.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have not allowed you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise this point now. Whatever this gentleman is saying will not go on record because it is without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Are you trying to take all the power of this august House in your hands?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You can come to me and discuss with me but do not raise it like this in the House just now. You are always welcome. I have not denied anybody this privilege.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody. The House is yours. This Chamber is yours, not mine. I am a servant of this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Do you want to call him to your Chamber to hand over all your powers?

MR. SPEAKER: If there is a ceremony, you will also be invited.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Day before yesterday you told me that my Motion under Rule 222 was under very active consideration. Is it now under very active consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: Very active consideration.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Kindly listen to me for a minute, before coming to a conclusion, don't rule out. Under the federal character, the State Government machinery cannot be used for organising a bandh. The Government of West Bengal has organised a bandh... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Recently, it has appeared in the papers... (Interruptions) We want that the Home Minister should make a statement on that. We demand a statement from the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot force any Minister to make a statement. Not allowed; don't record without my permission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:*

(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Just now, we heard the Home Minister waxing eloquence on how the law and order in the capital is very much under control. Right under his nose, the Haryana police and the Delhi Police have been threatening journalists over a matter concerning Mr. Poswal, the Home Minister of Haryana...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take individual cases here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The freedom of the press is being threatened... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will you not protect our rights? Let the Home Minister make a statement on the matter of bandh being organised by West Bengal Government. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot order any Minister to make a statement. It is upto the Minister. The Minister is free to make any statement. I am not going to force him.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How will you allow us to raise these matters?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot go into individual cases. It is a State matter.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If something happens in Delhi...

MR. SPEAKER: You can make a complaint to the court. You can go to the court.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Home Minister says that there is an improvement in the law and order situation. The Home Minister of Haryana comes here...

MR. SPEAKER: This is without my permission.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:*
(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the courts

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Where are we to take these matters? The Poswal matter should go to the court?

MR. SPEAKER: Anywhere; it is a free country. Is any Minister immune from any law? It is for the courts.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : (हिसार)
अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे पहले तो आप से शिकायत है। बारबार मुझे शिकायत करते हुए शर्म आती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शिकायत तो मुझे करनी चाहिए।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : राष्ट्रीय भाषा हिन्दी की उपेक्षा हो रही है। आपके जो नॉटिसेज लगे हुए हैं वह सब अंग्रेजी के अन्दर हैं, और उनका हिन्दी का अनुवाद नहीं है। लोगों का यह पेसा बन

गये है। हमने कई दफा इस बारे में सदन में भी कहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: I take notice of this thing and I will advise my Secretary and anybody concerned with it that it should be always in both versions, Hindi and English. When we have decided that once and for all, it should be done.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : और जो नोटिस लगा है वह हिन्दी में बिल अर्ज दिया जा रहा है उनके बारे में नोटिस है। हिन्दी के बारे में नोटिस है, मगर नोटिस अंग्रेजी में है।

श्री मन राम बागड़ी : मैंने इनको भी दिखाया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो प्रथा है जो पंजाब में भी हुआ था कि भाषा का मामला उर्दू के माध्यम से चलता था।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : दूसरी बात यह है मैं घर मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो इस हफ्ते में 22 केसेज रेप के हुए है उस पर चर्चा हो।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What about the privilege motion on the tampering of mail? The Minister is sitting here. Before you take a decision, my submission to you is that you must allow a debate on this matter in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is debatable. No, I can't. I will just give my ruling.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पोली-भीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तो मैं यह आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि हैड-मास्टर जैसी डांट तो नहीं पड़ेगी। मैं डांट से बहुत घबड़ाता हूँ, आप हैड-मास्टर की तरह डांट देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कित को डांटा? मैं तो हाथ जोड़ कर बात करता हूँ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : एक तो मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि आपके चैम्बर में यदि कोई जाता है, बात करता है तो मैं यह समझ लेता हूँ कि यह बात पूरी हो जायेगी। मैं पिछले बृहस्पति-वार को आपके यहाँ गया था 377 के एक नोटिस के बारे में जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि बरेली की रबड़ फैक्टरी का 12 करोड़ रुपये का माल ब्लाक है। आपने हुक्म दिया था कि सोमवार को आ जायेगा। क्या आपका दफ्तर चाहता है कि मैं रोज उस काम के लिए दूँ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपका उचित है, आपका यह अब तक नहीं हुआ इसके लिए एक कारण था। अब आ जायेगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : दूसरी बात बहुत धीरे से मैं कह रहा हूँ। मैंने कल एक प्रश्न उठाया था। आपने यह कहा था कि लिख कर मुझे दो, तो कुछ करूँगा। उस सम्बन्ध में मैंने आज एक कॉलिंग अटेंशन मोशन और एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजर्नमेंट मोशन तो नहीं, कॉलिंग अटेंशन के बारे में देखेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already seen it and I will give my ruling.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Believe it or not. A number of notices have been given. I want

to know whether it is given your consideration or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Which one?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Regarding the treatment which is given to the workers who have been employed on the construction work of the Asian Games. No labour laws are being applied to them.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They are being treated worse than bonded labour; and grossly illegal things are done. A Calling Attention can be given on that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You must allow a debate on ASIAD....

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: (फ़रेंजाबाद) : उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और असम में हजारों गांव बाढ़ की चपेट में हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been discussed. I have told on the floor of the House that we have listed this subject in the Business Advisory Committee. This is a very important subject and we are going to discuss it.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है कि श्रीमती कर्क-पेट्रिक को सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के आपरेशन्स रूम में ले गये थे,

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed. They know their job.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कौन सा नया तरीका हो गया ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned about it. They are much more concerned about it. I am not allowing.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CITIZENSHIP ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955:—

(1) The Citizens (Registration at Indian Consulates) Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 373(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1981.

(2) The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 383(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2690/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE ACT AND UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 362 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1981 containing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 858 dated the 16th August, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2691/81]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 487 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1981.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 488 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1981.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 489 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1981.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 528 in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1981.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 529 in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1981.

(vi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 596 in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981.

(vii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 597 in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 598 in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 614 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1981.

(x) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) English Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 615 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1981.

(xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 639 in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1981.

(xii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 640 in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 1981.

(xiii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Third Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 703 in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1981.

(xiv) The All India Services (Medical Attendance) First Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 706 in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2692/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,
UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT,
AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay
on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 159 of the
Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 481(E) published in
Gazette of India dated the 14th
August, 1981 regarding exemp-
tion to newsprint, when import-
ed from Bangladesh, from the
whole of the basic customs duty
leviable thereon.

(ii) The Customs Tariff, (De-
termination of Origin of Goods
under the Bangkok Agreement)
Amendment Rules, 1981, publish-
ed in Notification No. G.S.R.
482(E) in Gazette of India dated
the 14th August, 1981.

(iii) G.S.R. 483 (E) publish-
ed in Gazette of India dated the
14th August, 1981 making certain
amendments to Notification Nos.
341-Customs dated the 2nd
August, 1976 and 342-Customs
dated the 2nd August, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
269/81].

(2) A copy of the Explanatory
Memorandum (Hindi and English
versions) in regard to Notifications
mentioned at (1) above.

(3) A copy of the Central Excise
(Sixteenth Amendment) Rules,
1981 (Hindi and English
versions) published in Notification
No. G.S.R. 384(E) in Gazette of
India dated the 8th June, 1981,
under sub-section (2) of section 38
of the Central Excises and Salt Act.
1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2694/81].

(4) A copy each of the following
Notifications (Hindi and English
versions) issued under the Central
Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 326(E) to 329(E)
published in Gazette of India
dated the 12th May, 1981 together
with an explanatory memorandum

regarding continuance of the exemptions of special duties of excise consequent upon the enactment of the Finance Bill, 1981.

(ii) G.S.R. 350(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding full exemption from Central Excise duty in respect of fifteen specified renewable energy source devices designed to use solar, biomass and wind energy.

(iii) G.S.R. 400(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to articles made out of certain precious metals namely gold, silver, platinum and others specified in the notification, which are remade, reconditioned, refabricated or subject to any other similar process out of old or used articles made of the respective precious metals, from the duty of excise leviable on such articles as is in excess of the duty chargeable on the cost of such remaking, reconditioning etc. and the value of materials, if any added for the purpose.

(iv) G.S.R. 418(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1981 together with an explanatory note regarding continuation of scheme of duty concession after 30th June, 1981 for cottage match units.

(v) G.S.R. 422(E) to 425(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding some further changes in the scheme of excise duty concession applicable to the cottage and middle sector match units.

(vi) G.S.R. 431(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1981 together with an explanatory note extending the facility of granting proforma credit of the duty paid on steel

sheets when used in the manufacture of electrical stampings and laminations, to steel strips also.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2695/81].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI G. LASHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The teachers of the Banaras Hindu University are on strike. It is Central University. Therefore, I am raising it. It is the duty of the Home Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, calling attention.

12.16 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FACILITIES THROUGH BANKS TO POOR FARMERS AND OTHER POOR CITIZENS

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon.

"Inadequate availability of the facilities provided by Government through the banks to the poor farmers and other poor citizens and action proposed to be taken by the Government with regard thereto."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): This notice could have been admitted in any form and in any year. Please kindly read it. Does it refer to any specific thing? It is a general notice. It could have been dealt with at any time, last year or next year or this year.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we not discuss it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is an important matter. But it does not refer to any specific thing.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of the people. I think they need it because I feel the pangs they have.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That nobody is disputing. One can give a general thing on any issue like that.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the farmers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the recent thing that has happened?

MR. SPEAKER: No recent thing. I can withdraw it if you like.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am pleading with you—I do not want to enter into an argument—because you have ruled out many other notices which referred to matters of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to do something.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You may carry on. But kindly read the wording of the notice. (Interruptions) This notice can apply at any time. What is the urgency? It is a continuing matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The urgency is that people need some money. The farmers need fertilisers and insecticides....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are other things also that they need. They need employment they need remunerative prices. . .

MR. SPEAKER: More production means more of employment. I think I am quite right in this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the priority that you give?

MR. SPEAKER: I think I give priority according to what I consider I should. I could be wrong. I do not say that I am infallible, I could be wrong.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Let me tell you, Sir, that more production does not necessarily mean more employment.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Politically these people talk about more facilities for farmers, but when we want to discuss a subject like this, this is what they say. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Barot.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Since the nationalisation of the 14 major commercial banks in 1969, it has been the constant endeavour of the Government to strengthen the banking infrastructure in the rural and relatively underdeveloped areas. Efforts have also been made to bring about an orientation in the lending policies, procedures and practices of the banks, so as to enlarge the flow of credit to the smaller borrowers, particularly to the poorer sections of the community.

As a result of these policies the branch network of the banks in the rural areas has grown from 1832 branches in 1969 to about 15,000 branches now. The current branch licencing policy of the Reserve Bank aims at providing at least one bank branch for every 20,000 people in the rural areas. Sectors such as Agriculture, small industry, small road transport operators, self-employed people, in which smaller borrowers predominate, have been given a priority status in banks' lending programmes. The outstanding Bank credit to priority sector has increased from Rs. 505 crores in 1969 to over Rs. 8000 crores now. Measures such as simplification of application forms, making them available in regional languages for agricultural credit, relaxation of margin and security requirements, concessional treatment to smaller borrowers in regard to interest, have

[Shri Magan Bhai Barot]

helped bring bank credit within the reach of the small borrowers. Formulation of District Credit Plans, setting up of Regional Rural Banks, special branches such as Agricultural Development Branches, Gram Vikas Kendras, multi-service agencies etc. and active participation of the banks in Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme and other Programmes have helped impart a certain momentum to the banks' efforts to provide credit to smaller borrowers.

There is no denying the fact that significant as our achievements have been, these fall short of our requirements. Government and Reserve Bank of India have, therefore, set higher goals before the banks during the Sixth Plan period. Banks have been asked to raise the share of priority sectors in their aggregate credit to the level of 40 per cent by March, 1985. Agriculture and allied activities will account for 16 per cent of the total credit. Recognising the need for sharper focus on meeting the credit requirements of the weaker sections, banks have been asked to ensure that at least 50 per cent of their direct finance to agriculture would be small and marginal farmers and smaller borrowers in the activities allied to Agriculture. In the small scale Industry sector also, the banks will endeavour to double the share of small industry credit now flowing to artisans, craftsmen and cottage and village industries and other very small units. Housing loans for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections and consumption loans have now been included within the 'Priority Sectors'. Banks have been asked to attain a credit deposit ratio of 60 per cent in their rural and semi-urban branches. Banks have also been asked to actively participate in the Integrated Rural Development Programme and to integrate the IRDP credit commitments in their District Credit Plans. The programme of setting up of Regional Rural Banks is being accelerated. The implementation of programmes directed

towards increasing flow of credit to smaller borrowers is reviewed at the district, State and Regional levels in the country. The Boards of the public sector banks, also, review regularly the banks' advances in priority sectors with special reference to the agricultural sector. Standing Committees function in the Reserve Bank to monitor the implementation of the lead bank scheme in the districts, and for supervising and guiding the functioning of the regional rural banks. The Government have also decided to set up a National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for promoting integrated rural development, for providing credit to agriculture and other economic activities in rural areas and for coordinating and monitoring of all agricultural and rural lending activities.

It is expected that in the days ahead these measures will yield the desired step-up in the flow of credit to smaller farmers, landless labourers and other poorer borrowers undertaking small viable ventures.

SHRI R. PRABHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the 20-Point Programme, adequate finances should be made available to the weaker, the poorer, sections of the society. If the economy of this country is to be developed, the poor people should be encouraged and given financial assistance at low rate of interest. This scheme is already there. As the hon. Minister started, it is called the D.I.R. Scheme the differential rate of interest scheme. As in other sectors, in banking sector also, banks have profits as their motivation. This should be changed. Their motivation should be to provide social services and help the weaker sections of the society. This was one of the reasons for the nationalisation of banks. The orientation should be to take the banking from the classes to the masses.

Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in reply to an unstarred question in the House sometime back that advances made under the D. I. R. Scheme were Rs. 140 crores covering about

20 lakhs people. In reply to another question, he said that Rs. 8,000 crores are there for the purpose. This Rs. 140 crores is an impressive figure as such in absolute term but, taking into account the total amount advanced by the banks, that is, Rs. 30,000 crores, this is not even half a per cent of the total advances made. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government proposes to lay down a target that at least 2 per cent of the total advances made by the Banks is under the D. I. R. Scheme before the end of the fiscal year, that is, 1982. Will the Hon. Minister assure the house that all efforts will be made to have the coverage of at least one crore people under the scheme?

From the reply of the hon. Minister, I have to concede that Government is going in the right direction as far as the D. I. R. Scheme in giving financial loan at low interest to the poorer, weaker, sections of the people is concerned. But, only a fringe of the problem has been touched. I request the hon. Minister to accelerate this and goad the banks to go to the masses and give them finances. The bankers themselves have to be educated at grass-root levels to make them understand about their social obligation and render social service to the people. There may be some Seminars for bankers at the grass-root level to make them understand the problems. I accept that all these programmes are there; the banks are trying their best. Government is trying their best to make this scheme work. But, the masses in general, the poorer sections of the people, the farmers, do not actually understand this. So, proper advertisement and communication to these people is necessary. Most of the loan disbursements are made with reference to the proximity of the borrowers through the bank agent or banks in general. This should not be encouraged. The bank manager's performance as such will always be weighted on the amounts deposited in the banks. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether the performance of bank agents or bank

managers can not only be assessed in terms of deposits got in their banks but also in terms of the amounts and the number of people to whom these amounts are disbursed under the D. I. R. Scheme.

I would also like to request the hon. Minister to tell us what steps Government is taking to popularise these schemes both amongst the bankers and the weaker sections and also how he proposes to accelerate the dispersal of DIR advances.

Sir, as you are aware rural indebtedness is one of the chronic ailments of Indian economy and the rural people—particularly farmers—succumb to the money lenders because they do not have money to irrigate their lands. They borrow money from these moneylender by mortgaging their land. The only way to get away from the clutches of the moneylenders is that our bankers should educate the small and marginal farmers and disburse amounts to them.

Sir, traditional banking is on basis of collateral security which is given before advance is taken. Government has waived the collateral security for sums upto Rs 5,000/- in respect of small and marginal farmers. I would request the hon. Minister—keeping in view the inflation—whether he could raise the limit to Rs. 10,000;.. I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister would be pleased to lay down the year-wise targets in respect of small and marginal farmers so that at least 50 per cent are covered by the end of Sixth Plan and also whether he would ensure that there would be an integrated development of various employment schemes particularly these services of banks would be integrated with the integrated rural development Plan.

Lastly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider extending these benefits under DIR Scheme to small and marginal growers of plantation crops like tea and coffee especially in backward and tribal belts of Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, I think the hon. Member for many of the valuable suggestions and questions. About the differential rate of interest, the hon. Member's impression appears to be that we have reached only half per cent. It is not so. Last year we had reached .94 per cent and if the ratio that is maintained will be maintained by the end of December we will be reaching 1 per cent which is the target fixed by us. So, the apprehension that we have half per cent is not correct. In fact, figures are given from March to March, whereas in the previous year it was .67 per cent now we have reached .86 per cent and in the remaining nine months it will cover up and make it 1 per cent which will be the highest achieved so far in the differential rate of interest. The hon. Member desired whether we can make it 2 per cent. I would submit that let us first complete 1 per cent which we have already earmarked and once we complete that the question of earmarking more will come. Another point raised by the hon. Member is that there is no education of the people at the banks branch level.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): What about the tortuous procedure? The poor farmers have to engage touts to fill up the forms.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, the hon. Member, Prof Ranga, is right in saying that there is some difficulty but let me also tell how we are solving the difficulty. For example, we have simplified our procedure. Amounts upto certain limits are available—particularly for agriculture sector—in the rural branches of the banks. The requirement conditions are entered into in the proforma itself. Certain kinds of applications have got to be disposed of within a period of four months. Even though there is some right on the part of the Branch Manager, the rejection is still at a higher level. Certain specific provisions have been made in order to see that applications are not easily rejected. Whichever applications come are receiving due attention.

Then, Sir, as regards training, a point was raised by the hon. Member. I would say that we have been providing such training. Such training is specifically provided for these classes of people. I would like to draw the hon. Member's attention to this point that we have directed the Banks to see that in all their basic training programmes of the banks there should be a course containing special emphasis on rural credit. Besides the Public Sector Banks are taking up training courses varying from three weeks and above to such Branch Managers. So, all these things have been provided for. We have made such provisions so that our people at the rural level are properly educated and they can be equipped to deal with this kind of a situation.

Then, Sir, a point was made about the things being made popular by advertisements, etc. I would draw the hon. Member's attention to this point. The amount which is being advanced is more and more every year. This would satisfy him that there is sufficient awareness of the importance of these schemes by the Government. In this connection I would also like to tell him how our figures have done up over the years. At the end of 1968, when the Banks were nationalised in 1969, the Commercial Banks' finance to agriculture aggregated to only Rs. 45 crores accounting for a mere 1.4 per cent of the total advances. Today it is like this: The number of borrowing accounts have gone up from 103,000 to 75,48,000; regarding amount the figure was Rs. 45 crores in 1969; now it has gone up to 2911 crores. The very fact that from 45 crores we have gone to nearly 3,000 crores in 11 years would indicate how popular our schemes are; and how the poorer sections of society are getting benefit out of it.

The hon. Member said that we should go from class to the mass. Well, this is very correct and that is what the emphasis of the Government is. He was good enough to suggest and ask me: Would you be able to take steps

whereby you will make these schemes available to the masses? The House will be pleased to appreciate this. The District Rural Development Agency (which has been set up in place of the SFDA) has undertaken a very massive programme. The programmes are put under IRD programmes (Integrated Rural development programmes). For this, the 6th Five-Year Plan itself provides an amount of Rs. 1500 crores as a subsidy. The Banks are required to pay almost double of the amount. Sir, you were good enough to suggest whether I could take the figures of the borrowers upto one crore. The hon. Members and the entire House will appreciate that by the end of the 6th Five-Year Plan, 1.5 crore families will be covered. These will be the families who are below the poverty line for whom we have provided all these schemes. And, every block will have to earmark 600 families below poverty line. You can multiply 5,000 blocks by 3 years. 1.5 crore families living below the poverty line will be covered. So, the Banks will have to play a very important role. Thrice the amount of Rs. 1500 crore will have to be given by the banks. So, various schemes are being undertaken in collaboration with the Governments of the States and the Centre. Let us hope that by the end of the 6th Five-Year Plan we will cover the largest population of the country living below the poverty line. I think I have answered all the points. I thank him for the valuable suggestions.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, while 90 per cent of our population live in the villages,—and comparatively the proportion is even higher in the villages as compared to the cities and towns of people living below the poverty line,—and while we see that in the villages, the large majority of the population consist of small farmers and marginal farmers, artisans and agricultural labourers, sometimes it is painful to see that these issues, including a substantial issue of financial management, coming

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to the aid of these people in the villages and in the rural areas, hardly ever gets an opportunity for being discussed in this House. Also in its discussion there is almost an urban bias, so to say. Therefore one appreciates this opportunity of raising this issue in the form of a Calling Attention today.

Sir, from the statement given by the hon. Minister, one can appreciate that the Government is alive to this problem and it is really trying to do something positive and with a sense of purpose. You have mentioned so many figures and given a lot of statistics. A man who is not good at financial intricacies, a man who comes from the rural area would be facing the practical difficulties before he could avail of that benefits of these schemes. Now, the difficulty is at the very initial state, that is, at the disbursement stage of the loan. There are many States where the co-operative credit societies are not strong. There are only three States where the co-operative credit society is successful. I think they are Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. In many other parts of the country, the rural workers and the small farmers depend on nationalised banks. The officers in-charge of the nationalised banks and the managers of the banks face a lot of difficulties in entertaining the loan applications from the small farmers, artisans, etc. Now, the practice of almost having a middle man, a man who is well known to the managers of these banks, to take these persons to the managers in order to get loan is coming into existence. As a result he will definitely get a percentage of loan for himself without any consideration or he will take a larger share of the loan amount. He will pay a low rate of interest of 4 per cent and he will use or misuse the money for some other purpose which has nothing to do with agriculture, development or improvement of the small farmers, artisans or the agricultural labourers. They will in turn even give this

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

money to some other persons at a higher rate of interest.

Now, what does the Government have in mind to check the interference of the middle man so that the small farmers and the artisans can have a direct link or rapport is established between the financial institutions and the benefactors. The problems of which the banks are very conscious and rightly so are that once they disburse the money they must also get that back. A man who takes money on loan, must repay it. An enterprising man is rewarded and a man who is not enterprising should not get the money as a doll. The loan should never be a doll.

The difficulty is this. A small man who takes loan for a small business, very often, more often than not, fails in his enterprise. He may take loan for poultry farming or for some such other activity. But due to shortage of raw materials or due to difficulties in getting many licences from so many offices and also due to lack of marketing facilities to market his produce, he may fail in his business. His is a one man business and all these things are coming in the way and making this man a success out of the venture he has undertaken, is almost an impossibility and his small business will collapse. He will not be able to repay the loan and he will also be a failure in his enterpris.

Now, what is the strategy? Has the Government is mind to supply these people, these loanees, who start a small business house, with technical know how, raw materials in time at the price fixed by the Government and also find outlets for the goods produced by them. Giving loan alone is not sufficient. The loan should be properly utilised and the benefits of the loan should go both to the persons who take loan and ultimately to the whole area of the nation. You have mentioned that the small farmers and the artisans, from the very beginning, are holding small fragmented lands and

they are deemed to lose in their enterprise because their holdings are so small and they are economically not viable or profitable. This is the case in large parts of our country. An idea has been mooted of having a joint farming society, not agricultural co-operative society which has been proved to be a failure. But whilst maintaining ownership with the right of cultivation, the farm is enlarged in a society so that the benefits of tractors, pesticides and so on which are available to large farming operation can also go to them together for this purpose. Now, what is the Government's view on this.

May I also take this opportunity to state that apart from three States or so, most of the States in the country do not have the benefit of the co-operative credit societies! An idea had, therefore, been mooted and I understand that the Government had taken it up, for setting up a national bank for agriculture and rural development exclusively to meet the demands of the integrated rural development programmes. I would like to know whether that idea stands.

One of the greatest curses for agricultural labourers all over the country is that they are still at the mercy of the private money lenders. The money-lender will advance a loan of Rs. 1000/- and will go on recovering interest thereon for years, and in some cases for generations. This completely destroys the small agricultural labourers and his family. What does the Government want to do to curb this practice and save these poor people from this evil and from the clutches of the money-lenders?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: As regards disbursement of loans, it is not denied; there are complaints. If there are complaints of non-availability of finances with a particular branch or a particular bank for this purpose, these will be isolated cases. I can only assure the House that whenever any complaints have been

brought to our notice that in a given branch or in a bank, this kind of irregularity was there, or objectionable practices were there, we certainly make enquiries and get them examined. I would not accept that almost it is a practice that there should be a middleman for borrowing the money. To generalise this would be too much. I would request the hon. Member, and through you, Sir, to the entire House, that whenever any hon. Member has a reason to believe that in a given a person suffered, or an applicant suffered, it should be brought to the notice of the authorities. And I assure the House that we shall look into these complaints, as and when these are made. I cannot accept the premises of this system and give a general reply. I would only request that such cases should be brought to the notice of the authorities.

Then, the hon. Member said that as there would be difficulties for the repayment, we should be considerate and should not insist on recoveries.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I did not say that. You must insist on recoveries. The man should not get away with your money, you must see that he can pay back.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Let it be understood that all the loans that the banks advance to the weaker sections or the poor masses are not consumption loans. They are for some viable project.

MR. SPEAKER: What the hon. Member wanted to say was that the loans should be made available at the earliest and at the appropriate time, so that you make a success of that loan, and the man does not fail.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: That part I will certainly deal with.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: How much is the bank staff co-operative; how much is the man helped, rather than mocked at?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, you will be pleased to appreciate that in the case of differential rate of interest, for example, it is a lump-sum payment. As I mentioned earlier, there is a time fixed; right to reject is not given to them. All those provisions are made. In an over-enthusiasm, a man may come not for a viable project, and may invite difficulties for himself after obtaining the money.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why: A stitch in time saves nine. That is the thing.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I respectfully agree that the bank should see that a man in need must get the money, but surely, it should not be so liberally construed that it is a consumption loan. These are loans for a viable scheme and as the hon. Member himself pointed out, in some of the States where the co-operative system is powerful and doing very well, there is no difficulty. We, on the one hand, make a very big jump in covering 1.5 crores families and see that the banks and the subsidies reach them. Now in regard to taking this money to create a market, to create a means of production, to create a scheme which is vital, it is certainly not only the function of the banks, but of the other institutions as well. There, Sir, come the cooperative banks, other voluntary agencies like the dairy system and they can help the rural areas. So far as banks are concerned, they have been taking the responsibility of making the money available. But how to spend it properly and how to make best use of it, is not only the function of the bank, but it is, in addition to the function of the loanee, also the function of other agencies, including the States. (Interruptions) For that too we have appointed a very high-powered committee and it will look into the constant flow of money to the needy people. But the question of utilising it and revising it is also a

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

matter for which we need the co-operation of everyone.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: This subsidy is subsidising the corruption. There should be some method. Some surprise checks should be there.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: So far as charge of corruption is concerned, we once again say to the Hon. Members that in a given case make us aware of the facts happening in a particular branch. Because that being the charge against an individual, action has to be taken against the individual. Therefore, we welcome any time any complaint and we assure the House that all complaints of the Hon. Members are being looked into. I would ask the Hon. Members to please recollect if you have written a letter to the Hon. Finance Minister or to me, has it not been enquired into? Please write to us that this is the charge of a particular branch, then we can look into it.

Sir, the private money lender is coming in the way. This is where, as I said, the whole attempt is to make the banking facility available to the masses. But the very fact, as I said just now of covering 600 families to be identified by block authorities under the Rural Integrated Development Programme itself is an obligation both of the State authorities and the banks. They have to find out from the population itself who are the needy people so that we can go to them and lend money. It is an obligation undertaken by the State authorities and the banks to identify the needy people.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He means that you fulfil that obligation.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We have put a target, Sir. You will be pleased to see that when we say in each block every year 600 families

are to be identified, the identification is an obligation of the State as well as of the banks. The subsidy comes from the DDRA, whereas two thirds of the money comes from the bank and identification obligation being on us, we have undertaken this massive plan to go to their doors and find out that they get the money.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: What I say is that it is really not reaching the people.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Hon. Member, Mr. Pilot, will agree with me, Sir, whereas we are making this kind of effort, we also need cooperation of everyone concerned, of the Hon. Members of Parliament, MLAs and the Government. That is what we request. Sir, this is the policy. We have put the target. We want to finish it within five years and there we request for the cooperation of everyone

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Bank has to deal with a new set of people who have never taken money because all of them are illiterate and they are dealing with businessmen.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: You will be pleased to appreciate the very fact that I am on the agricultural part of it in the rural areas, I am mentioning that the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages investment of 1500 crores of rupees only as a subsidy for those people who are below the poverty line. To fulfil this programme, the banks have been associated. The association of the banks is not only to help it, but to double the amount to be given as loan. So, you can take it that for the time being, Rs. 1500 crores will come from the States and the Centre, as a subsidy. This is all for people below the poverty line. The obligation that has been cast on these authorities is for themselves to identify 600 families every year, i.e. those living below the

poverty line from their own blocks; and then go to their doors and grant them the necessary help.

About the bank, the Bill is under consideration. It is at a high stage of finalisation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Only one point: How does it come to the amount mentioned by Mr. Barot, when it is only 600 families and 500 blocks?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: It is 5,000 blocks.

श्री जैनुष बशर (भाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इधर कुछ दिनों से किसानों की बात करना और अपने को किसानों का बेटा घोषित करने का एक फैशन सा चल गया है, लेकिन किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान कैसे हो, इसके बारे में आपका ध्यान नहीं जाएगा। आप किसान की बात नहीं सोच सकते।

अध्यक्ष जी, : मेरा सौभाग्य है या दुर्भाग्य—मैं गांव में किसान के घर पैदा हुआ हूँ। मैं नजदीक से जानता हूँ, वह जमाना था है जब गांव में महाजन आते थे, जब गांव में पैसा देने वाले पठान मुगल आया करते थे। जब वे पैसा वसूल करने के लिए आते थे तो कैसे तहलका मचता था, कैसे लोग एक-दूसरे के सामने ग्रीब मांगने की स्थिति में आ जाते थे, क्या क्या परेशानियाँ होती थीं, कैसे लोग बर्जा अदा करते थे, कैसे कचहरियों में भागते फिरते थे। ये सारी चीजें—मैंने अपनी आँखों से देखी हैं। उसके पहले क्या होता होगा, उसकी कल्पना इसी से की जा सकती है या जिन लोगों पर बीती है, वे ही जान सकते हैं।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी किसानों का सबसे बड़ी दोस्त साबित हुई हैं। वे किसान के घर में पैदा तो नहीं हुई, लेकिन वे

किसान का सबसे बड़ी दोस्त साबित हुई। जब 1969 में उन्होंने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण उन लोगों के विरोध के बावजूद दिया जो अपने को किसानों का बेटा कहते थे और श्रीमती गांधी ने ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल करिए।

श्री जैनुष बशर : पहली बार बैंकों को गांवों तक पहुंचाया गया, किसानों के दरवाजे तक पहुंचाया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को कोई कष्ट है तो वह बयान करिए।

श्री जैनुष बशर : वही बयान कर रहा हूँ, थोड़ी सी भूमिका बांध लूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भूमिका की जरूरत नहीं है, आप सवाल करिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): One point. If my friends opposite, for furthering their career, do a little bit of talking, let them do it. A little *chameha giri* should be allowed.

श्री जैनुष बशर : अध्यक्ष जी, इनको नाराजगी क्यों हो रही है? अध्यक्ष जी, इसमें दो राय नहीं हैं कि सरकार ने काफी प्रयत्न किए, काफी व्यवस्था की—किसानों को फाइनेंस करने की, लेकिन अभी बहुत कुछ करने को बाकी है।

स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि “दह इरादा है कि सन् 1985 तक 40 प्रतिशत बैंकों का ऋण प्रिवारिटी सेक्टर को दिया जाए और इसमें से 16 प्रतिशत किसानों को एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में दिया जाए।” 75 परसेंट से ज्यादा इस देश में किसान हैं। 75 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग किसानों के पेशे में लगे हुए हैं। समझ में नहीं आता

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

है कि 16 परसेंट ही उनको क्यों दी जा रही है, इतनी कम सहायता उनको क्यों दी जा रही है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में बताए।

13.00 hr.

मैंने एक सवाल अपने जिले के बारे में पूछा था। वहाँ एक बैंक है। मैंने पूछा था कि कितनी वहाँ दरखास्तें पड़ी थी किसानों की तरफ से और कितना लोन उनको दिया गया था। जवाब यह आया कि सौ पड़ी थीं, और 95 लोगों को लोन दे दिया गया। मैंने समझा बड़ा अच्छा काम बैंक कर रहा है। मैंने पता लगाने की कोशिश की। मुझे मालूम यह हुआ कि एप्लीकेशन फार्म किसी को नहीं दिए जाते हैं। किसान किसी के जरिए या अपने-तौर से बैंक मैनेजर से पहले मिलता है और बैंक मैनेजर जब सैटिसफाई हो जाता है या चाहता है उसको लोन देना तो उसको एप्लीकेशन फार्म दिया जाता है और वह उसको भरकर देता है और उसका लोन मंजूर हो जाता है। साधारण तौर पर एप्लीकेशन फार्म उपलब्ध नहीं हैं या उनकी बिक्री नहीं की जाती है। साधारण तौर पर अगर ये फार्म लोगों को मिलें और लोग उनको भर कर दें और बैंक की ऐसी कोई एजेंसी हो जो उनको चैक करे और फाइंड आउट करे कि उसको जरूरत है या नहीं तो काफी लोगों को सहूलियतें पैदा हो सकती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सिस्टम है और है तो क्या वह इसको बदलेंगे और जिसने लोग चाहें उनको एप्लीकेशन फार्म उपलब्ध हो जाएँ इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे ? बैंक मैनेजर जिस को चाहे उसको दे और जिस को न चाहे उसको न दे क्या इस सिस्टम को आप बदलेंगे ?

अब मैं लॉनिंग के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ओवर फाइनेंसिंग बहुत खतरनाक है और अंडर फाइनेंसिंग उससे भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। अगर किसी को जरूरत है पांच हजार रुपये की और उसको दो-ढाई हजार रुपये दे दिए जाएँ तो वह सहायता उसको उस काम में नहीं लगेगी और वह उसको दूसरी जगह खर्च कर देगा और वह लोन भी वापिस नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं एक मिसाल देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिसाल न दें।

श्री जैनुल बशर : किसानों का सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप किसानों में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी भी लेते हैं और उसे सुनने के लिए बैठे भी हैं और सुन भी रहे हैं। मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

हमारे यहाँ गाय या भैंस छः हजार से लेकर दस हजार के बीच में मिलती है। हमारे बैंकों ने एक नियम बना रखा है कि गाय या भैंस खरीदने के लिए तीन हजार से ज्यादा का लोन नहीं दिया जाएगा। अब इस तीन हजार की रकम को लेने के लिए उसका पांच सत्स सौ रुपया बैसे ही खर्च हो जाएगा। बाकी जो 25 या 26 सौ बचेगा उससे वह कैसे भैंस या गाय या बैल खरीद लेगा ? किसानों, बुनकरों, दस्तकारों के लिए जो लिमिट आपने लगा रखी है कि फलों के लिए इतना देंगे और फलों के लिए इतना तो क्या आप मार्किट नहीं देखेंगे कि किधर वह जा रही है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई सैल बनाने जा रहे हैं जो मार्किट प्राइस पर भी बाच रखे, किसानों, बुनकरों, दस्तकारों या स्मॉल

स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज के लोगों को लोन दिया जाता है उसकी लिमिट के बारे में मार्किट प्राइस पर भी बात रखें और उसके हिस्से से बढ़ाने या घटाने की सिफारिश करें और समय-समय पर जो उनकी जरूरत हो उसके मुताबिक उनको लोन दिया करे ? मंत्री जी सहमत होंगे कि ग्रैंडर फाइनेंसिंग भी ओवर फाइनेंसिंग की तरह से ही बढ़ा खर्चरनाक है ।

प्राथमिकी बात कह कर मैं समाप्ति करता हूँ । गांव गांव में ग्राम बैंकों की शाखाएं खोल रहे हैं । यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है । लेकिन नौकरियां बैंकों में ज्यादातर शहर वालों को ही मिलती हैं । वे लोग गांवों में जाता नहीं चाहते हैं, वहां रहना नहीं चाहते हैं । उनकी जब पोस्टिंग गांव में हो जाती है तो वे कोशिश करते रहते हैं और साल या छः महीने के बाद अपना ट्रांसफर करवा लेते हैं । नतीजा यह होता है कि गांव में काम करने वाला कर्मचारी या मैनेजर या फील्ड अफसर जो होता है उसको तजुर्बा भी नहीं हो पाता है कि उसको वहां से बदल दिया जाता है और यही चोख जो दूसरा आता है उसके साथ भी होती है । उसका भी साल छः महीने में ट्रांसफर हो जाता है । ऐसी स्थिति में कम मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे कि गांवों में बैंकों में सेवा करने वालों का एक अलग कैडर बना दिया जाए ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The hon. Member knows that 16 per cent is allocated for agricultural sector itself, he feels that that amount is not sufficient. I would like to make the position clear. We have earmarked 40 per cent. for the priority sector. From the total advance, 40 per cent is earmarked to the priority sector, whereas 16 per cent that we propose and which we have earmarked up to the end of 1985 is for the priority sector.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: That I know, but it is not sufficient.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Let me finish. That means from the priority sector, the total advance that has been earmarked, 40 per cent will go towards the agricultural sector itself. Now, let us appreciate that banks are to look after everything, industry, irrigation, agriculture, small sector, big sector and everyone. But when we appreciate that 40 per cent is for priority, the total 60 per cent going to the agriculture alone is a big step. Let us first complete that amount itself.

Then, his say was that application forms were not available. I do not know that application forms are not available. It may be that a loan may not be available to a person at a Branch I can understand it, but not non-availability of a form. I can request the hon. Member and all Members, that if there is any dearth of any forms, you may kindly write to us and we shall take care that forms are made available everywhere.

The hon. Member has raised the question of over-invoicing and under-invoicing. This is the same point other hon. Members have raised about irregularities. I have answered it. I do not want to take the time of the House.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: What about under-invoicing?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: That is also an irregularity, if any one comes up with, (Interruptions)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: In our own district of Ghazipur for buffaloes and cows only Rs 300 are being given when the price is more than Rs. 6,000/-.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I would request the hon. Member to look to his papers. Has he written to anybody?

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

Lastly about the rural branches, the hon. House will be pleased to know that from the original 8 per cent we have raised the rural branches to 46 per cent. But the difficulty is the people who are sent there do not involve themselves with the work. There may be justification in his contention. I do not know. But you cannot have two cadres. What we are experimenting may be appreciated, in the regional rural banks, we may not be having that rank and file as we have in the commercial banks but we try to bring it to block level and the village level so that simplification is there. But ultimately it depends on the education of people employed in the bank. As I mentioned in my previous answer, we are trying to educate them through postal education, training classes and other types so that the people we send to rural areas are properly trained and the highest advantage is taken by the people of the regional rural banks. Then the last question, (Interruptions.)

AN HON MEMBER: Rural people.
... (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The regional rural banks are being increased. The number of regional rural banks are also increasing from day to day. Regional branches of the commercial banks have gone up to 45 per cent. Our motive is on the rural side. Let us hope that involvement of rural people with the regional banks in those areas will grow more and more

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवले (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : अध्यक्ष जी, दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश में कोई भी कदम राजनीति के लिये ही छड़ाया जाता है। 1969 में जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया तब वह देश की आर्थिक हालत सुधारने के लिये किया। बस्तीबों की आर्थिक हालत सुधारने के लिये नहीं किया। उस समय भी यही या कांग्रेस को दोड़ कर मेरे

हाथ में वृत्त कैंच यह आवे और केरी रेडिक्ल इमेज कनी रहे इसलिये एक स्थान बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का बनाया गया।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण इसलिये किया गया कि इस देश के गरीबों और किसानों के लिये कुछ व्यवस्था की जाये। हमारे देश का किसान और गरीब खास कर महाजन और साहूकारों के रूल में रहा है। यह सोचा गया था कि इन के लिये कुछ व्यवस्था की जायेगी, लेकिन नेशनलाइजेशन आफ बैंक हो जाये या सोशलिज्म हो जाये, उस में काम करने वाले लोगों का विश्वास चाहिये। जिनका नेशनलाइजेशन में विश्वास नहीं है जो प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज में ही विश्वास रखते हैं, वह कभी भी यह काम सफल बनाने में मदद नहीं करेंगे। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है, इसलिये एक नाम दे दिया, पोलिटिकल एडवन्टेज के लिये नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया। जिन का नेशनलाइजेशन आफ बैंक में विश्वास नहीं है, उन के हाथ में अगर आप सारी बैंक की व्यवस्था रखेंगे तो इस से क्या होने वाला है ?

आज भी हमारे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि एक टका टारगेट रखा है। 12 साल हो गये, नेशनलाइजेशन आफ बैंक किए हुए, 30 साल इस देश की बागडोर एक पार्टी के हाथ में रही और आज बहुत अभिमान से आप कहते हैं कि एक टका टारगेट रखा था उन लोगों को कर्जा देने के लिये। उन में से 94 परसेंट हो गया और किया जायेगा और 1 परसेंट हो जायेगा और 1985 तक 16 परसेंट करें। 16 परसेंट टारगेट आप ने 1985 तक एग्रीकल्चर के लिये किया है।

मुझे याद आती है कि शहर में किसी घर का लड़का स्कूल में जाता है और वह टर्मिनल एग्जामिनेशन में फेल हो जाता है और मां-बाप की कहता है कि एनुअल एग्जामिनेशन में पहला नम्बर लाऊंगा। तो ऐसा ही हमें इसमें भी

मरता है, यही हमारी पर्याप्तता रही है।

इस देश में गरीब किसान हैं और 43 परसेंट लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, उनके लिये पेपर पर बड़ी-बड़ी योजना बनी हैं, लेकिन उनके लिये कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। जैसे बच्चा बोलता है कि पहला नम्बर निकलेगा, वैसे ही हमारी सरकार की बड़ी-बड़ी बातें चलती हैं कि यह टारगेट बनेगा। देश में 80 फीसदी लोग गांव में हैं 70 फीसदी खेती करते हैं। आपका टारगेट 1985 में एग्रीकल्चर के लिये 16 परसेंट होगा, क्या यह बहुत बड़ा काम सरकार कर रही है? लेकिन जो कुछ भी व्यवस्था आपने की है, आज उसका हाल क्या है?

आपने बहुत बार कहा कि 12 साल में 15 हजार गांव हो गई बैंकों की, रिजर्व बैंक का कहना कि 100 गांव हो गई रूरल एरिया में और छठी योजना में, 80 और होने वाली है। आपका कहना है कि इस सारी व्यवस्था से आप 1 करोड़ 50 लाख फैमिलीज को फायदा पहुंचाने वाले हैं, लेकिन एक साल में कितना हो गया, यह बता दीजिये।

अल्पोदय का कार्यक्रम जनता पार्टी का था। आपको इस नाम से दुःख होगा लेकिन आपने दूसरा नाम दे दिया है। आपने एक साल में कितने परिवारों के लिये व्यवस्था की है। आप कहेंगे कि 30 लाख दी है, तो मुझे विश्वास होता है कि छठी योजना में कुछ दे सकते हैं नहीं तो यह बही होना कि आपने किसी को कुछ नहीं दिया।

1 परसेंट टारगेट पूरा नहीं हुआ, 16 परसेंट की बात करते हैं, इस पर किस तरह

विश्वास होगा। आज भी हमारे 47 परसेंट क्रेडिटोर मजदूर मजदूरन और साहूकार पर निर्भर हैं। क्यों हैं? हमें देखना चाहिये कि हमारा जो रूरल बैंकिंग सिस्टम है वह कितना पैसा उन को देता है आपका कागजी इंसट इतना है कि बेचारा गरीब किसान वहां जाता ही नहीं। उसके लिये कुछ सिम्पल प्रोसेजर होना चाहिये जो कि होता नहीं। आज वहां काम करने वाले लोग उसमें से कमीशन खाते हैं। 4 परसेंट जो आपने कहा है, उस पर कितने लोगों को पैसा मिला है। मैं समझती हूं कि यह 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा पड़ता है। वहां भ्रष्टाचारियों को पैसा देना पड़ता है।

रिजर्व बैंक ने कहा है कि जो गरीब लोग हैं, छोटे किसान हैं, उनसे रिपेमेंट ज्यादा होता है —
It is easier to get back the money— लेकिन बड़े बड़े किसान नहीं देते। क्योंकि उनका पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से सम्बन्ध है और वह पैसा नहीं देते। उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी नहीं होती है, इसके लिये आप क्या करने वाले हैं?

मेरा कहना यह है कि जितने रूरल बैंक हैं, सहकारी सिस्टम है, सहकारी बैंक हैं, उनके लिये कानून लाइये जिससे हर बैंक के बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में सिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और सिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के 1 तिहाई लोग हो सभी न्याय मिलेगा। यही बड़े बड़े भूमिीर किसान जो गरीबों से पैसा लेते हैं। मुझे महाराष्ट्र का पता है, देश में बहुत से बेनामी ट्रान्जेक्शन्स हुए हैं। गरीब किसान के नाम से ऋण लिया है और गरीब किसान को पता भी नहीं की किस ने लिया है।

उनसे मंगूठा लगा लिया जात है और वे फंस जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहती

[श्रीमती प्रमिला वंडवते]

हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या करने जा रही है।

जो किसान बैंकों से ऋण लेता है, क्या आप उस पर कोई उपकार करते हैं? बैंक का कर्मचारी एक तरफ तो यह देखता है कि शहर में मेरा ट्रॉसफर कब हो और दूसरी तरफ वह ऐसे व्यवहार करता है मानो वह किसान पर कोई उपकार कर रहा है। सरकार को इस योजना का प्रचार करना चाहिए और लोगों को बताना चाहिए कि यह उनका पैसा है, देश का पैसा है, और बैंक का कर्मचारी उनपर कोई एहसास नहीं कर रहा है। इस बारे में क्या प्रचार हो रहा है? इस योजना के बारे में कितने लोगों को पता है?

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। हमारे देश में फसल बीमा योजना तुरन्त लागू होनी चाहिए, जिससे गरीब किसानों को कुछ सुरक्षा मिल सके।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह लागू नहीं होगी।

श्रीमती प्रमिला वंडवते : मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में डीटेल्स देने में हिचकचाहट दिखाते हैं। दो दिन पहले मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि पंजाब में इन्टेग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट के अन्तर्गत 100 गोडाउन बने थे और 100 और गोडाउन बन रहे थे, मगर इस सरकारने वह काम बन्द कर दिया। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि 1980-81 में गोडाउन बनाने की योजना है। यह सरकार भी अन्त्योदय योजना चलाना चाहती है, मगर उसका नाम नहीं लेती है। मुझे खुशी है कि कल हवाला के प्रश्न पर बोलते हुए श्री बेंकट-रामन ने कहा कि जनता पार्टी के राज में रूरल डेवलपमेंट का अच्छा काम हुआ

था। यह बात स्वीकार करने में कोई हिचकचाहट दिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

एग्रीकल्चरल सैक्टर को जो ऋण दिए जाते हैं, उनमें फिशरमैन को भी इनक्लूड किया जाए। जो लोग कोस्टल एरियाज में पुराने तरीके से मछली पकड़ने का काम करते हैं, उन्हें ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैंने देखा है कि हमारे देश में विधवाओं के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। उनको कोई सहारा नहीं देता है। एबान्डन्ड विमेन को रीहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए एक खास योजना बना कर उन्हें विदाउट इन्टेस्ट पैसा देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, यह मेरी खास मांग है।

मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि हमारे देश में बाहर सालों में बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को बैंक्स ने कितना ऋण दिया है और किसानों को कितना दिया है। बड़े लोगों ने कितना ऋण वापस किया है और कितना नहीं किया है, कितने परसेंट किया है और उन लोगों के नाम क्या हैं? यह कहना सही नहीं है कि गरीब लोगों को दिया गया ऋण वापस नहीं होता है। मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायें कि इस साल अन्त्योदय प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत कितने परिवारों को ऋण दिया गया है।

श्री मदनमोहरी बरोह : अध्यक्ष महोदय सारी रामायण सुनने के बाद किसी ने पूछा कि सीता का हरण तो हुआ मगर हरिण की सीता क्यों नहीं हुई। श्रीमती प्रमिला वंडवते का प्रश्न भी ऐसा ही है कि हरिण की सीता क्यों नहीं हुई।

I am sorry to say that the hon. Member did not understand the distinction between one per cent of the credit given under differential rate of

interest and 16 per cent of the credit given under agricultural advances. If the hon. Member cannot understand this basic difference even after so many answers given on the floor of the House, I cannot help it.

What we have done is that one per cent of the total advances is given to all the eligible persons without taking into consideration the section of the society to which they belong and the vocations they follow. A man living in a rural area and earning below Rs. 2000/- a year or a man living in an urban area and earning not more than Rs. 3000/-, is entitled to this loan under differential rate of interest of 4 per cent. In this, the entire population of the country is covered.

16 per cent of the total credit will be meant for the agricultural sector and 40 per cent for the priority sectors. This is the target for the period ending March, 1985.

The hon. Member's problem was that the nationalisation was not for the poor but for someone's ego or someone's prestige. I would categorically say that Shrimati Promila Dandavate is unfair to her fair companion. She should not have made such an uncharitable remark. Let some figures be studied. In this country, before 1969 there was one bank for 65,000 people. Today we have got a bank for every 20,000 people. Though the population is going up, the figure for each bank has been brought down to 20,000. So, how can you say that it is catering to a few rich people?

Nationalisation was meant to help the poor people. Take the lending to the agricultural sector. At the time of nationalisation, only 1.4 per cent was lent to the agricultural sector. According to our plans, at the end of 1985 we want to devote 16 per cent of the lending to the agricultural sector. Is it for the rich or the poor?

Then I will refer to the Integrated Rural Development Programme. It was stated that no new schemes were introduced and that during the last three years nothing was done. During the Sixth Plan, in order to make the banking facilities reach the poor people, we have a scheme of providing help to 1.5 crores of families. The test or yardstick for eligibility to get benefit under the scheme is that the family must be below the poverty line. So, 1.5 crore of families are going to be covered at the end of five years.

In spite of all these things, if they cannot see light, we cannot help it.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER CLARIFYING HIS REMARK MADE IN LOK SABHA ON 17TH AUGUST, 1981

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On 17-8-81 on uncorrected debate, page 437, I said:

"I called a press conference and in the press conference the letter was released."

On checking I find it should be:

"I made a cyclostyled press hand out, giving my letter together with the reply from the Foreign Minister, although it was more or less an acknowledgement, and distributed the hand out to the press."

MR. SPEAKER: We will adjourn now for lunch till 2.25 p.m.

13.25hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for
Medical Sciences and Technology,
Trivandrum

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS
AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N.
SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5 (j) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Act, 1980, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5 (j) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Act, 1980, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

14.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULES 377

- (i) NEED FOR BETTER TRANSPORTATION
FACILITIES ON THE RAILWAYS FOR
BETEL GROWERS OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS
OF WEST BENGAL

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA
(Tamluk): Under Rule 377, I am
making a statement.

The betel leaf growers are not getting their remunerative prices for their produce in the districts of Midnapore, Howrah and Hooghly of West Bengal for a long period due to the inadequacies of transportation facilities by the Railway.

Betel leaves being highly perishable require quick transportation. But the Railway authorities have practically withdrawn the betel basket booking facilities from Bagnan station in the South-Eastern Railways and Srirampore Station in the Eastern Railways.

Tamluk sub-division of the Midnapore district is the vital betel leaf growing area, producing 50 per cent of the total production of betel leaves in India. For the transportation of this huge production Mechede and Panskura stations in the South-Eastern Railways are very important. But, unfortunately, the existing booking facilities of betel baskets of these two stations have been restricted and as a result the prices of betel leaves have gone down.

Practically, the betel leaf growers of these areas are getting no price for their produce. This creates hardship and discontent among them. This is being reflected through different types of agitations—such as conventions with big gathering, demonstrations and deputations to different administrative authorities including the Railway authorities. This agitation has now spread to the remote corners of the said three districts demanding quick and regular transportation of betel baskets from Mechede, Panskura, Bagnan and Srirampore stations.

Some discussions were arranged with the Railway authorities. Some decisions were taken but the problem remained unsolved. To discuss this problem, the Chief Secretary of West Bengal convened a meeting on 8th

August, 1981 of the Railway officers, officers of Agriculture Department, District Magistrates, representatives of betel businessmen's association and representatives of Tamruk Mahakuma Panchasi Samiti (Tamruk sub-divisional betel growers' association). In that meeting I myself was present. The Railway authorities promised to maintain previous booking system in Mechede, Panskura, Bagnan and Srirampore stations. Some improvement took place—but that failed to solve the problem, to save the growers and to give guarantee for the railway transportation of betel leaves baskets.

In respect of betel basket transportation 9UP Dehradun Express in Srirampore station and 30UP Bombay Express in Bagnan, Mechede and Panskura stations are very important. V.P. for the betel leaf transportation in 9UP and 30 UP (three V.Ps.) trains should be made regular and all the baskets of betel leaves should be allowed to be loaded in the train—all restrictions of UP and DOWN train should be removed.

In the transit stations (Howrah, Kharagpur, Rourkela, Bilaspur, Benaras, Delhi etc.) quick movements of betel baskets should be made carefully.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to see that the booking of betel baskets in Mechede, Panskura, Bagnan and Srirampore stations is guaranteed and quick transportation of betel leaves is ensured taking into account that betel leaves are highly perishable and a large number of people have to live upon the betel leaves production.

- (ii) NEED FOR HOLDING SOME OF THE FOOTBALL MATCHES TO BE PLAYED IN ASIA 82 AT CALCUTTA.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): It is reported in the newspapers that 24 countries will take part in the Football event 1982 Asian Games to be held in New

Delhi. According to the decision of Asian Games Authority the Football matches would be held group-wise and on league basis. The teams will be divided into four groups and the total matches will be 100. The organisers of the Asian Games are facing difficulties in holding the matches in Delhi due to inadequate Football grounds. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the requests made by the West Bengal Government and particularly the Chief Minister of West Bengal offering to hold football matches in Calcutta since the City is having a large number of Stadiums and Football grounds.

Moreover, the people of West Bengal always take a keen interest in football. So, it will be more appropriate to hold some of the football matches in Calcutta.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to reconsider the matter and hold some of the Football matches in Calcutta so that the people of Eastern India where football is very popular can also witness the Asian Games.

- (iii) STEPS TO PROTECT THE HANDLOOM WEAVERS BY CONTROLLING RISING PRICES OF YARN AND BY PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE WEAVERS.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में बुनकरों की स्थिति दिन-प्रति-दिन बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। सूत और कैमिकल्स के मूल्यों में होने वाली निरन्तर वृद्धि को रोकने में भारत सरकार की उदासीनता और असमर्थता अत्यन्त चिंताजनक है क्योंकि करोड़ों लोग हथकरवा उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं। उन की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि सूत और कैमिकल्स की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को तत्काल रोका जाय और उसे कम भी किया जाय तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में अधिक से अधिक सूत का उत्पादन किया

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

जाम जिस से सस्ते दाम पर बुनकरों को सुत मिल सके। बुनकरों को अपना कारोबार ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिये उन्हें पर्याप्त ऋण देने की व्यवस्था भी सरकार द्वारा की जानी चाहिये। इस दिशा में किसी भी प्रकार की लापरवाही हुयकरवा उद्योग के लिये खतरनाक सिद्ध होगी। अतः सरकार को तत्काल ध्यान देना चाहिये।

(iv) REMEDIAL MEASURES TO CONTROL OUTBREAK OF VIRAL FEVER IN DELHI.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): Sir, several thousand persons have been suffering from a new viral fever in Delhi. The reason or reasons for this fever and the remedial measures are not known to the physicians of Delhi. The patients in almost all cases are paralysed after attack by this viral fever. Cases of paralysis are being reported from almost all Hospitals in Delhi. Only Safdarjung and AIIMS have admitted more than 20 patients suffering from this unknown disease. The doctors differ with each other on the causes of this viral fever. All of them are at a loss to explain the cause of such viral fever and, similarly, in case of curing of the disease, they are not prescribing any treatment except to console the patients by asking them to take rest. Regarding preventive measures, they only advise to keep away from crowded and congested places. The fever as per the doctors will take its own course to be cured and the paralysis will hopefully disappear in 10 days. In some cases, as per the doctors, it may leave a deformity but that cannot be helped. Two deaths from viral paralysis have been reported from Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. The symptoms range from a weakening fever to paralysis. The medical superintendent of Jayaprakash Narayan Hospital said that 'several cases of paralysis had come to his notice, but no one has been able to explain this'. While the doctors are still at a loss to come to a

conclusion about the reason and remedy, the virus has taken a very serious turn. Several persons have complained of paralysis of one or more parts of the body. The medical superintendents of almost all Hospitals are not aware of the symptoms or even the kind of virus causing this.

In considering this very alarming situation, I would request the hon. Minister for Health to make a statement on this issue on the floor of the House.

(v) NEED TO PROVIDE ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF FUEL TO VILLAGERS IN MADHYA PRADESH IN ORDER TO PREVENT INDISCRIMINATE FEELING OF TREES.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : (विदिशा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में जंगलों की अर्बुद कटाई का कार्य तेजी से किया जा रहा है। पिछले माह 20 जुलाई को प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने भी मध्य प्रदेश यात्रा के समय इस बात पर अपनी गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी एवं राज्य शासन को निर्देश दिये थे कि वनों की अर्बुद कटाई को शीघ्र रोकना जाना चाहिये। परन्तु इस के बाद भी प्रदेश के वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं।

हाल ही में 11 से 14 अगस्त तक मैंने अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में रायसेन जिले का एवं अपने वधुनी क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण अंचलों का सघन दौरा किया था वहाँ पर वन विभाग के चौकाने वाले तथ्य सामने आए। रायसेन जिले में जलाऊ एवं इमारती लकड़ी की अर्बुद कटाई एवं जाली परमिटों पर 40-50 लाख की लकड़ी निकासी का प्रकरण सामने आया है जिस की जांच की जा रही है। इसी प्रकार लाखों रुपए मूल्य की इमारती लकड़ी वन-विभाग के कूपों में पड़ी हुई खराब हो रही है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोग वन विभाग में रेंजर एवं डिप्टी-रेंजरों के आत्मक से परेशान हैं।

वे लोग उन के पशुओं को निस्तार की सुविधा देने में परेशान करते हैं तथा 31-12-76 पूर्व के वन भूमि पर कब्जों पर से छोटे हरिजन एवं आदिवासी वर्ग के कृषकों को हटाया जा रहा है। कहीं कहीं उन गरीब किसानों से रुपया मांगने की शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिन्हें गंभीरता से लिया जाना चाहिये।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जलाऊ एवं निस्तार की लकड़ी की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिस के कारण किसानों को चोरी छिपे जंगलों से लकड़ी काटने पर बाध्य होना पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार आवासीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन्हें भूखंड आवंटित आवंटित हो चुके हैं, ऐसे आवासीय व्यक्ति को मकान बनाने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश शासन से निःशुल्क बल्ली एवं बांस आदि देने की योजना है परन्तु आज तक वन विभाग द्वारा मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के 16 ब्लाक मुख्यालयों पर इन गरीब लोगों को यह सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की गई है जो कि खेदजनक है एवं 25 सूत्री कार्यक्रमों के प्रति वन विभाग की उदासीनता का प्रतीक है।

(vi) STEPS TO HAND OVER POSSESSION OF DISTRIBUTED LAND TO HARJANS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN U.P., BIHAR AND MADHYA PRADESH.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत अविलम्बदीय लोक महत्व के प्रश्न को आप के सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ।

मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान देश के अनेकानेक राज्यों में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के साथ भूमि आवंटन के संदर्भ में बरती जा रही उपेक्षा की ओर आकर्षित कराते हुए निम्नलिखित तथ्य प्रस्तुत करना चाहूंगा।

मान्यवर, आज 10 वर्ष से प्रदेश में कई बार राजनैतिक परिवर्तन हुए। सरकारें बदलीं किन्तु सभी सरकारों ने महात्मा गांधी के राम राज्य की उस अवधारणा को ध्यान में रखा कि देश का कोई भी हरिजन आदिवासी

या कमजोर वर्ग का व्यक्ति गृहहीन न रह जाये।

इस भावना के अन्तर्गत प्रायः हर गांव में बंजर या रिक्त आबादी की जमीन जो शेष थी, वह इन वर्गों को आवास निर्माण हेतु आवंटित की गई। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस से भी आगे का कदम उठाया और इन्होंने कृषि हेतु भी कहीं कहीं जमीनें भूमिहीनों को आवंटित कर हरिजनों, आदिवासियों को दी गई, इस सहायता के संबंध में समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से लम्बी डींग हांकी। इस में कोई संदेह नहीं कि यह कदम एक आवश्यक और अपरिहार्य कदम रहा, किन्तु खेद इस बात का रहा कि यह सब कार्य महज कागज पर ही हुआ और हरिजनों के प्रति दर्शायी गयी यह हमदर्दी अर्थहीन ही रही।

विगत वर्ष, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश आदि में जो सरकारें बनीं उन्होंने ने इस बात को स्वीकार भी किया कि इन वर्गों में हुए इस कागजी कार्य को पूर्ण रूप से व्यवहार में लाया जाये। स्थानीय जिलाधीशों को आदेश दिये गये कि आवंटित जमीनों पर तुरन्त कब्जे दिलाये जाये। खेद है कि आज तक प्रभावपूर्ण लोगों के कब्जे में चली आ रही उन जमीनों पर इतने प्रचार एवं कठोर आदेश के बावजूद भी कब्जा नहीं हुआ।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी, गाजीपुर, जौनपुर नामक तीन जनपदों को मिला कर बनी मेरी सुरक्षित फास्टीटुयेन्सी सैदपुर में अभी तक 85 प्रतिशत आवंटित जमीनों पर इन गरीबों को कब्जा नहीं मिला। आवंटित भूमि पर जिन लोगों का कब्जा है, उन पर कोई भी सरकारी आदेश लागू नहीं होता।

ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे राज्य सरकारों से तुरन्त सुचनायें प्राप्त करें ताकि आवंटित जमीनों पर अब तक क्यों नहीं कब्जा दिलाया

[श्री राजनाथ सोमकर सांस्त्री]

गया। साथ ही मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे क्षेत्रीय विधायकों एवं सांसद सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनायें जिसको यह अधिकार दिया जाये कि आर्बिट्रल जमीनों के कब्जों की ये पू सूचनार्थे प्रादेशीय मुख्य मंत्री एवं गृह मंत्री को निरस्तर देते रहें।

(vii) MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER, IN CONNECTION WITH ELECTION OF STUDENTS' UNION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Elections of the students' Unions of the University of Delhi and many of its colleges, involving nearly 60,000 voters are to be held on 28th August, 1981. It should be the duty of the University authorities, the Delhi Administration and the Central Government to ensure that members of unions contest, canvass and vote freely and without any fear. However, there are disconcerting reports of violence and intimidation and even an apprehension about booth capturing as been expressed.

A few days back there was a violent clash in which even fire-arms were used at a college when some students went there to canvass support.

It is reported that in about half a dozen colleges, office bearers have been elected unanimously, withdrawal of their nominations having been obtained under intimidation and threat of violence.

I demand that—

(1) All the so-called unopposed elections be cancelled and fresh nominations invited.

(2) The Administration should make adequate arrangements on the polling day to ensure peaceful and fair poll,

(3) An enquiry should be conducted into the manner in which the Lodi Road Police Station authorities, handled the situation arising

out of the violent clash at Dayal Singh College on August 20, 1981.

It is the duty of the Government to ensure free and fair elections in the University of Delhi and its Colleges situated in the Capital by maintaining law and order.

(viii) RELIEF MEASURES FOR DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS OF UTTAR PRADESH BY PROVIDING BETTER IRRIGATION FACILITIES, ETC.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष, जी, उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी मण्डल के गाजीपुर, बलिया, मिर्जापुर, जौनपुर तथा वाराणसी जिले में वर्षा कम होने के कारण अकाल की सी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। बरसात के शुरू में धान की बुवाई बड़े पैमाने पर की गई थी। परन्तु, जब वर्षा न होने के कारण धान की फसलें खेतों में सूखी रही हैं। यदि वर्षा की स्थिति इसी तरह कायम रही तो आगे रबी की बुआई होना भी कठिन है।

सब से दुखद बात तो यह है कि इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का गंभीर संकट होने के कारण सिंचाई के साधन अपना काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और किसानों को वर्षा पर ही आश्रित होना पड़ रहा है। वाराणसी मण्डल में और विशेषकर गाजीपुर जिले में केवल 2-3 घंटा रोजाना ही बिजली मिल पाती है। गाजीपुर जिले की जमानियां तहसील में तो लगभग पिछले एक महीने से बिजली बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में उस क्षेत्र की पम्प नहरें तथा नलकूप चल नहीं पा रहे हैं। नहरों के न चलने के कारण सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। पूरे क्षेत्र में हा-हाकार मची हुई है और किसान अपने सूखते हुए खेतों को देख कर जब नहरों की तरफ तथा नलकूपों की नालियों की तरफ आँख उठाकर देखता है तो वे भी सूखी ही मिलती हैं। बिजली के गंभीर अभाव के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भी अपने को असह्य नहसल कर रही है।

सिंचाई के साधन मौजूद हैं, परन्तु बिजली न होने के कारण पानी को खेतों तक नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है ।

मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस गंभीर स्थिति की तरफ दिलाते हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा विशेषकर वाराणसी मण्डल में बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में पहुंचाए जाने की अविलम्ब व्यवस्था करें ताकि पहले से ही उस क्षेत्र में पूरे अकाल की स्थिति का सामना किया जा सके । यदि, शीघ्रातिशीघ्र बिजली उस क्षेत्र में नहीं पहुंचाई गई तो इस क्षेत्र के किसान और जानवर बड़ी संख्या में भुखमरी के कगार पर खड़े हो जायेंगे ।

(ix) STEPS FOR REGULAR UNINTERRUPTED SUPPLY OF LPG REFILLS IN BOMBAY

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, the users of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in Bombay are facing great hardships in getting supplies of refills. Housewives have to wait for seven to 20 days in some localities of Bombay and its suburbs, and the position is worse in the outskirts of Bombay and in Pune.

The problem of delay is a regular phenomenon of Bombay; sometimes it is the Hindustan Petroleum users and sometimes it is the Bharat Gas users who have to face the difficulties, and Bombayites are disappointed with this distribution system.

The Government must immediately look into this matter and working of these LIP units and reorganize them so that users get a regular, uninterrupted supply of LIP refills.

(x) STEPS TO IMPROVE THE WORKING OF THE SYNTHETICS AND CHEMICALS FACTORY AT BAREILLY IN U.P.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : मान्यवर, घरों रुपये की लागत व विदेशी सहयोग से बनी बरेली की सिंथेटिक्स एंड
1548 LS—12

कैमिकल्स फैक्ट्री बन्द होने की स्थिति में पहुंच गई है । यह फैक्ट्री एशिया में कृत्रिम रबड़ बनाने की सब से बड़ी फैक्ट्री है परन्तु इस समय इस फैक्ट्री का 12 करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक मूल्य का उत्पादन सरकार की ढिलमूल व अस्पष्ट नीतियों के कारण गोदामों में बंद पड़ा है तथा बिक्री के रास्ते बंद कर दिये गये हैं । इस तरह उत्पादन के साथ साथ हजारों श्रमिक व अन्य कर्मचारियों की रोजी-रोटी भी खतरे में पड़ गई है । अतः इस अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के प्रश्न पर मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए उक्त फैक्ट्री की दशा सुधारने के लिये तुरन्त प्रभावशाली पग उठाने की मांग करता हूँ ।

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF CUSTOMS
TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1981.

AND

CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up items 9 and 10 of the agenda together, namely, further discussion of the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding disapproval of the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981, and consideration of the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was on his legs. The time allotted is two hours. Already nine minutes have been exhausted.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I think, Mr. Bosu was also exhausted yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, Mr. Bosu will not take more than ten minutes; he will have to go to the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Business Advisory Committee meeting and, therefore, he will complete by 3 O'Clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I might as well not get up then. I have always accepted Mr. Venkataraman that he is willing to face anybody in this House. I do not think in this case there will be an exception.

Yesterday I had quoted from the Tariff as well as the Ordinance as to what are the things on which this imposition, the enhancement of duty, to the extent of 150% has been imposed. The items are essential for the basic needs of life. For the manufacture of soap, for example, that is not an important item as far as I am concerned. I am talking about the nutrition. This is a country which is considered, according to all and sundry, in the world and those who know it, to be one of the most protein-starved countries. At the same time, for the calory intake in this country, this is one of the three or four lowest figures in the world. Now, they have put their paw on that—starvation, mal-nutrition and then dissemination,—they do not go upstairs—this is all they want.

Mr. Venkataraman should know, because he had been a minister long enough in the State and here also he is welcome, that developed countries highly subsidise the items of nutrition not only for children but for adults also. In Britain, I have seen that even butter is being subsidised, meat is being subsidised; but in this country, where the people are merely on their starvation diets suffer from acute mal-nutrition. They have put their hand on that area. They want them to consume less calory because the oil price is bound to shoot up. Now, they claim that this

is a welfare State. In the last kisan rally in Delhi, the great leader of their party had said:

“झगर पानी की कमी होगी तो खून से सिंचाई होगी।”

This is *khoon ka sinchai*, she talked about. I accept. Now, what will ultimately happen? This burden will willy-nilly be passed on to the end-consumers. None can stop it? What did the *Indian Express* and some other paper, the *Statesman* say? The *Statesman* said:

“Sufficient quantities of vegetable oils are being imposed by the State Trading Corporation for purposes of public distribution system and for supply to manufacturers of vanaspati.”

They are the kingpins, the biggest contributors. The Dalda and the Sugar Cell in the Agriculture Ministry is one of the affluent people at the receiving end those who come and give can get ten times the money.

It is reported that of late vegetable oils and allied products are being imported by the private manufacturers who have been making unduly high profits in the import and sale of such goods. Who are protecting those persons? Who are allowing those persons? Who are granting the import licence? Who are allowing them to make a free loot of the helpless people in this country—this Government. This Government cannot survive for a day without the support and blessing and the money power that is provided by these people. They will vanish without them.

They say:

“The concessional rates of duties presently applicable to specified oils in terms of international trade agreements, will continue. Thus, soyabean oil and rapeseed oil would

attract a total basic plus auxiliary duty of only 45 per cent ad valorem, while tallow would continue to attract a total (basic plus auxiliary) duty of 15 per cent ad valorem."

Then they say:

"In spite of adequate imports by the STC, private traders are also reportedly importing vegetable oils since the domestic prices of oils are much higher than the international prices, it was stated to justify the Ordinance."

The Vanaspati price is quoted at about Rs. 192 per tin of 16.5 kg. still, the loose retail price is Rs. 16 a kg. What does it show?

Then they say:

"The second proposal says that while maintaining 70% imported oil supply at the issue price of Rs. 7,210 per tonne, an additional supply of 25 per cent be made at the price of Rs. 11,600 per tonne."

That means, Rs. 720 roughly for a quintal for the same commodity. Mr. Venkataraman, my senior, elder colleague won't dispute it. When I say that the process of hydrogenation makes the oil lighter. Is it or is it not? Therefore, the loss in the processing to my understanding is next to nothing or nothing at all. Now, Sir, what are the international prices? Fortunately, I have got two very rare documents sent from West Germany, Hamburg, namely, The International Oil Prices Bulletin and Oil World Digest, the weekly forecasting and information service for oilseeds, oil fats and oil meals. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you should try to understand. There it says that the international price of 100 kg. in DM—DM is equal to 4 rupees—crude oil ex-mill is 117.5 to 119 DM. That comes to Rs. 470 to Rs. 480 for a quintal of oil and in this country the same oil

is being sold under different names by addition of certain material to make it pungent and adding of colouring matter giving it shape, colour and taste of mustard oil at Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 22 per kilo.

Then, Sir, look at this funny thing! It is the forecast of prices—prices of the past and the present. How very interesting this document is? I wish I got it earlier. ISTA—the world market price indices averages 1971-72 to 1974-75 equal hundred. Now, Sir, you see the fun. The oil which was costing a quintal 128 in January 1981 has come down to 124.6 in February; in March it is 123.9 and in April it is 121.5. The prices are declining in other countries. The prices are declining in the international market and here it is a free loot and free plunder because unless they obtain huge amount of money this bourgeois party, the ruling party, cannot survive. Their jeeps cannot run. Rigging cannot be organised. Some money has to be found from each and every source. I am quoting from an authoritative document as to what an Indian has to pay while affluent people where the purchasing power is ten times have to pay only pay a fraction of the price what we pay. What is the situation in Malaysia? The production of palm and palm kernel oil (crude oil unrefined) in 1979 has increased. They are not only meeting the domestic demand but have a surplus also whereas our import is increasing. Maybe 600 crores! May be more because the accounting system here is sometimes so complicated that you cannot really discover the truth. In 1979 they had a surplus of 140.6; in 1981 it was 168.1 and in 1981 it is going to be 172.9. West Malaysia exported 1000 m. tonnes. To India in 1979 December they exported 17.7 thousand m. tonnes whereas in December 1980 it rose to 31 thousands m. tonnes. It is almost double. The figures are most depressing and it shows that how this

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Government is running the whole affair. Dalda is being sold at Rs. 16, average. Their price for procurement of oil is this; it is only processing; there is no loss of weight, to my knowledge. I may be wrong; if so, let it be pointed out to me. It becomes a light commodity. You float it in oil. Take a lump of solid dalda and put it on the oil. What happens? It will float. It is lighter. There is no loss in volume.

15 hrs.

Take groundnut oil. It is being sold at Rs. 22 per Kg. while the international price is not more than Rs. 500 per quintal that is to say, Rs. 5 per Kg. See how the country is being plundered. It is only possible because the traders and the businessmen, these very people, are hand-in-glove with the ruling party.

And, Sir, I will read out to you from a Debate in 1977. My learned friend Mr. Mohan Dharia, the then Commerce Minister, said this in reply to a Short Notice Question of Prof. R. K. Amin, Mian Laskar and myself:

"Under the policy, any person could apply for licence. Accordingly licences for 528 crores were given to 3675 persons between January and March, 1977."

Now it is very significant how between January and March so many licences have been given. Between January and March these licences were given for substantial monetary consideration to the ruling party at that time. Here it is said that much of the oil permits were given to very few and this figure of 3675 was mentioned. But that figure is no indication—that is to say, small quantity, many thousand permits, large quantity, very few permits. What did they do, let us see. Much of it was sold at the high seas at a premium. And

Mr. Finance Minister, this matter was sent to the CBI, to the Enforcement Directorate and the Income-tax Department. We would like to know what action has been taken against firms like Godrej, belonging to the Founder-President of the Fair Trade Society of India who had blackmarketed the oil against permits on high seas and the entire money was deposited in foreign banks. What happened again to Hindustan Lever, the arch-criminal multinational in this country. I can quote the figures from the Volume I have here with me, it is item No. 165. The value of the oil was Rs. 1.38 crores. This Rs. 1.38 crore-worth of oil was sold in high seas. This speaks volumes about them! Hindustan Lever, this scoundrel of the multinational, in their Ghaziabad factory, in their Dalda factory, had tanker-load of adulterated oil. The tanker had two chambers. On the top there was reasonable oil; at the bottom chamber there was poisonous, cheap, mineral oil. There was a lever, fitted with a cover. The driver could pull the lever and the oil, when it is taken out, will fall in the bottom and it will carry both the oil. This is how they plundered this country and they got away with it.

I am only asking my learned hon. Finance Minister what action has been taken in such cases.

Sir, there was an assurance given on the floor of the House that prosecutions would be launched against those persons misappropriating import licences and collecting money out of sale of oil on the High seas at a higher price, and depositing such money in foreign banks, avoided paying income-tax in this country and betrayed the country, because, that created artificial scarcity, artificial shortage, and embarrassed the previous Government.

I will take only two more minutes and conclude. I only want to say one thing. Look at what they are doing.

They are taking the country to utter ruin.

There is the Indian Council for Agricultural Research in which taxpayers' money worth several crores are being spent; and they have been talking in terms of a Green Revolution. We are now at the door of the Yankees for buying second-rate cattle feed at their price. Now, see how the import of soyabean and soyabean oil has been going up. In 1977-78, it was 3,45,795 tonnes and in 1978-79, it was 3,50,617 tonnes, and it goes on increasing. While soyabean yield per hectare has been increasing, as also the total production, our import of oil has also been increasing. Can the Government explain these things?

I would request Shri Venkataraman to understand one thing. For the failure of your bearer bonds, your favourite pet subject, you have now stretched your paw on this and this paw will touch those people, and those areas from where you got elected. The poorman for his coconut oil will be required to pay a much higher price and without that an Indian kitchen cannot run. India consumes edible oil more than anybody else practically in the world. Why on earth did you resort to this disastrous ordinance. After all, nobody will blame a congressman, that he is sensitive; he is a thick skinned man, we know that. There is nothing to be ashamed; you can do anything, you are usually habituated to do that, which others will shudder. You took recourse to this ordinance. Why could you not come with a straight forward Bill before the House. You did not think that we would all die. I do not think, you had any such design; I never think so.

This is a cruel imposition on the stomach of the poor man, on his nutrition, on his minimum requirement to survive. This is a very unwarranted and very cruel. I oppose it lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Will you please stay for my reply?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, I do not know, how many Private Secretaries and PAs you have; I will find out. I will also see your workload. You do not know with what meagre resources, some of us do so much work. Your remarks have been unfair. I am very sorry. I have the Business Advisory Committee meeting at 3.00 O' clock.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You can come; I will wait for you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He says, he will wait till I come.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Customs Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981."

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That then Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, be taken into consideration".

Hon. Members may be aware that there has been a sizeable difference between the landed costs and the prevailing domestic market prices of imported vegetable oils and allied products in recent times. It was considered desirable to take action to mop up this difference while at the same time ensuring the maintenance of supplies of vegetable oils, the import of which is canalised through the State Trading Corporation for the purposes of the public distribution system and the manufacture of vanaspathi. For achieving the above object, it was found necessary to increase the levy of customs duty on these goods to a total of 150 per cent *ad valorem* (comprised of 125 per cent basic duty and 25 per cent

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

auxiliary duty). However, the tariff structure applicable to such goods did not authorise the levy of basic duties of customs in excess of 60 per cent *ad valorem*. As import of these goods were expected any time, it became necessary to undertake immediate action to enhance the statutory rates of duty on such goods which are covered by chapter 15 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

As Parliament was not in session and was not expected to meet earlier than the second half of August, 1981, the President promulgated the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981, on the 26th of July, 1981.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

15.10 hrs.

The Ordinance increased the basic duty of customs applicable to goods covered by Chapter 15 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, to 200 per cent and maintained the existing margin of preference of 10 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of goods falling under Heading No. 15.07 of the above Schedule and imported from preferential areas. The effective rates of duty on vegetable oils and allied products were fixed by notifications issued after the promulgation of the Ordinance on the same day, namely, 26th July, 1981.

Arrangements for the supply of imported vegetable oils to the Vanaspathi industry and for distribution through the public distribution system, with the help of State Governments will continue to be made, so that the oils are available both to the Vanaspathi industry and to the public at reasonable prices. This is being done through the S. T. C.

The present Bill seeks to replace the said Ordinance. Copies of the Ordinance, along with the Statement under Rule 71 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, have already been placed before the House.

It is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the quantum of vegetable oils that may be imported on private account in view of the steep increase in customs duties on such oils. Consequently, it has not been possible to estimate the likely revenue implications of the increase in customs duties. This, however, is not a revenue measure, but a measure to prevent private trade from exploiting the margin between the landed price and the market price to the detriment of consumers. This is the objective. When I reply, I will give all the details.

Sir, I move that the Bill may be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 be taken into consideration."

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी):
सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है कि यह बिल इसलिए लाया गया है कि कन्स्यूमर्स को निश्चित दर पर एडिबल प्रायल मिलता रहे, उस उद्देश्य से तो किसी को असहमति नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी जो बिल लाये हैं इस में इन के चार फेल्योर हुए हैं। पहला फेल्योर यह है कि बड़े तेल के आयातकों ने जो इस देश की लूटा है जिस के विषय में माननीय सदस्य ने अभी डिटेल में बताया है, मैं डिटेल में नहीं आ रहा हूँ, लेकिन उस लूट को रोकने में अभी तक आप सफल नहीं हो पाये हैं। द्वार मान कर आप को यह कानून लाना पड़ रहा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार ने जो बादा किया था और खास कर कांग्रेस (भाई) ने चुनाव के समय में कि कीमतों को हम बढ़ने नहीं देंगे, उस में वनस्पति की भी कीमत शामिल है, उस में बिकलता मिली है क्योंकि ग्राहिकोंस जार्री करले के बाद ही कीमत में बांच प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हो गई है, यानी आप का ग्राहिकोंस

भी फेल कर रहा है, कीमतों को बढ़ने से आप रोक नहीं पाएंगे।

तीसरी बात यह है कि देश को तिलहन के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहिए था। आत्म-निर्भर होता तो बिल लाने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ती। उस के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी था कि आप किसानों को प्रोत्साहित करते। हमारे देश में मुंगफली की उपज में प्रति हेक्टेयर में कई कारणों से सुधार हुआ है और बहुत सारे इलाके हैं जहाँ किसानों को लाभकर मूल्य मिले तो देश में तिलहन की रबावार बढ़ायी जा सकती है। तो आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर बढ़ने के बजाय आप इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी द्वारा समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं। यह समस्या वा हल नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बाद क्या आप यह गारंटी करने जा रहे हैं कि उपभोक्ताओं को उचित रेट पर बिना कीमत बढ़े हुए तेल, यहाँ मिल सकता है। मैं पूछता हूँ क्या इस के बावजूद तेल में जो चोरबाजारी हो रही है, वनस्पति के मामले में और एडिबल आयल में क्या इस को आप रोक सकते हैं? क्या आप गारंटी करने जा रहे हैं कि कन्ज्यूमर्स को किसी किस्म की नयी कठिनाई का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के जरिए होने क्या जा रहा है कि मिलावट होगी। मिलावट के जरिए यह तेल के व्यक्तायी, मौत के सौदागर, घटिया निस्म का तेल उपभोक्ताओं को बँगे और इस को रोकने में आप असमर्थ रहेंगे। क्या इस में कोई ऐसा प्रावधान है जिस के द्वारा आप इस मिलावट को रोक सकेंगे? आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

उपभोक्तियों और सरकार की नीति क्या है। जैसी कि अहावत है—दुम डाल डाल, हथ पात पात। सरकार भी काबू बनाती है उस में लूच होल्स रह जाते हैं और उस के कारण तेल के उद्योग में बँगे हुए उपभोक्ति सरकार

की नीतियों को नाकामयाब कर देते हैं। अभी तक इस के लिए चार प्रमुख कारण रहे हैं। पहला कारण तो यह है था कि जो इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी थी वह उन के लिए बहुत फेदरेबल थी। आज आप उस को बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। दूसरा कारण यह था कि विदेशों में तेल के दामों में जो कमी आयी उस के कारण यहाँ के तेल के सौदागरों को बहुत अधिक मुनाफा हो रहा था। तीसरा कारण यह था कि इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी, लाइसेन्स के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सहूलियतें दी गई थीं। चौथा कारण यह था कि तेल के सौदागरों और आप के अधिकारियों के बीच में मिली-भगत चल रही थी। मैं जानना चाहूँगा इस को रोकने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? मुझे पूरा सन्देह है कि आप इस को रोकने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

1981-82 में इस देश को 2.2 मिलियन टन तेल की जरूरत पड़ेगी। आज स्थिति यह है कि एस टी सी ने जो दस लाख टन तेल इम्पोर्ट किया उस से 225 करोड़ रुपए कमाए। यह सरकार के खजाने में नहीं गया हालांकि उपभोक्ताओं को यह रुपया देना पड़ा। एस टी सी के द्वारा तेल मंगाने के पीछे सरकार का उद्देश्य यह था कि तेल की क़मलाई और भाव नियंत्रित हो सकें लेकिन उस में सरकार को सफलता नहीं मिल सकी। आज वनस्पति चोर बाजारी में मिल रहा है। आप ने यह कहा था कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं जिस से कि जन वितरण प्रणाली के जरिए सही ढंग से सारी सामग्री उपलब्ध हो सके लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे यहाँ जन वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत जो दुग्धमर्ग हैं उन के द्वारा वनस्पति नहीं मिल रहा है लेकिन चोरबाजारी में मिलता है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? चूंकि आप का प्रणाली प्रण्ट है और वह इस मामले में पूरी तरह से अक्षर रह रहा है इसलिए ऐसा हो रहा है। आप इम्पोर्ट के द्वारा जिस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं हो पायेगा। आप देखेंगे कि साबुन

[श्री कमला मिश्र मजुकर]

के दाम बढ़ेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भले ही आप का उद्देश्य बड़ा साफ और अच्छा हो लेकिन उस की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। आप इम्पोर्ट की नीति को छोड़कर ऐसा प्रयत्न करें जिस से कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिल सके, देश में ही तिलहन की पैदावार बढ़ सके और सदा के लिए इम्पोर्ट खत्म हो सके। इसी दिशा में आप को आगे बढ़ना चाहिए, इम्पोर्ट करने से या ड्यूटी लगाने से इन समस्या का समाधान नहीं निकल पायेगा।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी (शिमला) : माननीय सभापति जी, इस संसद में जे भी बिल रखा जाए उस की मुखालिफत करने विरुद्ध का धर्म है। सरकार की नीति य कि तनी भी अच्छी क्यों न हों उन क उस में बुराई ही नजर आती है। इस सदन में जो सीमा शुल्क टैरिफ (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1981 लाया गया है वह इसलिए नहीं लाया गया है कि भावों को बढ़ने से रोका जा सके बल्कि यह इसलिए यहाँ पर लाया गया है कि जो लूट-बसोट करने वाले व्यापारी हैं उन से जनता को बचाया जा सके तथा साथ ही भावों को स्थिर रखा जाए। आज देश की जो हालत है और जिस तरह की एकोनामी चल रही है उस को मजबूत करने के लिए यह कदम उठाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री जी ने यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। जो इस में त्रुटियाँ हैं, वे उन को पूर्ण रूप से ठीक ढंग से करने के लिए यह बिल सदन में लाए हैं, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल को सारे हाउस को युनेनिमसली पास करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक खनिज तेल की बात का संबंध है, कहा जाता है कि उन को बढ़ावा

नहीं दिया जाता है। हम समझते हैं कि हमारी सरकार एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है और सारे भारत के अन्दर यही कारण है कि सन्निडी देकर और दूसरे ढंग से हम जितना उत्पादन कर सके, चाहे वह डालडा में हो, खनिज तेल में हो, वह बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। यह कहना कि तेल आदि की सुविधा उत्पादन के लिए जमींदारों को उत्साह नहीं दिया जाता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक बात नहीं है। यहाँ पर हर तरह से सुविधा दी जाती है, जमींदारों को, ताकि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन कर के देश के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन कर सकें।

यहाँ एक बात बड़ी अजीब कही जाती है, यहाँ पर कभी इस देश का और कभी उस देश का, चाइना का उदाहरण दिया जाता है कि वहाँ पर भाव स्थिर है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बाहर के आँकड़े इस देश के अन्दर इसलिए लाए जाते हैं ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग पैदावार के क्षेत्र में कुछ न करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर स्थाई सरकार देश के अन्दर है, मजबूत सरकार देश के अन्दर है, तो हमारी कांग्रेस (भाई) सरकार है। कभी भी इस तरह से ज्यादा लाइसेंस देने के बारे में सरमायेदारों को प्रलोभन नहीं दिया। उन की मदद करने वाले लोग तो सिर्फ जनता पार्टी में ही थे, जो कि अब विभाजित हो गए हैं और अब हमारी ही सरकार चारों तरफ नज़र आती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के खिलाफ जो भी कहा गया है, वह सरासर गलत है और इस तरह से नहीं कहा जाना चाहिए था। जो माननीय सदस्य बंगाल से आते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि राज्य सरकारों में प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं है, वहाँ का प्रबन्ध भारत सरकार ठीक करे। भारत सरकार तो प्रबन्ध कर रही है और जहाँ जहाँ राज्यों में हमारी सरकारें हैं, वे भी कर रही हैं। हमारे देखने में यह आया है कि जो भी

सामान दिया जाता है, वह सी० पी० एम० वाले अपनी पार्टी कैडर को देते हैं इसलिए वहाँ दूसरे लोगों को परेशान ही किया जाता है।

जहाँ तब सोमा शुल्क का ताल्लुक है, इस और हमारी भावना यह है कि सारे देश के अन्दर एक जैसी स्थिति कायम करनी है। यदि इस काम को करने में हमारे रास्ते में रुकावटें आयेंगी तो हम संशोधन करने के लिए इस तरह के बिल माननीय सदन में लायेंगे और यही बजह थी कि राष्ट्रपति जी की तरफ से यह फर्मान जारी हुआ और अब आप के सामने पास करने के लिए हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस बिल को सदन में लाए हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बड़े काबिल हैं और वे जानते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें कैसे चलती हैं और हिन्दुस्तान का इतना बड़ा ढाँचा किस तरह से अच्छा बन सकता है। इसी वजह से आप ने देखा कि जो बजट आया था, वह गरीबों का बजट था और उनको राहत देने वाला बजट था और जहाँ जहाँ कमी आई है हम ने उन को दूर करने का प्रयास किया है। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर आबादी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ रही है। इस समस्या के लिए तो आप ने कह दिया कि हम फैमिली-प्लानिंग नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने फैमिली-प्लानिंग पर जोर डाल कर कहा है कि फैमिली-प्लानिंग करना होगा, ताकि तेश को आगे ले जाया जा सके और इस और हमारी सरकार ने कदम उठाया है। जब आप की सरकार आई थी, तो उस वक्त आप ने इस और कोई योगदान नहीं दिया, लेकिन जब हमारी सरकार श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में देश में बनी, उन को पता है कि किस तरह से देश को आगे ले जाया जाना चाहिए और वे इस देश को आगे ले जाने के लिए कोशिश कर रही हैं, प्रयत्न कर रही हैं। महात्मा गांधी जी की सलाह पर कसमें खाने वाले लोग आज टूट चुके हैं, उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी के उसूलों

को तोड़ा और उन की समाधि पर कसम खाई थी कि हम लोग आपस में नहीं लड़ेंगे और इस देश की सेवा करेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं सका। पिछले चुनावों में देश की जनता ने समझा और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी के नेतृत्व को बल दिया और हमारी सरकार को इज्जत दी और मान दिया, ताकि वे देश में एक स्थिर सरकार चला सकें और इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ यदि कोई सरकार है, तो वह कांग्रेस (आई) सरकार है, जो कि देश को आगे ले जा सकती है। आप कहां की बात करते हैं? कहीं की ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा, भ्रान्तति ने कुन्वा जोड़ा। यहाँ चाहते हैं कि सब कुछ हो जाय, बाहर जा कर गालियाँ देते हैं, अपनी अपनी ठफेली अलग अलग बजाते हैं। इस माननीय सदन में आते हैं तो कहते हैं कि इस बिल की मुखातिफ करेंगे, इस को चलने नहीं देंगे। इस लिये यहाँ पर कोई भी बिल आये आप को तो उस की मुखातिफ करनी है, लेकिन यह सरकार इस बिल को जरूर पास करेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की पुरजोर तारीफ करता हूँ और दरखास्त करता हूँ कि इस को जरूर पास किया जाय।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भील-वाड़ा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो कस्टम टैरिफ (अमेण्डमेण्ट) बिल, 1981 यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। ये जो टैरिफ रेट्स बढ़ाये गये हैं, इन के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है उसमें कहा गया है कि हमारे देश में जो ऐसी अतिशयल आर्टीकल्स हैं, जो जीवन के लिए आवश्यक हैं, जिन के जरिए, न्यूट्रीशन मिलता है, जो आदमी के आगे बढ़ने में सहायता करती है, उन की पैदावार हमारे यहाँ कुछ कम है; लेकिन विदेशों में उन की पैदावार ज्यादा है। विदेशों में

[श्री गिरधारी लाल बास]

उन की कीमतें कम हैं, इसलिए नाजायज फायदा उठाने वाले लोग उन चीजों को इस देश में ला कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाने की हुरकत करते हैं। इस लिए हमारी सरकार चाहती है कि वे सारी वस्तुएँ सरकारी संस्थाओं के द्वारा, एच० टी० सी० के द्वारा मंगाई जाय और जो प्राइवेट इण्डिविजुअल्स उन पर बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाने की कोशिश करते हैं उन पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगा कर भाननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक प्रकार से उन पर प्रभुत्व लगाने की चेष्टा की है।

लेकिन मैं एक बात की ओर भाननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—हमारे देश में जिन्हें बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपति और पैसे वाले लोग हैं उन को इस देश में कोई लगान नहीं है, उनको केवल पैसे से लगाव है, पैसे की खातिर यदि देश के खिलाफ विद्रोह करने की साजिश हो तो ये उस में भी सहायता कर सकते हैं। इस लिए 200 परसेण्ट या 190 परसेण्ट इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी लगा कर यदि आप इन को कोई भी सामान इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाजत देते हैं तो ये उस में किसी न किसी प्रकार से गड़बड़ खरूर पैदा करेंगे। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार के प्राइवेट इण्डिविजुअल्स या बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों को इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए। अभी जैसा एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था—ये लोग किसी भी प्रकार की हुरकत कर सकते हैं। मान लीजिए वेजीटेबिल आयल या कोई अन्य एडिबिल आयल इम्पोर्ट करना है, वहाँ से सस्ते दामों पर आयेगा, वहाँ आप ने ड्यूटी लगा दी तो ये उस में किसी भी प्रकार की मिलावट कर सकते हैं और मिलावट करने के बाद देश की जनता को बेच देंगे

जिस का निश्चित तौर पर उन की तन्मुहस्ती पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। ये तन्मुहस्ती है चाहे इस का अन्दाजा आप ने नहीं लगाया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार के लोगों को इम्पोर्ट करने का भवित्व बिल्कुल न दें और अपनी स्टेट एजेंसीज के द्वारा उन चीजों का इम्पोर्ट करें—उस स्थिति में जनता को चीजें भी सड़ गिरेगी और बाजिन दामों पर भी मिलेंगी।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि ये लोग जो भी सामान मंगते हैं उस के लिए बैंकों द्वारा पैसा दिया जाता है। इसलिए जो भी आवश्यक वस्तुएं मंगाई जाय, जिन में इन्सान की सेहत बनती और बिगड़ती है, उन चीजों के लिए बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण पर रोक लगाई जाय। यदि बैंक ऋण दें भी, तो उन पर बैंकों का नियन्त्रण हो, ताकि वे कालाबाजारी न कर सकें तथा उन वस्तुओं में मिलावट न कर सकें। इस प्रकार की वस्तुओं पर बैंक का नियन्त्रण बहुत आवश्यक है तभी वे सारी चीजें जनता को ठीक दाम पर उपलब्ध हो सकेंगी।

एक मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब इस प्रकार की चीजें हमारे देश में पैदा हो सकती हैं, तो उन को हम अपने देश में क्यों न पैदा करें। हम करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया विदेशों से इस प्रकार की सामग्री मंगाने में खर्च करते हैं। उस के बजाय हम अपने शासकारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सन्सीडी दे कर, साधन दे कर, बैंकों से ऋण बँ कर और अन्य प्रकार की सुविधाएं दे कर, इस प्रकार की सामग्री का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन यहाँ पर कराएँ। उस से हम इस सम्बन्ध में आत्म-निर्भर भी बन सकेंगे और यह हमारे लिए ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा न कि हर साल करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये खर्च कर के बाहर से इस प्रकार की सामग्री मंगाई जाए, जो हमारी तन्मुहस्ती के लिए भी ठीक नहीं होती है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य नज़र दे रहे थे कि किस प्रकार से बड़े बड़े पूँजी-पति उस को लेने के लिए क्या-क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाते हैं। इस को ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि निश्चित तरीके से कोई न कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिस से हम अपने देशवासियों को ठीक प्रकार से इन सारी वस्तुओं को सप्लाई कर सकें।

जिस मंत्री महोदय ने जब यह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया था, तो उस वक्त कहा था कि हम इस देश में एडिबिल ग्रायल और बेजोटैबिल ग्रायल के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन को बराबर कायम रखने के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर के इस प्रकार की सामग्री हम यहां पर ला रहे हैं, मगर मैं आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने चाहे जो भी डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग एजेंसी स्थापित की हो, चाहे वह कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी हो और चाहे प्राइवेट इन्डिबिजुअल हो उन के द्वारा अगर आप इन चीजों को लोगों को सप्लाई करें, तो निश्चित रूप से वह लोगों के पास पहुंचें, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप ने आज भी की है और करोड़-अरबों रुपये खर्च कर के आप इस सामग्री को लाते हैं लेकिन लोगों तक वह ठीक प्रकार से नहीं पहुंचती है। लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से ये चीजें उपलब्ध हो सकें, इस की माकूल व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम की व्यवस्था का सवाल है, एक, दो तीन स्टेट्स के सिवाय और जगह यह ठीक से नहीं चल रही है। मद्रास, केरल, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र ये तीन-चार स्टेट्स हैं, जिन में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की व्यवस्था कुछ ठीक लगती है, मगर अन्य प्रांतों के अन्दर

डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग एजेंसीयें किस प्रकार की हैं, यह आप से भी छिपा हुआ नहीं है। जनता पार्टी ने अपने शासन में अपने दलालों को और प्राइवेट इन्डिबिजुअल्स को हुकानें दे कर सारी व्यवस्था को गड़बड़ कर दिया और उन्होंने लोगों को आप ने आज तक काम पर लगा रखा है। जो लोग जमाखोरी करते हैं, बालाबोखारी करते हैं, चोर-बाजारी और स्मगलिंग करते हैं, उसी प्रकार के लोग आज एजेंट बने हुए हैं और उन के जरिए से अगर आप देश में इन सारी वस्तुओं का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कराएंगे, तो क्या ये उचित ढंग से कर सकेंगे, इस बात पर आप को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए।

मैंने कल इस सदन में कहा था कि जब तक डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग एजेंसी उचित नहीं होंगी, जब तक ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, तब तक आप कीमतें कम नहीं कर सकते हैं और न ही लोगों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई ठीक प्रकार से कर सकते हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिंग एजेंसी सही हों। हजारों, करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर के बाहर से आप सामग्री मंगाते हैं लेकिन जब तक आप के घर में इस तरह की व्यवस्था न हो जिस के जरिये से जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएं लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से सप्लाई हों, तब तक आप का यह सारा पैसा बेकार ही जाएगा और इस से जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति हैं, जो शोषण करने वाले लोग हैं, वे बराबर फायदा उठाते रहेंगे। इसलिए हम जो यह हजारों, करोड़ों रुपये हमारी सरकार कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को व्ययस्थित करने पर खर्च करे और उनके जरिए से जीवन की सारी की सारी आवश्यक वस्तुएं जनता में डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने की व्यवस्था करे, तो लोगों को फायदा होगा। करोड़ों रुपये की यह जो सामग्री मंगाई जाती है, अगर

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

इन सोसाइटीज के द्वारा सारी चीजें वितरित की जाएं, तो लोगों को इस का लाभ मिल सकेगा और वे लोग ऐसा महसूस करेंगे कि भारत सरकार, इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार और कांग्रेस सरकार किस तरीके से हमारे देश में व्यवस्थित ढंग से काम कर के हमारे देश को मजबूती से आगे बढ़ाने में योगदान दे रही है और इस का फायदा सब को मिलेगा।

इतना कह कर मैं अब समाप्त करता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवंला) : सभापति जी, इस सदन में जो यह विधेयक आया है यह लोगों के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। अब तक तो आजकल तेल मिलते नहीं और मिलते हैं तो वे शब्द नहीं मिलते। पिछले कई महीनों से उनका मूल्य बराबर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है जिससे जन साधारण के लिए उनका उपयोग करना दुर्लभ होता चला जा रहा है।

इस देश में जो शक्ति के लिए एक छोटी-सी चीज, खाद्य तेल है वह भी लोगों को शब्द नहीं मिल पाता है। खाने के तेलों में तरह तरह की चीजें मिलायी जाती हैं। (अवधान) हम तो जो हवा खा रहे हैं वह भी शब्द नहीं है। देसी घी के भावों को आप देखिए। आज से कुछ दिनों पहले वह बीस रुपये किलो पर मिल जाता था लेकिन आज दिल्ली में, पार्लियामेंट में मिलने वाले घी की बात को छोड़ दें, तो वह घी 50, 52 रुपये किलो मिलता है। (अवधान) हम तो मछली खाने वाले लोग हैं। इनको क्या आप शब्द कर पायेंगे।

आपने जो तेलों पर ड्यूटी बढ़ाई है उस से इस बात की कोशिश की है कि इस

से तेलों की कीमतें रक पायेंगी, मूल्यों में ज्यादा वृद्धि नहीं होगी और इनकी मनाफा-खोरी और बालाबाजारी नहीं होगी। लेकिन वह आज भी, चाहे आप जिस जगह चले जाइये, हमने भी तीन-चार दिन तक बाजार से डालडा घी को दिलाने की कोशिश की लेकिन वह बहुत मुश्किल से मिल पाया। अब आप सोचिए कि आम लोगों की हालत क्या होगी? जो भी नीति आपने सोची, वह सफल नहीं हो पाई। यह राजनीति का प्रश्न नहीं है। यह प्रश्न है कि लोगों को खाद्य तेल मिल सकें, यहां के लोगों को घी मिल सके तथा इस तरह की और जरूरी चीजें मिल सकें। यह बहुत गंभीरता से सोचने का प्रश्न है क्योंकि मुनाफाखोरी और जमाखोरी पैदा कर रहे हैं और लोगों को चीजें नहीं मिल पा रही है।

जहां हमें स्वावलम्बी बनने के लिए अधिक से अधिक कोशिश करनी चाहिए वहां हम उतनी कोशिश नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा है कि वहां के बहुत से जिलों में जहां पहले मूंगफली, तिल और सरसों के तेलों का उत्पादन होता था वह अब बराबर गिरता जा रहा है क्योंकि हमारा इन चीजों के उत्पादन पर जितना ध्यान होना चाहिए था उतना ध्यान हमने उन पर नहीं दिया। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि खाद्य तेल बराबर महंगे होते चले जा रहे हैं और वे बाजार में नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से प्रान्तों में आपने जन वितरण प्रणाली के जरिए से सरसों, नारियलों का तेल बांटने की व्यवस्था कर रखी हो लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, किसी भी दुकानदार के पास तेल नहीं है। जन वितरण प्रणाली में भी आपकी बहुत-सी दुकानें हैं लेकिन कहीं पर भी तेल नहीं दिया जाता है। कहीं पर भी तेल मुहैया नहीं होता। आप जन

वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से मुहैया करावें, वही से भी मुहैया करावें।

एक मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी आप तिलहनों के उत्पादन की एक तीन साल की योजना तैयार करें क्योंकि तिलहन ऐसी चीज जिससे कि तेल निकलता है। आज हम तेल निकालने के लिए मशीनीकरण करने जा रहे हैं। कभी हम कहते थे कि कोल्हू से निकाला हुआ तेल अच्छा होता है जो मशीनों से तेल निकलता है उसमें गुण की कुछ न कुछ कमी आ जाती है। चीजों घर की मस से तैयार किया जाता है, उसी ची को हम अच्छा ची मानते हैं। आज भी हमारे गांव में घानी या कोल्हू से जो तेल निकलता है वह अच्छा माना जाता है। लेकिन इन चीजों पर कोई ध्यान न दे कर के लोग बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों से तेल निकालते हैं। इस तरह से वे लोगों के स्वास्थ्य और तन्दुस्ती से खेल रहे हैं। इसका दुष्परिणाम हम को झेलना पड़ेगा।

हमारे शरीर की जी ऊर्जा है, चाहे वह तेल हो या ची हो, आज वे तस्करी कर के हमारे पड़ोसी देशों को भेजे जा रहे हैं। यह बात सुनने में आई है मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमारे देश से ची और तेल तस्करी के द्वारा जा कर पड़ोसी देशों में बहुत ही ऊँचे मूल्यों में बिक रहा है। जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इस देश में लोगों का खून चूस-चूस कर मुनाफ़ाखोर अपनी तिजोरियां भर रहे हैं जिसमें उन्हें शर्म नहीं आ रही है। इस पर बड़ी गंभीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है।

इसके अलावा एक चीज और है— यहाँ पर मिलावट की समस्या सब से बड़ी

समस्या है। इस मिलावट को रोकने के लिए सरकार को रंग और खुशबू आदि का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। मंगफली का तेल सरसों के तेल में न मिलाया जा सके, इसी प्रकार से अन्य मिलावटों को रोक जाना चाहिए। आजकल वनस्पति के स्थान पर रिफाईंड आया दे दिया जाता है, जिसकी कीमत वनस्पति से कम होती है, इस पर भी रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए ताकि लोगों को शुद्ध चीजें खाने को मिल सकें।

मेरे स्वास्थ्य की आप चिंता न करें। मेरा स्वास्थ्य तो हर जगह आपसे लड़ने के लिए तैयार है, किसी तरह से भी पीछे हटने की बात नहीं है, लेकिन देश की बात सोचिए। यदि मिलावटी चीजें खाने को मिलेंगी तो हमारे देश का स्वास्थ्य क्या होगा।

इतना कह कर मैं सभापति जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह राखत (अल्मोड़ा): सभापति जी, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को उनके प्रांट एक्शन के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय यहाँ पर जो बिल लाए हैं, यह बिल बहुत छोटा है, किन्तु बहुत असरदार है।

हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के मित्र माननीय सदस्य जो डायमंड हार्बर से हैं—जो न तो डायमंड हैं और न हार्बर हैं, उन्होंने इस बिल का किसी टेक्निकल खामियों के आधार पर विरोध नहीं किया, उन्होंने जो आधार बताये, उनमें से अधिकांश आधार ब्याली हैं।

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

उन्होंने एक बात कही कि वहां पर अध्यादेश लाने की जरूरत क्या थी—सरकार को अध्यादेश लाने की आवश्यकता सी पड़ गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस समय यह खाने का तेल आयात किया जा रहा था, उस समय वहां की स्थानीय मार्केट प्राइस में और बाहर के प्राइस में काफी अन्तर था। अगर इस समय यह अध्यादेश न लाया जाता तो इससे आयात करने वाली कम्पनियों को बहुत अधिक मुनाफ़ा हो सकता था।

उस समय जो कोकोनट आयल वहां से आता था, वह 6000 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन था और वहां पर 14000 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन था। कोकोनट सीड आयल वहां पर 6000 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन था और वहां पर उस समय कीमत 13000 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन थी। पाम आयल 5500 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन था और वहां पर 12000 रुपये पर मीट्रिक टन से अधिक कीमत चल रही थी।

इतना अन्तर मूल्यों में उस समय था और उस के लिए उस समय अध्यादेश की जरूरत थी। उस समय यदि अध्यादेश के द्वारा इसको चैक नहीं किया जाता तो जो आयात करने वाली कम्पनियां थीं, वे बहुत अधिक मुनाफ़ा कमा लेतीं।

इसलिए वित्त मंत्री महोदय उस समय जो अध्यादेश लेकर आए, उसके लिए वे साधुवाद के पात्र हैं और हमारे मित्र द्वारा सिर्फ़ मुखालिफ़त करने के लिए ही इसकी मुखालिफ़त की गई है, यह ठीक नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार से एस० टी० सी० की बात की गई। एस० टी० सी० सरकार से सम्बन्धित है और वितरण का काम करता है—

इसमें गलत क्या है। अगर उसको मुनाफ़ा होता है तो वह सरकार का मुनाफ़ा होता है—उनके विवेक पर हमको भरोसा करना होगा।

इसी प्रकार से माननीय सदस्य डायमण्ड हार्बर को हर चीज में गड़-बड़ी—घोटाला—ऐसी चीजें ही दिखाई देती हैं। मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वे फोबिया से ग्रस्त हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि सरकार इन खोगों से इन्वेक्शन के लिए पैसा लेती है, गलत तरीके से सरकार पैसा लेती है। पर मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि पैसा लेना होता और सरकार को या वित्त मंत्री को किसी को लाभ पहुंचाना होता तो उसके लिए अध्यादेश लाने की कोई जरूरत थी। अध्यादेश लाना अपने आप में इस बात को जाहिर करता है, बिल लाना अपने आप में इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि सरकार कोई गड़बड़ी हो रही थी और उसको रोकना चाहती थी।

माननीय सदस्य ने एक लम्बी छलांग लगाई है। इस बिल के टेक्नीकल एस्पेक्ट्स पर विरोध प्रकट करने के बजाय उन्होंने सीधे कह दिया कि सरकार ने किसान रेली वहां पर की और किसान रेली में यह कहा कि हम अपने खून से भी सींच कर किसान का भला करेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी ऐसी कमी है जो सरकार की तरफ से किसानों के हित में रखी जा रही है? मैं विस्तार में न जा कर केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय की सरकार जितना किसान के हित के लिए कर रही है उतना अतीत में किसी भी सरकार ने नहीं किया है। स्वयं उनके यहां पश्चिम बंगाल में किसान के हित के लिए और प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए, उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए इतना नहीं किया गया है। हम तो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं और

उनकी पार्टी के लोग और उनके सहयोगी हर स्तर पर प्रोडक्शन को रोकने की, उत्पादन को रोकने की चेष्टा करते हैं।

उन्होंने रिगिंग की बात कही है और कहा है कि सरकार रिगिंग में एक्सपर्ट है। मैं उनको चैलेंज करके कहना चाहता हूँ और चुकि वह यहां पर नहीं हैं इस वास्ते उनके दल के मिन जो हैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ या उनके सीतेले भाई हमारी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो लोग यहां पर मौजूद हैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे उन तक मेरी इस बात को पहुंचा दें कि हम पर जो रिगिंग का आरोप लगाते हैं उनको खुद अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर विचार करना चाहिए कि रिगिंग के एक्सपर्ट किधर है, प्रतिपक्ष में है या इधर हैं? प्रतिपक्ष के एक नेता का चेहरा आप देखना शुरू कर दें तो आपको सब रिगिंग के एक्सपर्ट दिखाई दे जाएंगे। ऐसे ऐसे लोग दिखाई दे जाएंगे जो अपने यहां दूसरों को वोट ही नहीं पड़ने देते हैं। चौधरी चरण सिंह लोक दल के नेता है। उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में तो मुबह छः बजे ही वोट पड़ जाते हैं। और जगह तो आठ बजे पड़ने शुरू होते हैं लेकिन वहां सात बजे तो अलभ छः बजे ही सैट परसेट वोट पड़ चुकते हैं और बक्से सील हो जाते हैं। उसी तरीके से पश्चिम बंगाल में न केवल रिगिंग होता है बल्कि वहां जो इलेक्टोरल रोलज थे उनको ही गोल करके रख दिया है। ऊर्जा मंत्री जी बैठे गए हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह तार्किक करेंगे मेरी इस बात का कि हजारों लोगों के नाम सिर्फ इसलिए इलेक्टोरल रोलज से काट दिए गए हैं कि उनको सन्देश था कि वे लोग कांग्रेस के पक्ष में वोट देंगे।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I challenge his statement.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: I accept your challenge.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I want that You must prove this. You are speaking total ** (Interruptions). You must prove it. (Interruptions). You are speaking.**

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: You can disprove it.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: He is speaking ** here.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मार्क्सवादी पार्टी वहां इस तरह का माहौल पैदा कर देती है कि लोग वोट ही डालने नहीं जा सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने अभी बड़े जोरों से कहा है, मेरे ब्यास से यह शब्द पालियामेंटरी नहीं है। इसलिए यह प्रोसीडिज में नहीं जाएगा। . .

And please don't repeat it.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: He has misled the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can say all kinds of things, but don't use that word.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: If I talk ** I must stand by it.
(Interruptions)

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : हमारे डायमंड हार्बर के सदस्य ने कुछ ऐसी बातें कही हैं जो प्रतिपक्ष के और मित्रों ने भी कही हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि सरकार खाने के तेलों को, पौष्टिक पदार्थों को सस्ते दामों पर दे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि वितरण प्रणाली को सुधारा जाना चाहिए, मिलावट का रोकना जाना चाहिए। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि वितरण प्रणाली को सुधारने के लिए स्टेप्स उठाए जानें चाहियें। कुछ उठाए भी गए हैं। लेकिन और उठाए जाने चाहियें ताकि जो लोग गड़बड़ी करते हैं उनको रोक जा सके और सस्ते दामों पर और तुरन्त थकड़ी चीज मिल सके।

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने सबसिडी देने की बात कही है। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम खाने के जो तेल हैं यदि हमारा एक्सचेंजर बरदाश्त कर सकता हो तो उन पर सबसिडी देने के सवाल पर वित्त मंत्री जी को विचार करना चाहिए।

उसी तरह से उन्होंने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में और यहां के दामों में डिफरेंस की बात कही। तो मैं माननीय सदस्य डायमण्ड हार्बर के हिमायती लोगों से जो यहां मौजूद हैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने कहा कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में डालडा 5 रु 0 किलो मिलता है जब कि यहां पर 16 रुपये किलो मिल रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की बात सोचना तो मूखों के स्वर्ण में रहना है। पोलैण्ड के अन्दर हाल में निकला था वहां इस समय डालडा, जिन बातों को ले कर वहां का मजदूर आन्दोलन कर रहा है, जो कि एक कम्युनिस्ट कण्ट्री है, वहां पर 14 रु., 14 रु 50 पैसे किलो है। हिन्दुस्तान से कम हो सकता है, लेकिन जितना कम, आप समझते हैं उतना नहीं है। इसलिए जो मुखालिफ़त की गई वह केवल मुखालिफ़त के लिए की गई है। और मैं उनके इस अधिकार को चैलेंज नहीं करता। मैं सहमत हूँ उनको मुखालिफ़त करनी चाहिए। लेकिन उनको टेक्नीकलिटीज़ में भी जाना चाहिए। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अगर कोई अच्छा काम किया है तो उसकी सराहना भी करनी चाहिए।

इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी जो विधेयक लाये हैं, और प्रोम्ट ऐक्शन उन्होंने लिया है उसके लिए उनकी और उनके सहयोगी की सराहना करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arakal. Do you want to speak?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I do not want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know how your name has been sent. Shri Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am really grateful to the House for valuable contribution they made. Particularly, there was unanimity of opinion both from the opposition as well as from this side about increasing the supply of oil seeds in our country.

Efforts are being made in our country to increase the oil seeds supply actually from 1976-77 when the production was about 23,34,000 tonnes and in 1978-79 it was 24,40,000 tonnes. But, unfortunately, our consumption shows that it is very much higher. We have been importing every year of the order of nearly one million tonnes. Actually, last year we had imported 8,39,000 tonnes. This is the position. Government are trying their utmost to increase the edible oil seeds production within the country. There can be absolutely no two opinions on this question that we should increase the supplies of edible oil seeds in this country. But in the absence of adequate supplies we have to meet the needs of the people and for that purpose we have to import. Unfortunately, this edible oil import during the earlier period was to be under the OGL which means that traders had a free right to import. Towards the end of last year this Government changed it from OGL to canalised import i.e. import only through S. T. C. Some of the traders somehow manipulated that they had entered into contracts earlier than the date of the Notification of canalisation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When was that?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will get the exact date but that is not very relevant for the purpose. The point here is something different. The point really is, some of the traders so manipulated that they had entered into contracts for import of edible oil into this country earlier to the date of the notification of canalisation and then they wanted to import. The Government opposed it and said that unless it was registered with the Import Control, they cannot import into the country. Somehow, in some cases, some decisions were obtained. The canalisation order was issued on 2-12-78. The traders said that they had entered into earlier contracts and, therefore, they had a right to import.

My hon. friend, Mr. Rawant, very clearly pointed out that on the date when we issued the notification, the prices of coconut oil, cotton seed oil, palm oil and some of these oils was so low that the traders would have exploited the situation and they would have made a tremendous profit. I want my esteemed friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, to understand that. On the date of this notification, the coconut oil price, the c.i.f. price—he was reading the price of articles in the markets of Europe; what we should take into account is, contract, insurance and freight—was Rs. 5,625 per tonne and the market price in India was about Rs. 15,000 per tonne. If I had not introduced this Ordinance, I ask Mr. Bosu who would have benefited? The traders would have benefited to the tune of Rs. 9,000 per tonne. Similarly, with regard to the cotton seed oil, the c.i.f. price was Rs. 6,200 per tonne and the market price was about Rs. 13,000 per tonne. It was for this purpose that we had issued the Ordinance.

Now, under the Customs Tariff Act, as you know, we have a statutory rate and a notified rate. The statutory rate in respect of these edible oils

is only 60 per cent. The Government have the power to increase the notified rate upto the statutory rate. They would have paid 60 per cent, would have imported and made a profit of Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000 per tonne of oil. Therefore, the Government took permission of the President and issued this Ordinance increasing the tariff rate to 200 per cent and issuing a notified import duty at 150 per cent. Today, it is not worthwhile for any trader to import at the present c.i.f. price and pay 150 per cent duty. So, the object of the Bill is to prevent private trade from making unconscionable profit and exploiting the people of India. On this there can be no difference of opinion.

The second point which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu raised is that this will raise the cost or the price of this article to the poor consumers in the country. I say, No, Sir. Under the notification issued by the Government of India, the STC is allowed to import at 5 per cent duty only. It does not pay 150 per cent duty. In fact the people are saying, "How can you make a distinction?" Most of these articles that we are importing through the STC are for public distribution at "no-profit no-loss" basis. If any trader is prepared to import for public distribution system at "no-profit no-loss" basis we will also allow him to pay 5 per cent duty. Therefore, the point really is that the prices in this country will not go up because we have taken care to see that the STC pays only 5 per cent duty and the STC distributes whatever oil is brought into this country through public distribution system. So, the second point which Mr. Bosu raised also lacks validity.

He asked a number of questions. What happened to Godrej? What happened to Hindustan Lever?

16 hrs.

Mr. Bosu is a very senior and very experienced Member of Parliament.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Whenever he has any such questions, the proper parliamentary procedure is to put a question and get an answer and confront me with the answer rather than merely ask a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am confronting where?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Anyway, you have not confronted me with anything on any mistake, misdemeanour or mis-reasons of any kind. The proper procedure for every Member of Parliament would be—and I have done it myself—while sitting in the Opposition—I had questioned and got answers and confronted the Ministers with the answers they have given. So long as Mr. Bosu is not able to do it, I say his charge and his criticism lacks validity.

The last point which I would like to say to Mr. Bosu is that there will be a free loot. It is only to prevent the free loot that this Ordinance has been passed. If we had not brought the Ordinance, the mercantile community would have imported at a price of only Rs. 6,000 and sold it for Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- and then they would have made a free loot. In order to prevent that, we have introduced this Ordinance, and we have also come here with the Bill to make the Ordinance into a law.

A number of other Members have made very valuable suggestions. For instance, I was very much impressed with my friend Shri Sultanpuri's speech. I think he is not here. His speech is as attractive as his cap. I would like to have a cap like his.
(Interruptions.)

Other points which have been made on both sides namely that we should prevent adulteration, we should ensure purity in the distribution of these articles and, if possible, have recourse to village self-sufficiency in respect of oil, I am in entire sympathy with all these three points. I do not know how

far it will be possible in the modern society to completely replace the modern mechanised expeller by the Ghani but wherever possible it is my feeling and it is also my hope that the village will continue to use village Ghani for the purpose of production of this oil.

I have been connected with the Gandhi Gram Trust for a number of years and we have found that it not only gives them very pure and unadulterated material but it also is very healthy. Therefore, if these two things co-exist, it is not necessary that one should displace the other. We can have a village Ghani system which will supply to the local needs. It will also have the expellers and others for meeting the large-scale demands of the society. After this examination, I am quite sure that my esteemed friend Shri Bosu who is a very reasonable person will completely exhaust his objections and give me his thunderous support.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to reply. Mr. Venkataraman is a very very privileged person and in a real sense a VIP. Therefore, he does not know what happens beyond the Secretariat, the precincts of Parliament and his bungalow. I very much appreciate if Mr. Venkataraman would have taken the trouble of moving inognito into the old Delhi, the walled City, and find out the conditions. I am not asking him to go to Madhya Pradesh or to Bareilly.

If he had taken, the trouble, instead of relying wholly on the files and on his sycophants who move around people in power, he would have found that the public distribution system is practically non-existent. I am not using the word "Not at all adequate". I am using this word "non-existent". Either you pay at the sellers' price or you don't get it at all. Yes, I agree, in the VIP areas, in the ration shops, you will get rape-seed oil. You will get red palm oil. But if you, go elsewhere, the public distribution system

is in the hands of the worst type of Banias. That is the public distribution system and that is the class which Mr. Venkataraman represents here. (Interruption) Yes, he does; he represents the class he belongs to. He has been trying to say this and that. Mr. Venkataraman is a wise and knowledgeable man, but his knowledge and wisdom has been used for his welfare. If only a part of that had been available for the millions of the poor and the mute in the country, perhaps the appearance of the country would have been slightly different from what it is today.

Mr. Venkataraman, may I crave your indulgence? Here is a Short Notice Question in which Shri Mohan Dharia, who was a Minister during the Janata regime—he was a Minister during your regime also and he resigned out of disgust—said:

“Under this policy, any person could apply for licence for stock and sale and licences were granted for the value applied for with a validity period of 12 months. Accordingly, licences worth Rs. 526 crores were given to 3,675 parties till March, 1977. While this policy was in operation, it was noticed that, though large value licensing has taken place, actual imports were much less. Reports of several malpractices indulged in by licensees were also received...”

“At the same time action was initiated against parties suspected of malpractices. Cases of 13 parties have been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for detailed enquiries. This includes six cases which have also been referred to the Director of Enforcement...”

Mr. Venkataraman, I expect that you understand your responsibility there.

“...Ministry of Finance, for enquiries into violations of Foreign

Exchange Regulation Act. Report of these enquiries is awaited. Further action will be taken in the light of the findings.”

Here we want your goodself to take the House into confidence and do your duty in laying the reports as to what the CBI have said about these big financiers of the ruling Party.

The second thing that he said is this:

“So far, about Rs. 50 crores worth of edible oil and oilseeds have been imported against the licences issued and supplies for about another Rs. 70 crores are expected to be received by the end of September, 1977. Thus, it is estimated that by the end of September, 1977, about Rs. 120 crores worth of oil and oilseeds will have been imported...”

Can you imagine the difference? If out of the sale proceeds on the high-seas, out of Rs. 526 crores, you deduct Rs. 120 crores, that leaves about Rs. 400 crores. If they had made a 20 per cent profit, they had made 100 crores in foreign exchange, and the Minister...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: What is the year to which this relates?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These licences were given just before the election in 1977 by the present Prime Minister's Government.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am now talking of the present Ordinance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The ultimate result has to be shouldered by the end-consumer. You can keep it in writing. Do not provoke me to read your speech on Bearer Bonds...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How are Bearer Bonds relevant here?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should he make tall claims?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How do Bearer Bonds come in the picture here?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know, it is his sore point. I do not want to do that. Then he says here:

"...there were a few importers who were given very very big licences and only small licences were distributed among a large number of importers."

The trick—three thousand and odd...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are talking of a thing of the past.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to know what happened to these scoundrels who looted this country. He has provoked me. I did not want to take this. This is the document which the Government had provided to me. This is the document of 3,600 and odd persons who had received licences. Let us forget for a moment the contribution of Godrej for your brochure in 1977 and 1980—the brochure money. I will not mention about the Hindustan Lever or Kamani. I would like to know what the Enforcement Directorate, the Income-tax, the CBI, have done with regard to the day-light robbery.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put your question

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This assurance is there. There is an assurance on behalf of the Government before me. I do not put any question. If the Government is worthy of any salt, let them publish a white paper and lay it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Chairman, would you kindly make an observation as this will help the House? Let the Minister be pleased to lay it on the table of the House as to what happened to the enquiries instituted against these cases. Take for example Apeejay &

Co., Amin Chand Pyarelal & Co., Farag Paul, the man who bought the Swiss aircraft S-2-A.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is totally irrelevant. We are considering a Bill with regard to the imposition of import duty. If he has any points, I shall not object. Let him put the question certainly. You write a letter and you will get all the information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only asking that in view of the assurance given by the Government's spokesman, I have a legitimate right to ask Mr. Venkataraman to enlighten the House. If he is not in a position to do so right now, I am only requesting him to lay it on the Table of the House as soon as possible as to what happened to these cases. This is one of the worst scandals of recent times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can do one thing. You ask a question from the Minister whether the report was submitted to the Government and if not, when the Government is going to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You had been a very able Speaker. I understand you know the procedure. Your question will become unstarred if it does not become an excess of file. I do not think they will ask my son for a reply after he comes to the politics. Will you take a short notice question?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He wants an immediate reply. Out of 13 cases referred to by Shri Mohan Dharia, 12 cases were closed during the Janata Regime itself. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Am I a Janata Spokesman? What are you worrying about?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here is a book of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only wanting to ask Mr. Venkataraman whether he would kindly accept a Short Notice Question if I put it. Let it also go on record that he will accept it.

आचार्य भगवान् देव (अजमेर) : बेकार की बातों में सदन का समय खर्च करते जा रहे हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I cannot tolerate Mr. Mallikarjun without the moustache. He cannot be allowed to speak.

I am only saying this that this ordinance is for imposition of 150 per cent excise duty on the items of basic needs of common man in this country. The traders will ensure to see that it is passed on to the end-consumers and nobody else. Who will absorb it? I therefore oppose this Bill, lock, stock and barrel.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"This House disapproves of the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Amendment of First Schedule)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shamanna has given a number of amendments. Are you moving all the amendments, Mr. Shamanna?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

"Page 1, line 11,—

for "200 per cent" substitute "150 per cent" (2)

"Page 1, line 14,—

for "200 per cent" and "190 per cent" substitute "150 per cent and 140 per cent" (3)

"Page 1, line 17,—

for "200 per cent and 190 per cent" substitute "150 per cent and 140 per cent" (4)

"Page 1, line 20,—

for "200 per cent and 190 per cent" substitute "150 per cent and 140 per cent" (5)

"Page 2, line 2,—

for "200 per cent" substitute "150 per cent" (6)

"Page 2, line 4,—

for "200 per cent" substitute "150 per cent" (7)

I am moving my amendments because the Finance Minister has not taken action to get some additional income. I have to make a few remarks in this connection. Firstly, Sir, the oil rates are going up like anything. Why this duty has been increased abnormally more than three times? May I know the reason as to why action was not taken to mop up the resources that has been found due now? Is it because of the negligence of the Department or the Government I can't say. Furthermore I find that after the Ordinance was passed the oil rate went up to a considerable extent, viz., from Rs. 16 to Rs. 18. If this has a bearing on the rate of oil certainly the consumer will be affected by that. Furthermore the enhancement of duty is three times and more. I think it is arbitrary for this reason, namely, that in the note that has been given to us it is stated:

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

"It is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the quantum of vegetable oils that may be imported on private account in view of the steep increase in customs duties on such oils. Consequently, it has not been possible to estimate the likely revenue implications of the increase in customs duties."

I feel that the increase of 200 per cent is arbitrary and not calculated scientifically and it is with that reason that I have brought an amendment that instead of raising it by 200 per cent make it 150 per cent. Later on from experience you can see as to how much it can be increased. This drastic increase in duty will generally raise the cost of edible oil.

Furthermore in the Schedule it has been given that in addition to vegetable oil non-vegetable fats like tallow and wax are also included. I do not know what exactly are the other materials which will be taxed. Though I appreciate the action taken in regard to this huge difference between landing cost and selling cost I only feel that the increase fixed is arbitrary and done in a hurry and not done on scientific basis. It would be better if from 200 per cent it is brought down to 150 per cent. I request the Finance Minister to get the matter examined and necessary action taken and also accept my amendment.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the statutory rate has been raised to 200 per cent but the actual rate is 150 per cent. If that satisfies Mr. Shamanna I will be happy but the point is that the difference between market rate and the c.i.f. price has been calculated and we have arrived at this figure in order to see that the traders do not make un-conscionable profit. Number two is this: So far as the price is concerned, they are, at the moment, distributing through the public distribution system at a price which is fixed. The hon. Member

himself knows that the public distribution system in Kerala, Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra is working very satisfactorily. (Interruption) In Madhya Pradesh also. It is working satisfactorily. It is quite a slur on his Government if he says that it does not work well in West Bengal.

Now, the next point which Mr. Shamanna made was that this figure of 150 is arbitrary. This has been calculated on the basis of the difference and therefore lot of calculations have gone into it, before we arrived at this figure. We have explained already the principle behind this levy, to prevent people from making profit by selling oil at higher price, and to maintain the prices of edible oil, we are importing certain percentage. I would not like to mention the figure, because, whenever India goes into the market, the international price of the commodity goes up because we are a big buyer and as a result of that, whenever we say, we are going into the market, the price of the commodity goes up....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Big buyer or big beggar?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I leave the second thing to my esteemed friend; I will continue to be the first.

Sir, we will maintain the price by imports, if necessary. That is what I have said already.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Shamanna, after listening to the hon. Minister, and after giving deep consideration to the matter, do you want to withdraw the Amendments? May I know your view?

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Yes, Sir. I do not want to press for my Amendments. The Minister has assured that there will not be increase in the oil price. So, I do not want to press my amendments. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

397 *Disapproval of Customs Triff. (Amdt.)
Ord. (St. Res.) & Customs Traff.
(Amdt.) Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will have to put it to the vote. I will put all amendments moved by Shri T. R. Shamanna to clause 2, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 to 7 were put and negatived.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I want to be enlightened on one point. When leave for withdrawal of amendment is asked for, it is not as if it should be granted unanimously. Majority is there. It need not be unanimous. But majority is enough. It can also be voted. It is not necessary for the Chair to just put them to the vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is even one dissenting voice, I have to put it to vote. That is the rule. I have to put the question to the House in order that the House may give its permission to withdraw or not to withdraw.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That you did, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

BHADRA 4, 1903 (SAKA) 398
*Ord. (St. Res.) &
Delhi University (Amdt.) Bill*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Now, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, do you want to speak?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir,

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.25 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,
1981

AND

DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 9th June, 1981."

16.27 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

Sir, I may be excused for raising the question of propriety of issuing ordinances time and again. Several times, this point has been raised before this hon. House that the measure of ordinance should not be resorted to as far as possible. On the last occasion also, in the year 1980, about ten ordinances were issued by the Government before the start of the session.

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

I had also then raised this very point that the measure of ordinance should be avoided and it should be actually condemned. At that time, I also quoted the earlier rulings of the hon. Speaker of this House and again with your permission I want to quote from Kaul and Shakhder from page 522:

"On November 15, 1971, when the Deputy Minister of Parliamentary Affairs sought to lay on the Table copies of the thirteen Ordinances issued by the President during the preceding inter-session period, an objection was raised that never before in the history of Parliament, so many Ordinances were issued during any particular inter-session period. Thereupon, the Speaker observed:

'I agree with you that so many Ordinances should not have been issued. I personally think it is not a light matter to be ignored. Certain observations have been made by my predecessor Shri Mavalankar based on very sound judgement I would invite the attention of the Government to see that there is real emergency or urgency justifying the issue of an Ordinance.'

Further, it is said:

"... on November 22, 1971, particularly in regard to the Ordinances which had imposed certain levies, the Speaker observed:

'If you think that there should be some distinction between financial and non-financial, tax and non-tax, Ordinances, there is nothing in my knowledge on which I can base my ruling. All I can say is that I do not approve of an Ordinance just at the time when the House is about to meet.'

I raised this objection earlier also and brought it to the notice of the hon. Speaker and the House. The

House should condemn this practice. The hon. Speaker was pleased to observe that such sort of ordinances in such a large number should not be resorted to. This time also what has been done? There are as many as nine ordinances promulgated during the last two and a half months. I do not want to take the time of the House by giving the total list, but it is before me and it has been circulated to all the Members and everybody knows what the list is. Therefore, I will first request that such sort of exercise of power under Article 123 should be condemned outright.

Sir, I will point out the grounds on which this particular ordinance has been sought to be supported. The statement which has been circulated along with this Amendment Bill says:

"From time to time the Government of India has been receiving requests from friendly foreign countries having no university of their own or the Welfare associations of Indians domiciled in foreign countries for affiliation of their institutions of higher education to Universities of India."

After reading these lines one would not really come to the conclusion that from time to time Government of India has been receiving requests may be from the last one year or last two years. Specific data regarding those requests has not been given. I am sure that request must have been coming for a few years. When there was such a demand for affiliation by foreign countries, why at the eleventh hour was such a decision taken? Statement further says: "It was however, not possible for the Government to accede to such request because none of the Universities in India has extra territorial jurisdiction." And for having extra territorial jurisdiction, this ordinance and this Bill has been brought in. So, if they actually wanted and if they had

data with them for considering the demand of foreign institutions earlier, what was coming in their way to increase the extra-territorial jurisdiction of any of the universities the wanted earlier? Why was it not done earlier?

The grounds on which they show the emergency is stated here:

"Recently a request was, received from a friendly foreign country for affiliation of its proposed degree college to the University of Delhi for three-year degree course. In order to make it possible for the Government to enable the University of Delhi to affiliate colleges outside India, it was decided to amend Section 5 etc. etc."

Sir, the snag is here. They give one illustration to show that they want to accommodate one request but while writing plural requests are mentioned namely, "in order to make it possible for the government to accede to such request". Was this actually the purpose of the Ordinance.

Now, why was not this Bill brought in earlier, when they had lot of requests for the affiliation of such colleges. Therefore, on reading all this explanatory statement, it cannot be at all inferred that there was a necessity for such an ordinance. Therefore, I feel that actually this is disregard of Parliament. This is disregard of the Speaker's ruling. Matters are always being taken very lightly and to this I have raised very serious objection. Article 51A of the constitution says that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions... Parliament being the supreme body, its decision and its giving of mind through the speaker are not light

matters. Every time these ordinance are brought in, we in the Opposition, particularly myself get the chance to oppose this sort of thing with the utmost power at our command. Unfortunately, I can only say that it is a complete disregard of the status of this House. Actually, it is a sort of contempt of this House.

I now come to the ordinance itself. Yesterday also it was said that such-and-such a heading of a particular act was something, but below the heading was something else. The difficulty is to the extent of having some more colleges under the jurisdiction of this University—it may be Delhi University or any other university. I can understand that difficulty. If you have to remove that difficulty, you can bring in some legislation for that purpose. But this particular Bill—and this ordinance—is much more than that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shejwalkar, you know the entire time allotted for the entire Bill is only one hour.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I know; but according to the rules, I am entitled to half an hour in respect of resolutions. It is my right. Am I talking anything irrelevant? I will try but after all I cannot be bound. The amendment suggested is in respect of Section 5. They want to add this clause (1A):

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Central Government may, if it is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do in public interest, direct, by order in writing, the University to admit to its privileges any institution situated outside India and the University shall be bound to comply with such direction."

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

There is this University Act; and under that Act, there are statutes and ordinances. Under ordinance No. 21, Chapter 8, they have laid down principles for recognizing institutions. It is said:

"Every application shall contain a statement of the following particulars:

(a) that it is an institution which provides general or special education....

(b) the date of its foundation....

(c) whether it desires to be admitted as a whole or in respect of some branch or department...

(d) whether it is applying for admission as an institution providing courses of instruction for degrees or diplomas of the Universities....

(e) an account of its buildings . . .

(f) the number and qualifications and remuneration and conditions of service of the staff . . .

(g) provision for equipment and laboratories ..

(h) the standard of instruction

(i) the number of students, distinguishing those receiving instruction in the day time and those attending evening classes only;...."

And further, with regard to the Executive Council, under rule 4 of this Chapter, it is said:

"The Executive Council, after considering the above information, may recognise the institution as an institution of the University, subject to the following conditions..."

And conditions have been given thereafter i.e. at page 334 of the Statute Book.

Now, what a funny thing is being done! Government takes for itself all the powers. They say, by an order, they will direct the university to admit any institution and the university shall be bound by that. Why should it be bound? Is it not a discrimination between one college and another.

Today I had read in the paper that there are two colleges which are under consideration for being recognised by the Delhi University. Whether the standard for admitting one college of India can be different from the standard of admitting another college outside? I can understand if you give them extra territorial jurisdiction because that is a matter which concerns the foreign country. The Government of India can rightly decide whether a particular college of a particular country should be asked to be affiliated or not, and to that extent, the judgment or discretion should be that of the Government of India. I do not challenge that; that is a correct procedure.

Secondly, why do you want to interfere in the affairs of the University? The Government can, at the most, recommend that after all this is a college which you kindly consider whether it can be affiliated or not; you kindly consider over that matter and decide. The Executive Council and the academic Council are the bodies which are to be consulted. In the papers, it appears that the associations of teachers also gave an unfavourable reaction. Actually what happened is this. When the Vice-Chancellor was asked about this matter, he said, "When this Ordinance was being promulgated, he was consulted". A question was put to him: "did you ask the Council Members or other members who are under the

Ordinance, or under the Act, or under this statute, empowered to admit a particular college? He said, "No; I do not feel the necessity thereof." Can the Vice-Chancellor say of his own that "all right, we agree to bring forward such an Ordinance"? Whether the Executive Council Members or teachers or others who are directly responsible for admitting such colleges into the University were asked? If such action should have been taken and if they had given the consent, then it would have been quite understandable. Then the fault would not have been that of the Government. As *prima facie* their reaction is that they had been side-tracked. Certain rights were taken away with respect to a particular institution. How is it justified? I do not see any justification in it. Why should it be on their sweet will? So, wide ranging powers are taken by the Government. No principle is laid down; when the University shall be bound. On what principle they will recommend? No.

With your permission I have moved my amendment wherein I have said that there should be a recommendation to the University. The University may or may not consider the case on the basis of the principle laid down in the Act, in the statute, in the Ordinance. So, this is the amendment which I have tried to move. Let me make it very clear that I am not opposed to the extension of the territorial jurisdiction of the Delhi University; not at all. But I am entirely opposed to the intervention by the Government into the powers of the University and the Executive Council under which all these things are being done. I request the hon. Minister that they should reconsider this matter, this sort of discrimination. I am afraid, whether this Act can withstand the judgment of the court because there is a discrimination. A college in India is being discriminated against a particular col-

lege abroad. The same yardstick is not being applied for admitting an institution into the University. It is for those who are in the Academic Council, in the Executive Council to judge whether a particular institution is fit to be given this privilege or that privilege; whether that can be brought under the Delhi University. The Government should not take these powers. They have not laid down any test on the basis of which they can ask. They can ask anybody. Today, they are asking one college; tomorrow, they can ask another college to be affiliated. It means that the University will be bound by that order. I am entirely opposed to the word 'bound'.

Therefore, my submission is that if at all this amendment is accepted, that will be a good step. Otherwise, I oppose the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 9th June, 1981."

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): I rise on a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER: Under what rule?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Under Rule 178. Mr. Chairman, you directed the hon. Member to cut short his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already told him and he concluded within fifteen minutes. Let the Minister move the Bill.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: He said that he has a right to ... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to move—

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

I would like to apprise the House of the background of this measure. In the past, the Ministry of Education had received requests from friendly foreign countries having no university of their own or the Welfare Associations of Indians domiciled in foreign countries for affiliation of their institutions of higher education to a university in India. It has however, ... (Interruptions)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: With your permission, Sir, will the Madam oblige by giving the dates on which these requests were made?

MR. CHAIRMAN: She is stating.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Will you have the patience to hear me fully? I am giving details. That is my job.

It has, however, not been possible to accede to such requests because none of the universities in India has extra-territorial jurisdiction. Last year, a request was received from a friendly foreign country for affiliation of their proposed degree college to the University of Delhi for Three-Year degree course. Delhi University is a Central University and it has powers to admit to its privileges colleges located within its jurisdiction. By virtue of Article 243(2) Parliament also has power to amend the Delhi University Act so as to extend the jurisdiction of Delhi University beyond the territory of India. In order to make it possible for the Government to accede to this and similar requests and to enable the University

of Delhi to affiliate colleges outside India it was decided to amend Section 5 of the Delhi University Act. This was done through a Presidential Ordinance, as the foreign country has desired that the College should start functioning from the academic session beginning in July, 1981, and Parliament was not expected to be called in session before that time. Accordingly, the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981, was promulgated by the President on 9th June, 1981, to empower the Central Government, if it is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest, to direct or order in writing the University to admit to its privileges any institution situated outside India, and the University will be bound to comply with such direction. The present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance. I trust that the House will appreciate the objectives of the Bill and give its whole-hearted support to this measure. With this, I request the House to take the Bill into consideration.

Now, I have been asked to give the dates and the countries who have asked for the affiliation and which have been asking for affiliation. Dubai School in U.A.E. had asked in 1979, as also Mauritius. They have been asking but the requests did not come from that Government. But this time the request came from the Royal Government of Bhutan and since it was a request from a Government to Government, it became the policy of a different nature, when there is a large policy objective, with which an autonomous authority is not directly concerned. If a friendly foreign country requests the Central Government, it becomes a matter of foreign policy and a decision in this regard is required to be taken to fulfil the objective of the foreign policy. Such a decision cannot be left to the will of an autonomous body, because they may have certain members who might disagree and then the relations

between our country and a friendly foreign country may get upset or may not be in the right way. So, it was necessary and it was taken up by the Government. An ordinance was promulgated by the President. The hon. member also read out a long list that the Executive Council could do such and such things, but he did not mention the authority of the Executive Council to affiliate a college of a foreign country, which also exists. This is precisely what we want to do now under this Bill.

He also mentioned that the Executive Council was not asked about it. But I would like to inform him that the Executive Council welcomed the idea and suggested to the Vice-Chancellor that he should take up this matter. So, nothing has been done out of the way.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: What are the actual dates on which the requests have been made earlier?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: On 6-2-80 the Education Department of the Government of Bhutan wrote to our Ambassador in Bhutan regarding the proposal for the upgradation of the Shrebutse Junior College and its affiliation. On 28-4-80 the Ministry of Education suggested the possibility of affiliation of the college, but the matter was under examination and nothing happened. On 13-2-81 a meeting was held in the Ministry of External Affairs—because it was a foreign country—and the consensus was that the Delhi University could affiliate the college. On 15th April, the Ministry of Education started the modalities of amendment and we discussed how it should be done. On 9-6-81 the President promulgated the ordinance. On 11-6-81 a letter was issued to the Delhi University apprising it of the ordinance. They welcomed the provisions of the ordinance because it gave them status. There were other universities which could not do

it. It was only the Delhi University that had the status of getting affiliation of a foreign country. For them, it was no interference. On 10-7-1981, Bhutan Government made a formal application that they want to introduce Three Year Degree Course. This is how we preceeded.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: From time to time Government of India have been receiving requests from friendly foreign countries. She has only mentioned one case regarding Bhutan. I want to know whether there are any other cases.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I said, U.A.E. and Mauritius.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment to this motion for consideration. Shri Chandrajit Yadav... Absent. Shri Rup Chand Pal,

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): We have nothing to object to this piece of legislation relating to the amendment to the Delhi University Act. But what has just now been said by a friend of mine from this side is that the Executive Council of the Delhi University as also the Academic Council should have been consulted. We believe that they would have welcomed it unanimously. That would have been good both for the Government and the University so that no one could say that there is an infringement on the autonomy of the University.

When we are extending this affiliation to a foreign country, let us look at the situation prevailing in Delhi itself. Thousands and thousands of students every year come in the queue waiting for admission and they are being deprived of admission.

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

If we look at the condition of the privately managed colleges, during the last 58 years about 58 colleges have grown up in Delhi. A number of private colleges received maximum amount of aid from 1971 to 1975. Still we find that some of them have become sick. Later on, a 10-year draft plan had tried to strike a balance between the developed and the developing colleges. But there is a problem regarding taking over of the sick privately managed colleges. I can cite one example.

In South Delhi there is Rao Tula Ram College, of which, so far as I know, our hon. Minister for Agriculture is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. That College is named after the departed grandfather of our Minister. But the college is closed. The students have been told to go to some other college where they have been deprived of admission. The teachers have not been getting their salaries for months together. That is the situation prevailing in Delhi itself.

The teachers of the Delhi University colleges have been struggling to get some of their demands met for a long time. A few months back, there was a continuous strike. One of the demands was more promotional avenues. In the absence of promotional avenues among the teachers, they are getting frustrated day by day. I would ask the Minister to say something as to what she proposes to do regarding our teachers, to improve their quality and to make them satisfied in these difficult days of price rise and inflation. There is the other demand of the teachers regarding statutory provision for security of service. That is not there in Delhi University.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you are telling is not relevant to the Bill. So, you please conclude.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: I am not discussing any particular college.

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever it is, it is not relevant to the provisions of the Bill.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Delhi University has to run about 250 examinations throughout the year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very limited Bill.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: I will conclude soon.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) :
जब श्री शेजवालकर जी ने बिल रखा, तब हमने कोई आपत्ति नहीं की आप बिल पर बोलिए, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Since it has to conduct about 250 examinations, it is over-burdened. Since all the colleges are over-crowded the students are deprived of many amenities. If you look at the student teacher ratio of the Delhi University, it is not at all happy.

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Higher education is in the doldrums. We find today there is discrimination in the country in the field of education. While the Central Universities are having a lot of funds, the State Universities are starving for funds. In the Sixth Plan there is a drastic cut in the allocation for education for State Universities. I would say that if there has to be a cut in the allocation for education in the Sixth Plan, it should be equally shared between the Central and State Universities. The Government should ensure that the State Universities are not deprived of funds, while the Central Universities are pampered, like their own children and step children.

Originally, education was in the State List. During the days of the Emergency it was brought into the Concurrent List. It is the demand throughout the country, of teachers, students and others, that it should be brought back to the State List. We demand that the Government should give due consideration to this demand.

आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल से इन बातों का क्या सम्बन्ध है ? हमें समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं। आप बिल पर बोलिए।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Lastly, I will come to a problem faced by the Delhi University where, I am sure, Acharya Bhagwan Dev will support me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Bhagwan is always on your side.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Although there is a provision for writing the examination in the mother tongue, even those students who opted for Hindi do not get text-books in science subject with the result that they are facing untold difficulties. I hope the Government would go into this.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922. Many irrelevant things have been said during this discussion. This is not a debate on the Delhi University or the University Grants Commission. When the occasion comes, Members can speak on that.

This Ordinance is for a limited purpose. The discussion should have been within the scope and contours of the Bill rather than taking this opportunity to flaunt all the demands of the Delhi University. I would do that when there is a discussion on the Delhi University.

On this occasion, I would confine myself strictly to the parameters of this Amending Bill. If you look into the figures of foreign students in the Delhi University, the number has been continuously going up. While in 1975-76 the number was 295, in 1978-79 it went up to 1,504. This shows that the Delhi University has acquired a respectable status in the international world of education and it deserves our congratulations for having put one of the Indian Universities in the international map of education. Once upon a time Nalanda University used to attract students from foreign countries. Those were days of glory for India and we are surely coming back to that position.

Sir, the limited purpose of the Ordinance and this present amending Bill is that we enable a college in Bhutan to get affiliated to our Delhi University. As has been rightly pointed out by the Minister, this is the area where the foreign policy also comes in and it is a very sensitive issue in which the external relations, our relations with the friendly governments, are involved. The hon. Member, Shri Shejwalkar, has asked a few questions as to why it was not done earlier. I was listening very attentively to the dates supplied by the hon. Minister. During 1978-79 when certain other foreign colleges or departments made requests, the Government was not with us, it was with them. Had they got the vision and projection for the future, they would have immediately accepted this and raised the status of the Delhi University to an international university. But, Sir, not to speak of international things, they cannot even think on a national scale. Now Education is a Concurrent subject and rightly so not because we passed the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Bill, but because all the forces represented by Janata and Marxists failed to get the amendment ratified in the Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 1978 when the motion fell through.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

because they could not marshal two-thirds of the Members present and voting and a majority of the House to vote. So, it is their fault that they were unable to raise the university to an international status. When their Government was there, they were unable to accede to their request and when the Constitution (Amendment) Bill was to be passed, they could not marshal the votes required for passing the amendment. So, the Congress Government has done a right thing and I would request the Minister to go ahead with this. Even if some other universities which may not be Central Universities want some sort of affiliating powers, they should be given, and the earlier the better.

Sir, I would also suggest that at present 108 universities in the country are there and there are 12 Institutes which are deemed universities. In this big expansion, the population of students in the universities now is more than 26 lakhs, in the Delhi University alone there are more than 1,26,000 students and, Sir, if you kindly look at the figures to find how Delhi University has attracted the students for research. I will give the figures. During 1978-79, 2,190 students were enrolled for Ph.D. research, and in the year 1978-79, the figure has gone up to 3,133 which only shows that the Delhi University has become not only a centre of education, but also a centre of higher academic research, and it is a welcome development.

Sir, on this occasion I would like to ask the Minister a few questions. Now that Education is a Concurrent subject, the Delhi University is a Central University, and under Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act of 1956, it is the obligation of the UGC to place the report of the University Grants Com-

mission on the Table of the House which we discuss every year, the Central Government has a stake and a responsibility in the determination of excellence in standards throughout the country. Sir, we want to project the national picture outside. Is it not a fact that certain forces are active on the Campus which not only want to take education out of the Concurrent List and push it back to its original status, but also want to create chaos by distorting the syllabi and courses and text-books and their only aim is to satisfy their political whims because I can challenge any Member of this House, especially from this side....

(Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Why?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I will tell you.

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Mr. Parashar, because you advised them that they should not talk about irrelevant things, they are saying this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I very much appreciate. That is all right. You have very correctly caught him.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: My question is this. When the history of Russia is taught up to 1974 in the universities, how is it that the History of India has been taught up to 1952 only. Is it because India has not advanced on the path of progress? It is a sinister design and I charge certain political forces in the country for creating chaos.

Sir, I welcome the raising of the standard of the Delhi University to an international status and I would suggest that care should be taken to see, and it is the responsibility of the University Grants Commission, that nothing happens which mars our image abroad and mars the image of a nation on the move and the pro-

jection of our higher education as a Concurrent subject, as a subject underlined by the National Policy Resolution on Education adopted by this august House on 24th July 1968 and endorsed by the Kothari Commission and also endorsed by 30 Members of Parliament in a Committee is fully implemented in the national contours and an international projection is given to this and India is given a status in the world of learning. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have got another subject at 17.30. We have to complete it by 17.30.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA (Inner Manipur): I have been listening to the arguments advanced by my learned friends on both sides and I do not want to join in the affray in the matter.

The Bill before us is apparently innocuous and there is nothing much to be said about it except that it was very unfortunate and it is still unfortunate for all of us here in this country where Ordinances have been issued at the eleventh hour which, perhaps, could have been avoided. I want to say this much. It is no good depending on ordinances and ordinances. We have already had quite a large number of Ordinances. So far as mentioning of commission and the like is concerned I do not want to add any names of commissions or committees. I wish our universities should ramify beyond the territories of this country. That does not necessarily mean that things about irregularities which have been attempted here to be listed, should go along with such ramifications.

It is a very simple Bill and it must have been very much better for our learned friends on the other side to take things with some benevolence rather than as criticism. Sometimes criticisms help. With this idea I appeal to my friends to listen to others with some sort of benevolence and charity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Singh Yadav. He is not there. Shri Harikesh Bahadur, You will be given three minutes only.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I shall finish in 2½ minutes. This could have been enacted without promulgating the ordinance. This is the first thing that I would like to say. Promulgation of this ordinance was a wrong thing which I must oppose at this point of time.

The purpose of this Bill does not appear to be very bad. But the intention of the Government appears slightly wrong because Government always tries to concentrate powers in its hands and wants to interfere with the affairs of the university, though there is Academic Council and there is Executive Council in almost all universities. These Councils could have been consulted when any kind of thing was to be done but the Government which wants to take the entire power in its hands wants to dictate terms. We are finding that in almost all the Central Universities the Government of India has always been interfering. It has been doing so not only in Delhi University but also in Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University and everywhere.

Shri Parashar was given a chance to speak. But I have been told to take only three minutes.

This interference business is very bad because it ultimately paralyses the academic atmosphere. It sometimes creates discontent among the academic community. Therefore, whenever the Government is going to legislate anything, the Government must consider to take the executive council and the academic council into confidence. I do not know whether the Government has consulted them or not.

Even in this affiliation matter also, I would like to suggest that there should be some provision through which the Government must see that the academic council and the executive council are also consulted before

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

giving any affiliation to the colleges of foreign countries. I am happy that the Government has thought in these terms so that foreign relations do not deteriorate but some times the Government does something without taking into consideration foreign relations. I appreciate this particular thing which the Government is going to do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, you are welcoming the Bill.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Then, the sanctity of academic atmosphere of the university must be properly preserved. I find that not only in Delhi University but in other Universities also, there is some problem of law and order. Even in the Banaras Hindu University, the law and order situation has completely deteriorated. The teachers have gone on strike. Actually, I wanted to raise this matter but I could not get time. Therefore, I take this opportunity and draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this matter and I request her to look into it. Similarly, the sanctity of academic atmosphere on the campuses of other universities should also be protected. It is the duty of the State Governments to see that proper situation prevails there and normalcy is restored there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not touched upon the Bill proper at all. You have not said a single word about it. You come to the Bill proper.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I have already said that the intention of the Government may be to interfere in the affairs of the universities. But the purpose of the Bill is not bad. I have already said that.

The last thing which I would like to say is that in some universities, the Vice-Chancellors are not there. It is so even in respect of universities which are under the jurisdiction of

the Central Government, like, the Banaras Hindu University. There is no Vice-Chancellor in the Banaras Hindu University. The Government should see that the Vice-Chancellor is appointed there.]

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Zainul Basher. Yours should be the shortest speech today.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): It is going to be my shortest speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sir, I support the Bill.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी बिल 1981 लाया गया है मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इस से ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश के पढ़ाई के स्तर का अब बाहर के देशों में सम्मान किया जा रहा है, हमारी शिक्षा को बाहर के देशों से भी आदर मिलने लगा है। यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि शासन ने बाहर के देशों की भावना को कद्र करते हुए इस बिल को यहां लायी है। इस से हमारे समाज और देश का पढ़ाई का स्तर और ऊंचा होगा।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से हम पर आर्थिक प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा बल्कि भारत के जो मित्र देश हैं उनसे हमारे सम्बन्ध और भी सुधरेगे। जिन देशों की शिक्षा संस्थाएं हमारे विश्वविद्यालय से एफिलियेट होंगी उन देशों में जो भारत के निवासी रहते हैं उन के बच्चों को भी उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई नहीं होगी। जो लोग उन देशों से यहां वापस आना चाहते हैं, उनके वापस आने के बाद भी उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई अच्छी प्रकार से चल सकेगी।

जिस प्रकार से हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं का पुरातन काल में आदर होता था उसी

प्रकार से आज भी हमारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ने लगी है और विदेशों में हमारी शिक्षा को आदर की दृष्टि से देखा जाने लगा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I feel very much grateful to the hon. Members who have taken such great interest in this Bill and who have given very useful suggestions and have agreed to the passing of the Bill in a manner which I expected.

There have been some suggestions by some Members. I would like to mention that the other University could also have the right to affiliate. I would just like to mention that no State University can directly deal with the institutions of foreign countries. Anything that has to be done must go to the Central Government and so the Universities or the Colleges which would like to give application, their methods will be considered by the Central Government taking into account all the relevant aspects of the case. Mention was also made that the University text-books have some passages or some of the books are not really up to the standard and now that we are proposing to grant affiliation to the colleges in foreign countries, it is necessary that we should have a brighter projection of our country.

I would also like to say about the academic life of the Universities that has been mentioned. But I am sorry to say that this is not the proper time to mention about these things. Perhaps the hon. Member would give me his views on that subject some time in future when we have a debate in this connection.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Have you taken any action in this regard?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The interference of the Central Government was mentioned. The Central Government does not interfere in the affairs of other Universities or even in respect of Delhi University in matters other than affiliation of proper institutions. Universities are autonomous bodies and now "Education" is in the Concurrent List and the Centre must take more of what is happening in the different Universities. If there is a consensus on this and if hon. Members agree on that, we will take note of that and see what can be done about it.

I would now request the House that the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is after he replies.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I was trying with great aptitude to understand what the hon. Minister was going to say. I am sorry to say that the points which I raised have not been replied at all.

The first point which I raised is regarding the propriety of this Ordinance. Nothing has been said about it. But, on the other hand, when I was pressing time and again what are the dates on the basis of which action has been taken, the date which I have come to know is 6th February, 1980. This is the date of the letter from the Bhutan Government. Thereafter another etc. etc. The decision was taken on 13th April, 1981. At that time, the House was in Session. Why at that time the Bill was not moved? It hardly took one hour today. It could have taken one hour during that Session. After all, the matter regarding the Ordinance should not be

[Shri N. K. Shejwalkar]

taken so casually. This is what I am saying right from the very beginning. I am sorry to say that there is no justification for this Ordinance and that the matter has been taken casually this time also. I have not been able to get it. I do not know wherefrom Mr. Parashar got this information that in 1978-79 there were other applications also. This Government came to power in January, 1980. It is all right if the previous Government had failed. Why was action not taken by this Government? Why was recourse to issuing an Ordinance taken? That has not been clarified. It is for the people of India to judge whether this sort of action is justified or not. I am not convinced. Unfortunately, the Minister has not even cared to reply to this particular point which I had raised at great length.

I am afraid I could not perhaps make myself clear to the Minister. I have said that I am not opposing this measure of extending the territory of Delhi University. I have said that it is a correct action. I distinguished it from the other thing. The recommendation is a different thing: because it is about a college in a foreign country so far as that matter is concerned, Government has rightly, to take the decision whether they should or should not. But so far as the academic matter is concerned, who is the authority? The hon. Minister has said that they cannot leave this decision to the University. So far as the recommendation about a foreign college is concerned, I emphasize that it is only the Government of India which has to do. But so far as the academic matter is concerned, how is this Government going to decide whether a particular college is going to be affiliated to a particular University. There are a large number of Universities in India and the stan-

dards are different and so many other considerations are also there. I have already read out. I do not want to repeat them. On that basis the decision has to be taken not by the Government but by the institution itself, by the University itself. The University is being deprived of that. With due respect to the hon. Minister, I would say that that point has not been replied to all. She has not replied to the two relevant points which I had raised, I have not raised anything about the teachers pay or about the students or about the standards. I have only pointed out specifically to what is contained in the Ordinance and in the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

One point was raised. I want to put the record straight. When I said that half an hour time was required, my friend raised an objection. I would only invite his attention to the proviso under rule 178. If my hon. friend reads that, he will know. The Mover of a Resolution is entitled to speak for 30 minutes; it is written there.

I would again say this. Let this not be so hastily decided. So far as the latter part is concerned, that is, giving powers to the Government, that should be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 4) of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 9th June, 1981.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 and 3.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

INCENTIVE FOR INDUSTRIALISATION OF BACKWARD AREAS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up Half-an-Hour Discussion by Shri B. V. Desai.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussion pertains to the question arising out of an answer given on 19th August, 1981 to an unstarred question No. 548 regarding incentives for industrialisation of backward areas.

Sir, I would like to read out the answer given, I will quote:

"Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a Committee of Secretaries was considering incentives for accelerating the pace of industrialisation in the backward areas."

The answer is:

"No final decision has been taken in this regard"

In fact, either he should have said that it is neither accepted or rejected. The question was: whether a Committee of Secretaries was considering it or not. Instead of saying 'Yes or No' he said 'No final decision'. The same reply is there to all the questions. The question was:

"Whether a fresh look at the incentives already given by the Union Government has become necessary."

To this the answer is same thing—'No final decision'.

In reply to a question namely:

"If so, what are the new incentives that are being considered and again how many incentives are being provided to the backward areas."

For all this there is only one reply 'No final decision has been taken in this regard by Government'. I do not know whether, with due respect to the hon. Minister, he has gone through the question at all. If he had gone through it he would have tried to give replies which were required. Let me take some time of the hon. House. I would like to state that in our country, the development of backward areas has got a historical background. Upto 1968-69, different Five Year Plans tried to toy with the idea of developing the backward areas in a different way. But, this time for the first time, in the history of this country, in 1968-69, two Working Groups were formed—one the Pande Working Group and another the Wanchoo Working Group.

In this connection, I would like to state that at a meeting—this is regarding the identification of the backward areas for which this Committee was formed—of the Committee of the

[Shri B. V. Desai]

National Development Council held in September 1968, the position regarding the regional imbalances and more specially the regional disparities in industrial development was reviewed in detail. In pursuance of the decision taken at this meeting, the Planning Commission set up two Working Groups in November 1968—one is for identification of backward areas commonly known as Pande Working Group and the other for fiscal and financial incentives for starting industries in backward areas which is commonly known as Wanchoo Working Group. These two Committees formulated different criteria. The First Committee formulated different criteria for fixing the backward areas and the second for different incentives. From that day, the development of backward areas conception started. Actually, industries started coming up there. After that, at different times, different committees were formed and the Government of India in cooperation with the State Governments were trying their level best to formulate certain more norms so that backward areas are developed.

In this connection, I may mention that in 1973, one Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. S. Bhatt and the conception of the growth centres was evolved in 1973. Again from 1970 to 1974, one Chakravarty Committee was formed. Of course, they did not give any report on that.

Now, coming to the point, as on today, in 1980, some Industrial Development Policy was announced. We are not taking into consideration the experience of the developmental activities in the backward areas. This Industrial development policy had announced some 100 Growth

Centres to coordinate all the activities for starting the industries and running them. Some Industrial Development Authorities were formed. The idea was to see that these development authorities need not replace the previous District Industrial Centres. There need be no coordination with them. They should go ahead with the development of these growth centres. So, actually in this Industrial Policy of 1980 they have enunciated some nucleus industries complex. There is nucleus complex approach. In the previous Policies for development of the backward areas bigger industries were started but the ancillaries etc. were not given thought of. Therefore, now it is the nucleus of industries which the Government is trying to do to see that the linkage is formed of the ancillaries and employment potential is created. So, in this connection I wanted on that day to know whether the Government when they are trying all this any more incentives are being given or there is re-enumeration of those incentives for starting the industry and running it. But the hon. Minister was not in a position to reply. I do not know how it happened. We did not get any reply. I would like to know precisely under the present conditions when so much confusion is there so far as the development of industrially backward areas are concerned, what are the present incentives and whether those incentives are being re-enumerated and any more being added. For example, very recently I just came across that some transport subsidy is being added or is being considered. In this connection I would like to state that it is a valid point. In fact, all the industries as on now which are running in the industrially backward areas they are handicapped by this transport. Those industries which are in the cities to them either the raw-material is available or the finished goods get the market

whereas the industries which are in the most backward areas they are at a disadvantage so far as the transport is concerned. Therefore, at least for a period of five years or so a subsidy of 50 per cent to 70 per cent should be given for both taking the raw-material and selling the finished goods.

Another point I would like to impress is regarding import equipment and machinery on concessional terms. This is a proper incentive. The medium and bigger industries would prefer to come up in cities where infra-structure facilities are available but if we want that they should go to the backward area then this type of concessional term is regard to import of machinery is essential. I do not know what do they mean by this concessional term. If it means cut-back in import duty or some other concession in that regard then, I think, it will go a long way for the development of industrially under-developed area. May I know from the hon. Minister the replies to the points which I have just enumerated. With these words I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, the statement of the hon. Member on the question which was raised, in fact, needs one correction which is a very important one. His statement showed that there was no confusion in his mind whereas he is talking of confusion. The way he has explained the thing is so clear that there is no scope for confusion at all. He has started from the beginning when the Pande Working Group and the Wanchoo Working Group were established and they had identified the industrially backward areas. They had also worked out the contents of the incentives basket and also the target of investments in the industrially backward areas. Then he has talked about the Bhatt Committee

and the Chakravorty Committee. I would only like to clarify one thing and draw the kind attention of the hon. Member and the House that the Industrial Policy Statement adopted by the House in July, 1980 has a para 19 in it which says:

"In the past numerous incentives had been provided to industries from time to time. It is Government's considered view that all incentives given to the industry must be performance oriented... It is therefore proposed that a regular periodic assessment will be made of the impact of these incentives to see the extent to which they have fulfilled their initial purpose. Unless it is apparent that the purpose is being served, Government will review the system of incentives."

After the Policy Statement was made, in fact, the Government has started a process of identifying areas where we can do an 'in-depth' work as far as the industrial development of the industrially-backward areas are concerned, in such a way that, as soon as possible, industrialisation takes off in those areas.

Now, I would like to make a special mention of the hon. Member's unpleasantness in connection with the USQ No. 548. I would only like to say that the reply given to his Question was factually true. No final decision has in fact been taken by Government in regard to further incentives for industrialisation of the backward areas. Now, it does not mean that various proposals are not under consideration. But it means that Government have not come to a final decision. (Interruption) The total exercise is being, in fact, looked into. Sir, it has always been the practice that the internal processes of consultation leading to a final decision by the Government are not revealed to Parliament. Parliament is entitled

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

to know a final decision of the Government. But I would like to make it clear that Government has no intention at all to withhold any information from the Parliament.

Now, the hon. Member made another point. He has not given the name. In fact, the Government of India has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sivaraman. The Hon. Member was talking about the salient features of that Committee's report. That Committee has submitted the report to the Government. That report is being considered by the Government. In fact, we convened a meeting of the Industries Ministers in February and it was decided that we may call a Special Meeting to discuss this subject, and eventually decide about these incentives. Various points and suggestions have been made by the hon. Member. As I have already said, we will see to it that the gaps which are there are filled in. The object of this exercise is to see actually that the incentives become meaningful. We want these incentives to be result-oriented, performance-oriented.

Mention was made by the hon. Member about the Transport Subsidy. I would like to mention for his information that transport subsidy is already available in certain areas like Jammu and Kashmir, the North-Eastern areas and so on. The criterion given by him has already been adopted. As far as the other suggestions made by him are concerned, we are definitely making it a part of the whole process of evaluation of the existing incentives. If necessary we will evolve a package of incentives being generated to lead to take-off stage. There are 108 industrially backward districts in the country. I have already written letters personally to the Chief Ministers saying

that they can stratify the industrially backward areas into two phases, one, where there is a live, industrial infrastructure, where we can immediately start the thing; the other, where the infra-structural gaps are there. A railway-line may not be there; road may not be there. We have in fact requested them and we have done it that way. We have in fact identified already the industrially backward districts which will appear in Phase I. The others will be coming under Phase II. For Phase I what we have done is this. In each State we have set a task force. They have started their work. I may say that in my district they have already finished their part of the work. In other districts, they are going into the question of the techno-economic potential of the industrialisation in these areas. As the Member has rightly mentioned, the object of promoting nucleus plants in the industrially backward areas is to see that industrialisation can take off, because such an activity was not there. We want such plants which can generate both backward as well as forward linkages so that not only it generates maximum employment but also generates civilisation effect. The civilisation effect should be such that it creates the largest possible spread-effect. If you see the industrially backward districts where the work has been started immediately after the Wanchoo Committee report was out. In many districts the take-off stage had not been reached, at all. You had only the industrial clusters in one block or two blocks. The object of the Industrial Policy is to industrialise the total area and for taking the effect of industrialisation down to the villages it is very essential that we promote nucleus plants. Our first preference is to promote such industries which are resource based industries and for this type of exercise, it is not only the exercise that is necessary in the Secretariat itself, but it is a component exercise which involves the field work and

also field investigation and the Industries Minister or the Industry organisations in the States should tell us what they have done. The hon. Member of this House must have already seen that different States have tried to develop new packets of incentives. For example, they give loans equivalent to the sales tax arrears and they also give free loans.

Now, as far as the working of the plan is concerned, there is a gestation period. It was started only in 1980. The very essential requirement for this is the building of intra-structure and building of all infrastructures cannot be done over night.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Have you started in 1980 or in 1947?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA. You are talking of the whole country. We are talking of industrially backward areas. From 1947 onwards the country should be proud of converting many areas into industrially advanced areas. The hon. Member must appreciate that at this time we are discussing about industrially backward areas. Therefore, you should not refer to the period of 1947. It should be from 1968-69.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to the internal exercise which the Ministry is doing at present. May I know whether he will come out with a White Paper and incentives which are available to the industrially backward areas from the Centre and the States so that it will give a correct perspective to all the entrepreneurs who would try to go to the backward areas for establishing industries? Can he consider that?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: When the total exercise is complete and the Government has taken a final decision on the matter, we would definitely inform the House about the

details of the same. But for all these, the hon. Member would appreciate that a proper diagnosis is essential before the incentives are given by the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are 4 Members who have to put questions only. Each one will take not more than three minutes and finally the hon. Minister would reply to them.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहनों के बारे में मूल प्रश्न किया गया था और मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर से सम्बन्धित चार प्रश्न थे जिनका उत्तर सरकार की ओर से नहीं आया। इसी कारण ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई कि आज इस डिस्कशन में भाग लेने का मौका हमें मिला।

पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है उसमें आता है कच्चा माल, एनर्जी, इस्पात और कोयला। किन्तु देखने में यह आता है कि जहाँ जहाँ देश में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उन क्षेत्रों में इन सारी बातों का अभाव है। कहीं पर कच्चा माल है तो रेल नहीं है, कहीं पर एनर्जी है तो हुलाई के लिए साधन नहीं हैं। परन्तु कुल मिला कर देश में सारी बातें हैं, हमारे हाथ पर पर्याप्त कच्चा माल है, एनर्जी के सोर्स हैं, चाहे वह हाइड्रल हो या थर्मल प्रोसेज हों—सारे सोर्स हमारे यहाँ हैं, लेकिन हम उनका दोहन किस प्रकार से करते हैं यह प्रश्न है। पिछले सालों आजादी के बाद इस दिशा में कुछ काम हुआ है, 1960 के दशक में हमने बहुत तेजी से काम किया है लेकिन इन पिछले 10 सालों के अन्तराल में हमें जितनी एनर्जी की आवश्यकता थी, 'ट्रांसपोर्ट' के लिए जितना काम करना चाहिए था,

[श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया]

वह नहीं हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश के बेला-डिला क्षेत्र में जहां पर कि काफी मात्रा में आयरन-और है। कोरबा में सरनी, अमरकंटक में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है, उसके बावजूद भी श्रांटज है। मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है, फॉस्फेट का भण्डार है, वहां पर गदिया हैं। अभी गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने नर्मदा अवार्ड पर सहमति के हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। किन्तु उसका फैसला दिसम्बर, 79 में देने के बावजूद सहमति अब हुई हम दो साल पीछे हो गये। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि हमारे उद्योग मंत्री इन "सोर्सेज आफ इर्जी" है और जो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के सीडिया को विकसित करें। जहां रेल नहीं है, वह पिछड़ापन का कारण बन जाता है, उस ओर ध्यान दें। पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में ट्रांसपोर्टेशन की सुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए वहां पर रैडर्क बनाई जायें। जिससे ट्रांसपोर्टेशन की सुविधा ज्यादा बढ़े। वहां पर रेल पहुंचेगी तो उद्योग बढ़ेगा। जिससे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र उज्जैन में पोपलोदा-बागला उद्योग के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान है। गैस बैस्ड फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट के लिए सर्वथा उपयुक्त स्थान है। चम्बल का अथाह पानी वहां उपलब्ध है। जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर सीमेंट, कागज, कास्टिक सोडा उद्योग आदि के लिए व्यापक संभावना है। उर्वरक जो आयात करते हैं, उसके लिए हमें काफी कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है। सीमेंट का सस्ता उत्पादन आयात के बनिस्बत अक्रिया जा सकता है। कागज 3300 रु० टन उत्पादित किया जा सकता है वह हमें

सात हजार रु० प्रति टन आयात करना पड़ता है। हम आयात करते हैं, तो हमारे लिए बेरोजगारी होती है और जिन देशों से आयात करते हैं, वहां रोजगार के अन्तर उपलब्ध होते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सारी बातों पर ध्यान देते हुए पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के अन्दर परिवहन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था, एनर्जी के स्रोत, किस प्रकार पहुंचे सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUY-SPEAKER: Are you not going to put a question? You are only making suggestions and the Minister will say that these have been noted.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मैं क्वेश्चन पर ही आ रहा हूं। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं—मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है वहां ऊर्जा के उत्पादन के लिए स्रोत है, उद्योग खोलने के लिए कच्चा माल भी उपलब्ध है? आप उद्योग खोलने के लिए किस प्रकार के इन्वेस्टिव देना चाहेंगे।

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister did not come forward with any clear-cut reply. I would, therefore, ask him what is the reason for this backwardness? Why even after the Independence of 33 years, we have to come here and complain about the backwardness of a particular area, of a particular district, or a particular region? Why is it so? According to me it is because of the capitalist path of development pursued by the ruling class which is responsible for uneven development of in different areas. But since we are not discussing the entire economic policy of the Government, I

will concentrate on some of the points regarding backwardness of some particular areas. So I would request him to let me know, pending finalisation of the Government's decision, whether the Government is prepared to consider the cases of some of the backward districts, backward areas and the border areas like Islampur, Chhapra, in West Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Malda, etc. They are in West Bengal. There are also some backward areas in North Eastern region. There is no industry. Therefore, I would like to ask him whether he is prepared to consider setting up of small-scale or cottage industry of whatever possible in that area?

Secondly, in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri there is tea industry. But this industry is also dwindling for various reasons and needs assistance for revamping and rejuvenation. Although it is under the commerce department, still since he is the Industry Minister, I would like to know whether the Government can give some assistance to them.

Thirdly there is immense possibility and potentiality for development of cottage industry in the areas like Darjeeling, and Jalpaiguri. I would like to know whether the Minister is prepared to examine the feasibility of setting up such industries there.

Lastly, Islampur and Chhapra areas in West Dinajpur district of West Bengal are the most backward areas and the majority of population there consists of tribals and minority Muslims. They are very poor. There is not a single industry worth the name there. There is immense potentiality and possibility of a number of small-scale industries like jute, sugar, tannery etc. I would like to know whether the Minister is prepared to examine the possibility of setting up of such small scale industries there?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): Sir, I represent an industrially backward area. While replying to the questions of Mr. Desai, the Minister referred to the problems faced by such areas. The generation of employment is also one of the main objects of industrializing such areas. Incentives are also being given to such areas to develop.

The pity is that when such areas get industries, a lot of imported employees are brought in. If any industry is expected to employ highly qualified or skilled persons, they can get people from outside. But if even for posts of chowkidar, watchman, peon and other unskilled categories people are imported from other areas, it creates commotion in the backward area concerned. Will the Government think of putting a stipulation that in the case of such backward areas, only after exhausting the list from the employment exchange from that particular area or district will the import of labour from outside be permitted?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain. Only questions to be put.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (राइमेर) :
 मैं प्रश्न ही पूछूंगा ।

पहला प्रश्न यह है कि बैंगलूर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को प्राइवेटिफाई करने के लिए क्या नाम्स एडोप्ट किये गये हैं ?

दूसरा न्यूक्लियर प्लांट प्रोग्राम को सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में क्या विशेष रियायतें देने जा रही है ?

तीसरा स्टेट्स में जो टास्क फोर्स सेंट-अप कर दी गई हैं तो उन से

[श्री वृद्धिचन्द जैन]

कब तक रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है और कब तक उस रिपोर्ट को फाइनल कर दिया जाएगा और उस सम्बन्ध में क्या स्टेप्स उठाए जायेंगे ?

चौथा, कलस्टर स्कीम के अन्दर 30-30 मेगावाट के दो थर्मल प्लांट बैकवर्ड एरियाज में लगाने की क्या कोई योजना है ? यदि हाँ तो राजस्थान में किन किन बैकवर्ड एरियाज में इन थर्मल प्लांट्स लगाने की योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार कार्यान्वित करने जा रही है ?

पाँचवाँ, शिवरामन कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है क्या पार्लियामेंट में उसको डिस्कस किया जाएगा ?

सीमेंट के मिनी प्लांट्स राजस्थान में लगाने के बारे में क्या प्रोग्रेस है ? जिक के स्मल्टर प्लांट लगाने की भीलवाड़ा में क्या कोई योजना है और जेसलमेर जिले में जो चूने और जिप्सम के अपार भंडार हैं, तो वहाँ पर क्यों नहीं यह सीमेंट प्लांट सेट-अप किया जा रहा है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister can now reply to all the hon. Members.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: In fact, I should thank the first speaker very much, because he only said.

कच्चा माल होना चाहिए एनर्जी होनी चाहिए, रेल होनी चाहिए, ट्रांसपोर्ट होनी चाहिए और कोयला होना चाहिए और इस के साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह कहा कि फर्टिलाइजर्स प्लांट की संभावना हो सकती

है, सीमेंट प्लांट की संभावना हो सकती है और इस के लिए मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि सब से आवश्यक बात हमारे लिए यह है कि जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, उसको हम रीवा-इटेलाइज करें। अगर पूरा नहीं है तो पूरा करें और इसलिए मैंने यह कहा कि जो इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उनको वो फेज में डेवलप करने की बात है। एक ऐसे एरियाज हैं ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं जहाँ पर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर है और वहाँ पर तो इमीजिएटली काम शुरू कर दें और दूसरे जो हैं उन में फेज नं० 1 यह है कि पहले इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के गैप को फिल इन करें और उस के साथ साथ जो गैप के बाँकर काम हो सकता है वह काम शुरू करें और वह लोकल रिसोर्स पर बेस्ड काम है।

The second friend has asked for reasons as to why industrially backward areas are in such condition. In fact, industrially backward areas are basically industrially backward areas. What are the reasons for such backwardness, might be a subject for historical study. But I would take a unit of economic development only as an economic unit which has a potential for industrial development. But it has not been exploited so far. So, the object of the policy only is to promote industrial development in those areas in such a way that the industrialisation takes off.

The hon. member has talked about the north eastern region. I am not referring to your constituency in West Bengal only. All the industrially backward districts have been identified by the West Bengal State Government, in fact, they have not taken those districts which have been identified as industrially backward districts by two reports mentioned by the hon. member who had headed the

working groups. They are Mr. Pandey and Mr. Wanchoo. But they are wanting the other districts to be developed. It is the decision of the State Government to decide the priority schedule, as far as development of area is concerned. Left to the Central Government, the Central Government is keen in generating industrial development in all the industrially backward areas in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Very good.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I appreciate the hon. members' suggestions on the tea industry, on tannery, sugar and so on. In fact, part of the work of the task force is to identify, to recognise the potential, available there in the industrially backward areas. Our first preference is to promote industries which are resources based industries and the resources, I would like to mention would also include the skill of the persons also.

Our colleague, Mr. Ramamurthy talked about generation of employment and has rightly said that the generation of employment must be for the local people. But I would only like to say that the Government of India would put pressure on the State Government and also on the industry to promote industrialisation in the industrially backward areas in such a way that the cost benefit analysis produces the maximum benefit to the local people. But I am talking of the generation of employment. A part of our plan for converting the industrially backward areas into the growing areas is not only putting up industries, but along with that, what we do is that our plan must have the development of skill plan also. So, it is not only a generation of employment straightway, but in course of times we build perspective so that the manpower is developed

there also. We do not want only the skilled labour to remain unskilled. We also consider part of the industrialisation programme . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, Mr. Ramamurthy said that even for watchmen and other people, people are being imported from other parts of the country. Local people should be given these jobs.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have a case where we have a plant and the local people do not want to work; they also do not allow others to come in. What can we do in that case?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I will have an elaborate discussion because I am a trade union man; I know about it and I represent that area.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has understood the point.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I appreciate your suggestion.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI (Varanasi): Everywhere, this thing is happening. Watchmen and the Gate-men are being imported.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I only say that it should not be done.
 (Interruptions)
 Why did you not discourage them? You should not appreciate it at all.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: Will you put a condition for those who establish industries that this thing should not happen?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: That would also be taken into consideration. We will keep them under consideration. But the hon. members must appreciate one thing that there are areas where workers do not want to work and they also do not allow

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

other workers to come in. We have put up a plant there. Neither they cut forest for raw material for the paper mills nor they allow the other workers to come in. But that is an exceptional case. In principle, I agree with you.

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI: It must be a special area somewhere. But I can go on quoting areas after areas where these things are happening.

SHRI CHARANAJIT CHANANA: We will give due regard to the hon. member's suggestions and we will keep them in view.

Now, the series of questions raised by Shri Jain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Supported by Shri Vyas.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would only suggest that Shri Jain may go through the reports of the two working Groups which give the formulae and the norms they have set for defining the industrially backward areas and industrially backward district in blocks from State to State.

AN HON. MEMBER: Wanchoo and Pandey Committee reports.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Yes. Now, his question was about the types of nucleus plants and the task force reports. The position is that we are in fact going ahead with the whole thing with a time-bound programme. We asked the Task Force to tell us the date by which its report will be ready. It is not only the report. In fact we have a separate chapter known as "Line of Action" programme. So we are in fact trying to expedite the process as best as we can.

About the Sivaraman Committee report, this I would only say is under consideration. Once the Government finalises we will act on it. This is a question to be put to the Planning Commission as to what they would do. The Industry Ministry is going to arrange a meeting of State Industries Minister soon where the report will be discussed and the recommendation will take a final shape. We will only be recommending to the Planning Commission.

As far as the other particular plants in other areas are concerned, I would appreciate the hon. Member putting a question and I would give all the details about them. It is not a part of this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhishma Narain Singh.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,

August 27, 1981/Bhadra 5, 1903 (Saka).