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(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 25, 1979/Vaisakha 5,
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

District Industries Centres Programme in Gujarat

*866. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Gujarat is leading all
the States in the establishment of Dis-
trict Industries Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Centre has plans to
expedite the DIC programme in the
State in view of its good performance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a)
Gujarat State is one of the few States
where all the District Industries Cen-
tres have been established.

(b) The physical achievement re-
port has been received from the
States/Union Territories in respect of
164 District Industries Centres. The
average physical achievement per Dis-
trict Industries Centres, showing num-
ber of entrepreneurs identified, num-
ber of units established additional
employment generated and various
other assistance provided in States/
Union Territories has been indicated
in Statement I laid on the Table of
the House. The progress made by the
Government of Gujarat in the imple-
mentation of the District Industries
Centres compares favourably with the
progress made by some other States.
Statement II showing the physical
achievement in respect of 10 District
Industries Centres approved initially
in Gujarat is also laid on the Table
of the House.

(c) Financial assistance to the tune
of Rs. 155.02 lakhs was made available
to the State Government as per gene-
ral policy for the implementation of
the District Industries Centres pro-
gramme during the year 1978-79. The
Centre will be glad to provide the
State Government any other assis-
tance in accordance with the guide-
lines issued in this regard which may
enable the State Government to ex-
pedite its programme.

STATEMENT I

Physical Achievements
(1978-79)
(Per DIC—Average)

(District Industries Centres Programme)

States/Us.	No. of DICs		No. of entrepreneurs identified	No. of Project Profiles prepared	No. of new registration done	No. of new Units		Total
	Sanctioned	Reported				Artisans	SSI	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	14	11	130	290	99	258	37	295
2. Assam	5	3	49	20	62	12	27	39
3. Bihar	31	9	444	70	311	349	134	483
4. Gujarat	17	10	253	14	123	248	81	329
5. Haryana	11	1	72	90	40	2	40	42
6. Himachal Pradesh	12	2	82	119	150	11	29	40
7. Jammu & Kashmir	10	19	58	44	121	23	63	86
8. Karnataka	13	7	214	107	142	440	70	510
9. Kerala	11	4	244	20	359	1	84	85
10. Madhya Pradesh	45	22	449	77	308	89	100	189
11. Maharashtra	25	14	644	220	96	393	64	456
12. Meghalaya	5	1	450	130	..	84	4	88
13. Orissa	13	13	516	108	237	126	57	183
14. Punjab	7	5	55	5	85	44	35	79

15. Rajasthan	16	9	381	22	548	84	71	155
16. Sikkim	1	1	30	15	5	16	4	20
17. Tamil Nadu	14	8	309	124	451	225	109	334
18. Tripura	3	3	..	..	38	95	38	133
19. Uttar Pradesh	56	13	227	63	192	34	65	99
20. West Bengal	15	15	303	156	358	54	111	165
21. A&N Island	1	1	30	34	75	..	9	9
22. D. & N. Haveli	1	1	49	49	33	3	36	39
23. Pondicherry	1	1	210	40	194	14	35	49
TOTAL (A)	327	154						
All India Average per DIC			316	82	230	155	75	230

(A) The total number of sanctioned DICs in the country stands at 346 (covering 358 districts as in some cases one DIC has covered more than one district). The total under column 2 represents total number of sanctioned DICs of the reporting States only.

(As per information available in DIC Cell, Office of DC (SSI) as on 16-4-1979).

(Rupees in lakhs)

	States/Us.	No. of sick units Assisted	Credit Finan- cial Insti- tutions	Seed Money	Cash Subsidy	Addl. Employ- ment gen- erated (No. of persons)	Other Assistances
I		10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.	93.78	5.22	32.51	679	70
2.	Assam	.	1.40	0.11	1.80	193	69
3.	Bihar	.	28.15	0.11	1.00	1,388	60
4.	Gujarat	.	15.09	..	21.09	890	297
5.	Haryana	.	11.00	0.27	..	78	42
6.	Himachal Pradesh	.	57.50	0.12	0.34	144	36
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	.	20.70	1.11	4.20	430	114
8.	Karnataka	.	63.85	0.16	5.45	392	1,402
9.	Kerala	.	3.86	0.21	2.44	301	1,111
10.	Madhya Pradesh	.	10.00	..	1.26	458	126
11.	Maharashtra	.	22.96	3.49	0.05	707	120
12.	Meghalaya	.	..	..	..	638	362
13.	Orissa	.	22.32	0.18	2.41	880	145
14.	Punjab	.	10.04	0.81	1.30	281	89
15.	Rajasthan	.	64.97	0.32	4.80	814	583
16.	Uttar Pradesh	.	..	..	..	49	4

17. Tamil Nadu	3	8.11	0.19	0.75	2,009	188
18. Tripura	17	3.14	1.67	..	83	67
19. Uttar Pradesh	1	18.52	..	0.04	383	280
20. West Bengal . . . . .	..	10.29	0.72	0.25	1,005	235
21. A&N Islands . . . . .	..	5.80	..	4.42	30	50
22. D&N Haveli	1	34.70	..	18.60	500	51
23. Pondicherry	1	..	..	9.38	534	570
All India average per DIG						
	3	28.78	0.89	5.09	710	229

STATEMENT II

Progress of Work upto 31st December 1978

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name & Address of DIC	No. of entre- pre- neurs Identified	No. of Project Profiles pre- pared	No. of new Units established		No. of Sick Units Assis- ted	Credit Assistance provided Financial Institu- tions.	Seed Money No. of Amount units	Cash Subsidy No. of Amount units	Addi- tional Employ- ment gen- erated	No. of units given other Assis- tances			
			Artisans	SSI Total									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Amrci . . . . .	..	..	..	14	14	..	0.50	..	..	19	4.05	N.A.	5
Banastantha	24	..	93	14	107	1	5.31	..	..	19	3.18	101	11
Bharoach	1,134	75	378	71	449	8	0.84	..	..	140	112.0	756	N.A.
Bhavnagar	65	1	689	305	994	3	8.79	..	..	51	4.66	1,764	N.A.
Junagarh	178	1	68	83	151	5	21.23	..	..	9	3.00	1,003	69
Kutch	95	20	20	22	42	6	0.45	..	..	8	9.00	542	46
Panchmahal	191	..	155	163	218	..	22.25	..	..	139	36.37	225	63
Sabarantha	96	25	762	55	817	23	14.88	..	..	42	7.99	1,600	250
Mehasana	210	10	..	79	79	2	8.12	..	..	16	5.61	611	265
Surandra Nagar	532	12	911	105	416	3	74.53	..	..	234	34.04	1,800	2,264
TOTAL	2,525	144	2,476	811	3,287	51	156.90	..	..	677	219.90	8,902	2,973

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Spending certain amount of money, appointing the officials, providing certain buildings for operations, have all these been found to be effective in terms of achieving self-sufficiency in production in a village? Has the hon. Minister identified various industries which are intended to be set up in the rural sector? Is there any arrangement for the training of the personnel who should impart the necessary skills among the rural folk so that the movement of the goods is limited and self-reliance, which is the ultimate objective of the Government, is achieved? What are the programmes which the hon. Minister has in this respect?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The district centres are concerned with the training of entrepreneurs. A number of schemes are in operation. We are conducting courses at the level of the district, where entrepreneurs are identified and, in collaboration with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Small Industries Service Institute and other agencies of the Government, such training programmes are regularly conducted. The All India Handicrafts Board is also engaged in training craftsmen and artisans in a big way.

In so far as the first part of the question is concerned, the district centres have a specified role. One is the administrative role, where they function as some kind of decentralised Secretariats and where, under one roof, we are trying to make available to the local entrepreneur all the support he needs in order to set up an industry and also to enable him to identify the industry into which he might want to go. The second role is making raw materials, finance, marketing and other facilities available to him. The third role is to promote industries. This includes training programmes and other activities, in which these centres have been doing very good work.

Ten reporting districts in Gujarat have generated employment to the tune of 9000 during the few months they have been in operation, and the plan of action they have worked out for the coming twelve months indicate that they are creating at least 25000 additional jobs in these ten districts. Therefore, I believe they are doing a good job.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The question asked related to the competency of the personnel who are expected to man the centres. In other words, is the competency of the people to be judged from their academic qualifications or their job skill and that sort of thing? Of course, the Hon. Minister has said that they have been trained and all that. But from the report I see that there are high pay scales for certain kind of personnel. In other words, the objective is being defeated by creating centres of affluence of centres with some sort of highly paid personnel hardly knowing the skills to whom the villager are likely to be hesitant to talk. But I will leave this point apart.

The second question I would like to ask the Hon. Minister is whether he has got a district wise survey with him so as know what are actual details of the goods and services the village requires—that is, the job requirement and the work-load he expects to be developed in each village, so that it could be allotted among the various industries in that particular village which would be set up by these district development centres.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The economic survey of every district which has been made both by the State Government and by other district agencies—and most particularly by the lead banks of the district—contain all these particulars, and the district industrial centres are relating their activities to that economic survey. The action plan is also invariably based on the economic survey made of the district, where all the

factors referred to by the Hon. Member are taken into account.

श्री अनन्त दबे : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में जितने डिस्ट्रिक्ट इण्डस्ट्रीज सेन्टर शुरू हुये हैं उनमें कुछ ऐसी जगहों हैं जो कि बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं तो बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए कोई इन्सैटिव देने का बात सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडेस : अध्यक्ष जी, जो बैंकवर्ड जिले हैं उनमें, भाँ जो इन्वेस्टमेंट सक्सेडी बगैरह है वह जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों के माध्यम से, जो उद्योग लगाये जायेंगे उन पर लागू हो जायेगी। इनके अलावा जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र के माध्यम से कोई सुविधा देने का शवाल नहीं है। आज जब विकास का काम जो जिला स्तर से शुरू किया गया है तब इन्सैटिव का कोई महत्व रहना है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। अब जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों का लोकल रा-मेटेरियल, लोकल डैलेन्ट और लोकल मार्केट को मटेनजर रख कर काम शुरू करना है।

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: The general performance of the industrial centres in Gujarat is found to be good. The hon. Minister is aware of the fact that there is a large scope for improvement and that inordinate delay takes place in finalising the scheme. The basic factor is delay on the part of the financial agencies and the survey of the schemes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what measures the Government has taken to avoid these inordinate delays?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, as far as the banks are concerned, we have Manager (Finance) in each of the District Industries Centres. At the moment most of the Managers (Finance) have been deputed on a two-year assignment by the banks themselves. So, to that extent the credit needs of the small entrepreneurs who come to the District Industries Centres for the new units that are being set up on the initiative of the D.I.Cs as also for the financial needs of small units within the jurisdic-

tion of the D.I.Cs are being more or less adequately looked after. I say 'more or less' because there is certain tendency on the part of the banks yet to look to the larger portfolios and not so much to the small units. But the Government has taken a number of decisions where this problem has been taken care of. The Reserve Bank of India and the banking institutions are today relating themselves to the District Industries Centres' programmes adequately and continuous efforts on our part are on to see that no difficulties crop up.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister has acknowledged that the industrial development programme in Gujarat has been considerably rapid and quite satisfactory and he has also said that 10 District Centres have given favourable reports. May I know in that connection, which are the 9 district centres out of a total of 19 districts which have been showing less satisfactory progress and whether Government has gone into this question as to why they also are not satisfactorily progressing? Whether he will further ensure that these district industries centres will also try to see that industries particularly in the small scale sector, which are already doing a good job but which are harassed or handicapped by certain bureaucratic and other constraints, will be properly helped?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I did not say that 9 districts are not doing well. I said that 10 districts had given reports. We have received reports from 9 districts also. Now, the reason is that the D.I.C. programme was launched in Gujarat but the State Government decided to take up 10 districts in the first instance. That was on the 1st of May last year. They took the remaining 9 districts on the 2nd of October last year. Therefore, there is not much to report from the time they decided to establish the centres and the posting of the staff, etc. Now it takes two or three months for the staff to identify, to get training, etc. However, we have been receiving action plan etc.

which these remaining 9 districts have prepared as also the work that they are doing. In so far as the bureaucratic problems which the small industrialists encounter in the course of the activities, Sir, the D.I.Cs are, in our opinion, making an attempt to see that the bureaucratic obstructions are minimised.

Jawans Killed in Kohima by underground Nagas ...

I

*867. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 jawans were killed in Kohima by the underground Nagas on the 27th March 1979;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether many security men were also injured; and

(d) if so, whether any arrests of underground Nagas were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL BANDAL):

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

Statement

At 06.40 hours on 27th March, 1979, an administrative patrol party of the 8th Assam Rifles consisting of 21 persons (10 unarmed and 11 armed) proceeding from Wangti in Mon District towards the "tri-junction" post at Changlangshu in Tuesnsang District to bring before defence stores, was fired upon by some miscreants half way between Wagti and the "tri-junction" posts of Assam Rifles. The Assam Rifles party returned fire. The engagement lasted for about 20 minutes and when re-inforcements were

rushed from both the posts, the miscreants withdraw. 7 persons were killed and 4 injured, all of the Assam Rifles patrol party. The miscreants are reported to have taken away one LMG, three rifles and some ammunition from the dead personnel. A strong contingent from the "tri-junction post and additional strength from Wangti moved into these areas for search etc. No arrests have been made so far.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: From the statement, it appears that out of 21 persons on our side, 7 were killed and 4 were injured. The miscreants are reported to have taken away the arms from the dead. There were 21 persons (10 unarmed and 11 armed). Now, 11 persons have been traced, that is, 7 killed and 4 injured. But what had happened to the remaining 10 persons? This position is not clear from the statement. This incident took place on 27th March. So far no one has been arrested in this connection. The Government is callous in not considering this incident seriously. This has happened in such a sensitive area. They did not say what happened to those remaining 10 persons.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Of course, the Assam Rifle Patrol Party was ambushed; and there were engagements between the miscreants and the Assam Rifles Party for 20 minutes in which 7 persons, of course, died and 4 were injured. And some of the weapons were taken away by the miscreants.

MR. SPEAKER: What happened to the remaining?

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Whatever name you may give, you can give, you may say: insurgent underground Nagas.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, you are not answering it. The only question is what happened to the other ten?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: They are safe. After that incident, searches were made and some arms were recovered. Some persons were also interrogated, but we have no definite information. But we suspect that these are underground Nagas who are camping in Burma, the other side of the international border.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: He said that some persons were interrogated. No arrest has been made so far. Am I to understand that?

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned that.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I have said that.

MR. SPEAKER: In the statement supplied; it is there.

SHRI P. M. SYEED: It is not that all Nagas were bad. Naga students also say, when they come out from Nagaland, that all Indians were not bad and that there were good Indians also. It is a question of handling them. I come from the area where bureaucrats are given full hand.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a policy which you are discussing.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I am asking a question. Human rights are denied to them. It is a fact. I know it from my own experience of Lashadweep.

MR. SPEAKER: But that is not the question here.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Bureaucrats are handling them as if they are slaves. I know it for certain. This incident took place a month back, so far nobody has been arrested. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister and also the Government to appoint a commission to go into this mishandling incident, to hold a judicial enquiry into this incident.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): May I inform my hon. friends who have, no doubt, been in active war-

fare about it. My hon. friend says that he has experience. I do not know what experience he has of Lakshadweep.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: We have experience of your bureaucracy.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Please listen to me. This particular incident took place on the border of Nagaland and Burma. There are already certain insurgents, certain people of China returned insurgents whose headquarters are in Burma, who come across the Border and continue still to create trouble. That is why, these Assam Rifles have been posted there. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is all this. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta? You are all standing like this. Is it appropriate?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The meaning of ambush is that people take advantage of a certain geographical situation; and they were able to take this party by surprise. Therefore, they were able to kill a large number of people. You do not stand still. You move around. When you say what happened to the remaining 10, it is not a question of counting; they must be in different positions. It is not possible to recreate the scene, but certainly they were also returning the fire. Therefore, all one can say is that this was an incident which took place there. (Interruptions)

It is open to you to form any opinion you like but this is not a matter which calls for any kind of judicial enquiry or any other enquiry. This is a straight forward matter which took place where in an ambush a number of our people got killed. It may be a matter for the military code of enquiry. They see whether necessary precaution was taken or not and so on. This is already being done and report will soon be forthcoming.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Are you prepared to accept the military code of enquiry?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not a question of being prepared. But this invariably takes place whenever any such incident happens.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is all this? In between you put a number of questions.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: No, it is an incomplete question.

MR. SPEAKER: What is incomplete?

(Interruptions)

No, no. You have put the question.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: He is deliberately suppressing the information.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not deliberately suppressing it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is a sensitive area.

MR. SPEAKER: I request the Members to read the question paper first and then stand for questions.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If you kindly read the question:

"(a) whether it is a fact that 7 jawans were killed in Kohima by the underground Nagas on the 27th March, 1979"

'underground Nagas' that is the question. The answer does not disclose that they were killed by the underground Nagas. Were those people killed by Chinese? Were those people killed by Pakistanis. The incident had taken place on 27-3-1979.

MR. SPEAKER: Pakistan is on this side of Kohima.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: That is why I am submitting that incident took place on 27-3-1979. Today is 25th April. My submission is whether the answer is satisfactory?

People are not satisfied. Questions were raised both in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha but answers were not satisfactory. Here there is a border dispute between Assam and Nagaland. Now, is it not the duty of the Central Government to probe into the matter whether it is a consequence of any dispute between these two States and whether it is because of the act of the underground Nagas? Is it not the duty of the Central Government to look into this. Is the time not sufficient? Are we not justified in saying that it is irresponsible way of answering?

MR. SPEAKER: What is all this—repeating the same thing? Repeating, repeating, repeating, does it make a question? 'Is it' has come half a dozen times. Already twenty minutes are gone on one question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: My question would be has hon. Minister taken any steps to probe into the matter and whether the Government has come to know who has done this atrocity or committed horrific incident on the people of this area?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Hon Member brought in the question of border dispute between Assam and Nagaland. He perhaps, has not carefully looked at the map. He would have seen that this incident did not take place on the border between Assam and Nagaland. It was on a border-between Nagaland and Burma. We do know that certain dissatisfied and discontented Nagas have moved into Burma and having made their headquarters there, they come to Nagaland and create certain disturbances. There has been another incident, also where they have caused certain amount of damage—thieving. But in this case they actually seem to have been successful through ambush to kill a number of people of Assam Rifles.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी: मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि नागा बर्मा बार्डर पर आराम

राइफल के जवानों पर हमला उन लोगों ने किया जो बर्मा के अन्दर कैम्प लगाये हुये थे और चीन से ट्रेनिंग ले कर आये थे। जो लुक छिप कर चीन से ट्रेड हो कर आते हैं उनका संख्या एक दो नहीं ढाई ढाई और तान तान सौ होती है और वे लॉग बर्मी टैरिटरी में कैम्प बना कर रह रहे हैं तो क्या सरकार ने चूकि बर्मा हमारा मित्र देश है उसका साथ मिल कर इन अंडर ग्राउन्ड नागाओं के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का बात कभी सोची है और हाँ, तो कब और क्या कार्यवाही उसने इसका बारे में की है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The answer is yes. We do ask Burma Government to look into it. Unfortunately, the Burma Government writ more or less does not run in that area although it is formally a territory of Burma.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: It is reported that the Naga insurgents are supplied arms by China. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact? If so, what steps Government has taken in this regard?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Our information is that these dissatisfied Nagas do go into certain areas and are receiving training in China. May be they may be given some armaments. Beyond that we do not have any information. In fact, it was mentioned also in the recent visit of our External Affairs Minister that they should not provide such facility. Beyond that, be pleased to state:

Rehabilitation of Bangla Desh Refugees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*868. **SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many refugee families from erstwhile East Bengal (now Bangladesh) have settled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to date;

(b) details of facilities including cultivable land, homestead land, financial assistance etc., given to those families;

(c) whether the settled refugee families are faced with a number of problems; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL):

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

Statement

3,666 refugee families from erstwhile East Bengal (now Bangladesh) have been settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of which 2,861 families were settled under the Colonisation Scheme of the Home Ministry and 805 families were settled under the Special Area Development Programme of the Rehabilitation Department. Earlier, around 1950, some similar families were settled through the agency of the Government of West Bengal. The details are not readily available and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

2. Details of facilities given to the families under the above two schemes are as follows:—

(A) Colonisation Scheme was implemented in the Andaman group of Islands and the pattern of assistance was as follows:—

(i) 5 acres of paddy land 5 acres of uncleared hilly land to each family;

(ii) Free passage to the family from Calcutta to Port Blair for the initial journey;

(iii) Cash dole for 12 months @ Rs. 15/- per adult and Rs. 10/- per child subject to a maximum of Rs. 70/- per family per month;

(iv) Loan upto Rs. 1,730/- for the following purposes:

(a) Rs. 700/- for one pair of plough animals;

(b) Rs. 800/- for house construction;

(c) Rs. 130/- for utensils; and

(d) Rs. 100/- for seeds, manures etc.

(B) *Special Area Development Programme* was implemented in Batapur (Middle Andaman), Neil and Little Andaman.

In Batapur and Neil the pattern of assistance was as follows:

(a) *Agriculturist families*

(i) 5 acres of paddy land $1\frac{1}{3}$ acre of homestead land per family.

(ii) Loans at the rate of Rs. 7225- and grant at the rate of Rs. 450/- per family.

(b) *Small trade families*

(i) $2\frac{2}{3}$ acres of business-cum-homestead land;

(ii) Rs. 7000/- as loan and Rs. 450/- as grant per family.

In Little Andaman, the pattern of assistance was as follows:—

(a) *Agriculturist families*

(i) 5 acres of agriculture land and $1\frac{1}{3}$ acre homestead land per family.

(ii) *Grants* Free passage from mainland to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, cash dole, grants for subsidised ration, maintenance assistance clothing grant, marriage grants etc. are provided to each family at prescribed rates according to the size of the family, from the date of induction till harvest of the first crop in the land permanently allotted to them. This works out to Rs. 3,800 per family on an average.

(iii) *Loans per family:*

	Rs.
(a) House building	3000.00
(b) Plough Cattle	1200.00

(c) Agr. implements	800.00
(d) Agri. inputs	1500.00
(e) Field bunding	1200.00
(f) Subsidiary income	800.00
(g) Sinking well	200.00
TOTAL	8700.00

(b) *Small trade family*

(i) 2 Acres of agriculture land and 800 square yards of homestead land is allotted to each family in rural areas and 800 Sq. Yds. of homestead land to those in the urban areas.

(ii) Free passage from mainland to A&N Islands, cash doles and maintenance assistance etc. at prescribed rates according to the size of the family.

(iii) *Loans:*

(a) House building loans per family

Rs. 3000.00

(b) Business loan at the rate of Rs. 3000/per family for rural areas and Rs. 5000/per family for urban settlement areas per family.

3. The settled refugee families are facing some problems. These are:—

(i) Under the Colonisation Scheme each family was to get 5 acres of cultivable land and 5 acres of hilly land. 26 families settled under this scheme could not be given their full quota of cultivable land as it was not available adjacent to their holdings. Efforts are being made to locate land nearby and to persuade such settlers to accept it.

(ii) Of the hilly land allotted to settlers under the scheme, 838 settlers could not utilise their land as commercial timber has not been extracted so far. Efforts are afoot for the same.

(iii) Some settlers under the Colonisation Scheme have been complaining that they are over-burdened with loan. Government have already issued instructions to the Administration to write off the loans wholly or partly depending on the merit of the case, in the light of guidelines issued. So far, loans amounting to Rs. 4,89,683 have already been written off in deserving cases.

(iv) Lack of adequate inter-island shipping facilities is another difficulty faced by them. There are 3 inter-island vessels at present and it is proposed to purchase 3 more during the VIth Plan period. There have also been complaints about lack of irrigation facilities, shortage of drinking water and electricity. Suitable schemes for irrigation, supply of drinking water and electricity have been drawn up in the VIth Five Year Plan. Provisions have been made in the VIth Five Year Plan to remove the above problems of the settlers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It seems that they have decided to show step-motherly attitude to people coming from certain regions. There is no doubt about it. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is or it is not a fact that there are two types of migrant families: one who are refugee migrants and the other one nominees of the Central Government? Is it or is it not a fact that the nominees of the Central Government, whether may be their description, get a grant of Rs. 25,000/- for the purpose of house building, utensils and animals and 11 acres of land, one acre for homestead and 10 acres for cultivation and plantation, whilst the former refugee migrant families get Rs. 4000/- as grant and Rs. 8000/- as loan from the Government for the same purpose and half-an-acre for homestead and five acres for paddy cultivation, etc.? Is it a fact? If so, what is the justification and why is this discrimination between the two sets of people?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All are refugees. Even the nominated ones are refugees.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please do not take us for a ride.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is no question of taking anybody for a ride much less you.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is not easy to do so.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can only give you at this stage information of schemes that are enforced. All these schemes came into force quite some time ago. We are now administering them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is this discrimination between two types of refugees? One are uprooted people who have been thrown out of their ancestors' homes after the partition of the country. They are treated as inferior migrants while the nominees of the Central Government who are having a second home are given a much better treatment. I am not grudging that. But I want to know why this discrimination and why should the refugee migrants not be given equal treatment as is given to the other variety of persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Those ex-servicemen who have been settled in Nicobar, Car Nicobar and other places, have been sent from here on certain agreements.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who made that agreement?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is there discrimination?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: There is no discrimination. People

have been sent here under certain schemes. There are so many schemes, not one scheme. (Interruptions) People have been sent under Colonisation scheme. People have been sent under Special Area Development Programme. People have been sent by the Home Ministry under the Rehabilitation scheme. All these schemes are there and there are different conditions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he has not answered the question. you may have man-made schemes which are there. It is all man-made. I am wanting to know why the unfortunate uprooted people who are victims of partition under the British imperialism are being given step-motherly treatment and why the others are being treated generously. I have nothing against the former category. But I say you should give them as much as you are giving to the other varieties. What is the justification in not giving? Ask him to forget about this Mandal scheme. We have nothing to do with Mandal scheme. We are worried about discrimination that is in practice. Let Mr. Patel answer. I would like to have a sensible reply.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am quite ready to explain. So far as the ex-servicemen are concerned, there is a separate scheme of rehabilitation. Now you may say that there is some difference or discrimination. You can use the word 'discrimination'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is there.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: No, it is not there. After all, so far as refugees are concerned, they are considered to be in large number who are being settled there and therefore, we tried to give them facilities, I imagine, because it is a scheme not formulated. I did not have a hand in it. But I can imagine the reason must be the number of persons who are to be settled there, the amount of land to be

made available to them and other cash facilities to be provided to them, as far as other persons.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dilip Chakravarty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have a second Supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You have asked your second Supplementary. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not yet put the second Supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you coolly understand. I have not received the reply to my first supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: That is up to you. You cannot say by instalment 'I am'

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, I have not asked the second Supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Mr. Dilip Chakravarty.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, to put the record straight as there is a lot of confusion created by the answer, I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that there have been three phases of colonisation. In the first phase—let the Minister deny—the West Bengal Government sent a few hundred families in 1949. In the second phase there was the colonisation scheme according to a Central Cabinet decision in 1952. In the third phase there were the families sent through the Rehabilitation Ministry, of ex-servicemen and refugees. Now, there are two types of discrimination. The first type of discrimination is between refugees and refugees. The first set of refugees were given everything as outright grant, Rs. 5,000/-. The expenditure on account of the second set of re-

fugees was only Rs. 4,050, but they were given a loan of Rs. 1,730/-. In the third phase, which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu tried to make out, the total expenditure per family of ex-servicemen was to the tune of Rs. one lakh of which Rs. 25,000/- was given as outright grant both cash and kind. Why these two types of discrimination are allowed to continue in Andamans?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I cannot tell you precisely why the different schemes were drawn up on a different basis. I can only tell you this that in October 1967 the office of the Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner was set up at Port Blair. The task of this new Department consisted of opening up suitable forest areas, locating suitable lands and so on, all to re-settle families of former East Pakistan migrants, Ceylon repatriats and ex-servicemen in selected islands and to promote their agricultural occupations. In fulfilling this task the Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner has got a certain amount of staff. The initial re-settlement work was taken up in Middle Andaman and Neil islands. This is an extremely difficult one. In Little Andaman 386 families consisting of 366 families of former East Pakistan migrants and 20 families of Ceylon repatriats have so far been re-settled. Great Nicobar—287 families of Ex-Servicemen. I can only tell you how different schemes came to be formulated at different points of time. But I am not in a position to tell you why they formulated different schemes. But they did formulate different schemes. I have indicated to you precisely what those schemes were. At this stage, I can mention only the historical fact. If the hon. members want me to go into the reason why different schemes were formulated, I am prepared to go into it and also inform them.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: From the reply given by the hon. Minister you can very well understand the magnitude of the problem and how

the Government of India, particularly, the Home Ministry, is ignorant of the affairs of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is a very far flung area and the problems are always coming up there. The Minister has stated about the problems there in his statement and in that he says that they are writing off the colonisation loans. In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, colonisation scheme was taken up with the aim of colonising the area and for achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains also and also to meet the local manpower requirements. At the time when the refugee families were settled there, the terms and conditions which were laid down, could not be fulfilled. That is clear from the statement. What happened is, the Government of India, in 1976...

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: This is the order of the Government of India to write off the colonisation loans and it was issued in 1976. But till now, it has not been implemented. Why is it that it has not been implemented faithfully and honestly? The Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, who was the main architect of Emergency Excesses there.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I will not allow. I will stop it.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: He has ordered that in the colonisation areas, where the refugee families are settled, no development activities will be taken up until and unless the loans are recovered. My question is, whether the Government of India will look into this and see that such orders are immediately scrapped. Even the drinking water is not being provided.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a speech. I am not allowing. You have put a question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: My question is whether the Government of India will look into the issue

whether there is any orders issued by the Chief Commissioner to the effect that no development activities should be taken up until and unless the colonisation loans are recovered.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member's question is whether the Government of India is prepared to look into the question.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether your orders are being implemented.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly, that is what we are anxious to do. As pointed out, however, it is true that because of certain difficulties, some part of our undertaking has not been fulfilled. For instance ...

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Writing off the loans.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly, even there. The loan has been written off in regard to a certain number of people, whose cases have been examined, upto Rs. 4 lakhs. The remaining loans to the tune of Rs. 40 lakhs are under examination, which is not complete. My hon. friend seems to think that all these things can be finished in a short space of time. It cannot be. He has always in his mind the Chief Commissioner. It seems that every time he speaks, he thinks that the Chief Commissioner is an autocrat.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: It is not that. My life is in danger. I have written to the Speaker.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member's life is not so much in danger. He is perfectly safe and sound here and I can assure him that when he returns to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, he will still be safe.

He said referred to drinking water. He makes statements which are not founded on facts: he said drinking water is not there. Wherever we have given promises, we have honoured them.

Passing on benefits of new Technologies by National Research Development Corporation

*869. **SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN;**
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the National Research Development Corporation is passing on the benefits of new technologies developed by various research institutes to the small sector;

(b) if so, what are the new technologies developed;

(c) what are their details; and

(d) in what small sector they are being used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The technologies developed and made available to the small scale sector cover a wide range of industries such as Agro-based Industry, Chemical and Allied Industry, Food, Glass Ceramic and Refractories, Leather Chemical and Auxiliaries, Plastic resin and chemical, Electronic and Electrical Devices and components. These Technologies can be used for setting up such industries in the small sector.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The question is for Industries but the Defence Minister is answering.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about science and technology.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In the list supplied to me the Industries Minister's name is there.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has appointed a Study Team to assess the realisation of the socio-economic objectives of the national plan. What are the salient features of the report of this Committee? According to the assessment, how far have the research and development efforts been useful?

PROF. SHER SINGH: The question does not arise. This question is about the NRDC.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: I have put a straight question. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has appointed a Study Team to find out the impact of the research and development efforts. What has been the impact is what I want to know. What is the result of the findings of the Study Team appointed by the Government to find out the impact of the research and development efforts that have progressed and what has been the achievement.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I want notice for this.

MR. SPEAKER: He says he wants notice.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: I have put a specific question about the assessment of the Study Team appointed to find out the impact of the efforts of the Council.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in the question here.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: It is in the question Sir. I want to know the result of the efforts of the National Research and Development Council.

MR. SPEAKER: It requires detailed information; you have not asked for it in the question. Anyway, he has not got that information.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: I want to know the efforts made in regard to the research and development field. I want to know what are the basic needs, how far it has been fulfilled, how far the self-reliance of people has improved and how far the

employment generation has succeeded. I want to know the effect on all these things.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, have you got the material with you?

PROF. SHER SINGH: I can only say this much that more than 70 per cent of the process made available through N.R.D.C. are in use in the small sector and many sector units have been set up. I can tell you that about 400 units have been established in this country during these 4 or 5 years and these industrial units have produced Rs. 64.0 crores worth of goods.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: He is concerning himself only with the industries. He has ignored the question relating to planning because it want to know what is the impact of this Research and Development Corporation on the small units.

MR. SPEAKER: About the generation of wealth, he has mentioned. Otherwise what is there to mention? How to measure it?

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: At least the percentage. According to the report it does not touch the target of even 40 per cent.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: In the Chemical and electronics research field, may I know from the hon. Minister in how many cases during the year 1977-78 the Government had allowed collaboration? In spite of the fact that our Research Institutions are trying to work hard, they have not been able to find out a formula. May I know in how many cases collaboration has been allowed?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that he will be able to answer this.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sir, I want notice for this.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Now, this is a question which relates to research and development and science and technology. Now, the C.S.I.R. is the premier organisation for science and

technology which has 27 national laboratories under it. Sir, for the last six months the C.S.I.R. is without a permanent incumbent, as Director General, as a result of which scientists who are engaged in new research projects cannot approach anybody for guidance and proper direction. Prof. M.G.R. Menon, who is a temporary Director General of C.S.I.R. is now holding 6 posts and he is now in America. So, scientists cannot go to him. May I now from the hon. Minister, to 'oue up the functioning of the C.S.I.R., in how short a time they will have a permanent incumbent as Director General of C.S.I.R. instead of Prof. Menon who is holding so many posts in the country?

PROF. SHER SINGH: It will be done very soon. Prof. Menon, the Director General, is not to guide the working of the laboratories in their day-to-day work; overall supervision of Laboratories is to be done by him, and we are appointing the Director General soon.

Setting up of Cement Plant in N.C. Hills, Assam

*870. SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge deposit of lime and stone at Garampani area of N. C. Hills District, Assam and Government of India had made a survey to that effect;

(b) what is the result of that survey; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to locate another cement factory in N. C. District, Assam?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) A survey was done by the Geological Survey of India at Garampani area of N.C. Hills Districts, Assam

and a reserve of 43 million tonnes of Cement grade limestone has been provided.

(c) Cement Research Institute of India has already prepared a detailed project report for setting up a mini cement plant with a capacity of 100 tonnes per day at Garampani by M/s. Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd. Cement Corporation of India is also investigating the same area for the setting up of a mini cement plant with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I put my supplementary I would like to bring to your kind notice that in the List of Questions for today, against Q. No. 870 my full name has not been printed correctly. Instead of 'Biren Singh Engti', it has been mentioned as 'Biren Engti'. I do not know how this mistake has crept in here.

MR. SPEAKER: A correction list has been circulated. Probably Members are not aware of that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: If this is sent in a small slip, we cannot go through it. (Interruption) This kind of things should not happen. (Interruptions) It is unfortunate that this parliament is functioning in a shady manner.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister's pleased to say in his reply that the Cement Research Institute of India has already prepared a detailed project report for setting up a mini cement plant with a capacity of 100 tonnes per day at Garampani. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the total cost of the project. Is there any fund allocation in the current year for this project, if so, how much, when this project will start working and when it is going to be completed?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is for the Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation to implement this project. But I would like to make

a point here that there are certain difficulties that have been expressed. In so far as this particular site is concerned, since this project report was prepared, this difficulty has arisen, because they are going in for two reservoirs in this very area, and the North-East Power Corporation and the North Eastern Council have expressed some doubts and reservations about this site. Since then the Cement Corporation of India has been prospecting in that region for another site where to locate this mini cement plant. The cost of the plant would vary firstly on the capacity and, secondly the time during which it will be put up.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: The Minister is kind enough to say in his reply that the Cement Corporation of India is also investigating the same area for the setting up of a mini cement plant with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day. May I know from the hon. Minister how much time will it take to complete this investigation and how much money has been spent so far by the Geological Survey of India for the survey work in that area?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Cement Corporation team is currently investigating in that region and I would expect them to submit the report very soon. It will be difficult for me to fix up any time limit for the submission of this report. I need notice how much money has been spent by the Geological Survey of India on its activities in that region.

Difficulties faced by Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rural Areas

*871. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the difficulties being faced by the

Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the rural areas on account of marketing by the organised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to meet the marketing problems in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government constituted a Working Group on Khadi and Village Industries in October, 1977, its terms of reference *inter alia* included study and recommendations in respect of marketing of Khadi and Village Industries products. The Working Group has since submitted its Report and recommendations made in the Report will be implemented as soon as decisions are taken thereon. A study has also been entrusted to the National Productivity Council to ascertain the present practice, in marketing of the products of the rural/cottage industries sector jointly with Handicraft and Handloom Boards and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Similarly, Industrial Development Service has been asked to undertake a study and to make recommendations for strengthening the marketing organisations for the Khadi and Village Industries products.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: From the answer we can know that the Ministry has evaded the main purpose of the question. It has been mentioned that the working group has submitted its report. The question is based mainly on the difficulty that is being faced in respect of marketing in the rural area, or any other area by the organised sector. I would like to know which are the organised sectors which are

undertaking it. How long will the Government take to study it and also to implement the recommendations regarding marketing in the rural sector? I want a categorical assurance from him about this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not think there is any attempt on the part of the Government to evade this question. It is a very straight question and I think the answer is very straight one. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has problems of marketing just as other de-centralised sectors also have. The working group was set up by the Government to examine all aspects of Khadi and Village Industries, the rural and cottage sector of industries. They have given their report and we are acting on that report. At the moment the N.P.C. and other specialised agencies of the Government are also making specific surveys, market surveys including problems which small scale and rural and cottage sector have in regard to the marketing of the products. But I would like the hon. member to take note of the fact that the activities of the KVIC are spread over to about 100,000 villages in the country and we have over 4,000 gram-ud-yog bhavans and bhandars through which marketing of these products is done. Last year our output in the village industries was Rs. 289 crores and the output in the Khadi sector was Rs. 76 crores. We have no problem in selling these products. In fact, just now with the new developments, more particularly in the match industry, our problem is now to produce more and not so much of marketing. We have problems with the organised sector, not that the problems are not there. The organised sectors have better mechanism which it has developed over a period of years. Nevertheless, as on now, I personally do not believe that marketing is our problem. I believe that Government itself is one of the biggest buyers in this country and we have currently a proposal which is being examined by the Government on having the Government, its agencies,

its undertakings, going in for preferential buying of the products of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. As these things happen my understanding of the situation is that we shall not have adequate goods produced in the Cottage and Village Industries sector. Marketing will not be problem. So, we are taking care.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: By evading, I meant no reference to the Minister but to the Ministry. By going through the answer, it could be very well known that it has been evaded in respect of marketing in the rural areas. Now the answer given by the Minister is convincing. But how long will it take for implementation? Will the Government make it a point to see that the Government servants take these village and khadi industries products?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Minister always represents his Ministry I do not know how one can make this kind of distinction.

I would be very happy if Government employees could also be persuaded to go in for Khadi and Village industries products. I am aware that there are reservations. For instance, when one discusses about Khadi uniforms for Government employees, there is a lot of reservation. In fact there is a lot of opposition also. From our side we are trying to persuade everybody and I would like to repeat, at the moment our problem is not marketing, our problem at the moment is to increase production in the Khadi and Village Industries sector.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: In Khadi and Village Industries both the infra structure and the marketing facilities are inter-related. The Janata Government made a mention of this Khadi and Village Industries in their manifesto and in the Budget speech also and there is no proper and necessary infrastructure which has been developed in Khadi and Village Industries. May I know from the hon. Minister, what are the steps taken to improve the infrastructure i.e. raw materials, communication, power, water, etc.?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: For Village and Khadi Industries we have no infrastructural problems of raw material, power, communication, etc. We have in Khadi and Village Industries invariably to go in for industries where you have not to use power and by and large there is no power involved. There is no communications problem. Output is so negligible at the moment that there is no transport problem or transport bottleneck. So far as raw materials are concerned, the khadi and village industries invariably depend on the raw materials available on the spot. So, there is no problem of raw materials also. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that so far as the Janata Government is concerned, as against the outlay of Rs. 83 crores in the last five years of your Government, in the first two years of our administration we have already spent on the khadi and village industries a total of Rs. 102 crores—as against Rs. 83 crores for five years previously. We have generated 3 lakh new jobs in this sector during the last two years. So, I would like to assure the hon. Member that we shall put in all efforts and see that this sector prospers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cells set up by Ministries to look after Interests of SC/ST Employees

*872. **SHRI RAM CHARAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have set up Cells for looking after the interests of Scheduled Caste and Tribe employees;

(b) whether incentive like honorarium etc. is being given to the staff attending to this work in addition to their own duties, where Cells have not been set up so that they could pay more attention to this work; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider this matter, till the Cells are set up?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Full information in this respect is being collected from all the Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) No incentive like honorarium etc. is required to be given to the staff attending to the duties assigned to them. Looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of reservation in services is part of the normal responsibilities of the Ministries/Departments and is not additional duties for staff warranting the grant of honorarium.

Target of Rural Industrial Service Units in M.P.

*874. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target of Rural Industrial Service units to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during 1978-1979;

(b) how many schemes were granted permission and how many of them have already been commissioned; and

(c) how many of the above have been set up in the backward and under developed districts of M.P.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A target of setting up of 12,000 tiny, village and small scale units had been fixed for Madhya Pradesh during the year 1978-79.

(b) The small scale/tiny units do not require any permission of State Government for setting up industrial units. They have simply to get themselves registered with the State Government. As against the target of 12,000 tiny, village and small scale units for the year 1978-79, 10,118 units were set up till February, 1979.

(c) 7609 units have been set up till February, 1979 in 36 backward and under-developed districts of Madhya Pradesh as per list attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the District	No. of Units
1	Dhar	83
2	Dowas	83
3	Jhabua	46
4	Khargaon	364
5	Ratlam	138
6	Maudsaur	448
7	Shahjahanpur	71
8	Sahore	255
9	Vidisha	84
10	Raisen	77
11	Betul	49
12	Shivauri	80
13	Guna	134
14	Datia	94
15	Morena	331
16	Sagar	135
17	Damoh	85
18	Narsinghpur	177
19	Chhindweda	93
20	Balaghat	103
21	Rewa	163
22	Sidhi	51
23	Pauna	70
24	Tikamgarh	86
25	Raipur	521
26	Bastar	93
27	Hoshangabad	220
28	Bilaspur	648
29	Bhind	475
30	Rajnardgaon	167
31	Sarguja	608

32	Raigarh	564
33	Raigarh	177
34	Mandla	215
35	Seoni	245
36	Chhatarpur	319
TOTAL		7,609

बिहार में स्वाधीनता सेनानियों से पेंशन की राशि का वापस लिया जाना

*875. श्री भगत राम : क्या गृहमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वाधीनता सेनानी पेंशन योजना 1972 के अधीन केवल वेही स्वाधीनता सेनानी पेंशन पाने के हकदार हैं, जिनकी सभी स्रोतों से वार्षिक आय 5,000 रु० से कम है;

(ख) क्या बिहार के गृह विभाग (विशेष) में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, फरवरी, 1979 तक बिहार में 2000 स्वाधीनता सेनानियों की पेंशन बन्द कर दी गई है; जिनमें 191 सरकारी कर्मचारों 24 वर्तमान और 70 भूतपूर्व (बिहार के) विधायक और संसद् सदस्य शामिल हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त स्वाधीनता सेनानियों द्वारा प्राप्त की गई पेंशन की राशि का वापस लिया जाना सुनिश्चित करने और ग्रामदनी के गलत शपथपत्र भरने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 286 मामलों में पेंशन औपचारिक रूप से स्थगित कर दी गई है। 362 मामलों में राज्य

सरकार द्वारा पेंशन का भुगतान रोक दिया गया है। औपचारिक स्थगन आदेश जारी करके के लिए इन मामलों के शीरे प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं। इन आकड़ों में वे मामले शामिल नहीं हैं जिनमें कोषाधिकारियों अथवा जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा अपनी ओर से वार्षिक आय 5000 रुपए अथवा अधिक होने के कारण पेंशन रोक दी गई है।

बिहार में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित किया गया है कि 19, सरकारी कर्मचारी, 25 विधायक तथा अन्य प्रतिनिधि निकायों के सदस्य पेंशन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। परन्तु राज्य सरकार द्वारा उनकी आय के बारे में जांच की जा रही है।

अनियमित रूप से ली गई पेंशन की रकम की वसूला तथा जहां आवश्यक है मुकदमा चलाने का प्रश्न अभी उत्पन्न होगा जब पेंशन अन्तिम रूप से रद्द कर दी जाएगी। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में पेंशन लेने के कारणों को स्पष्ट करने के लिए सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति को अवसर दिए जाने के पश्चात् तथा राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से उसके प्रतिवेदन की आवश्यक जांच के पश्चात् ही पेंशन रद्द की जाती है।

Expansion of capacity of a worsted Yarn Unit at Nalagarh

*877. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved recently a proposal sent by the Himachal Pradesh Government for expansion of the capacity of a worsted yarn unit at Nalagarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the capacity is expected to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Adoption of Naga Dialects as Regional Language by Nagaland

*878. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nagaland has not adopted any of the Naga dialects as its regional language and the scope for such development is remote;

(b) whether the Nagas have not attained proficiency in Hindi or any other recognized language of the Eighth Schedule;

(c) whether English is the official language of that State and its Assembly has unanimously adopted a resolution demanding inclusion of English in the Eighth schedule; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: (a) Nagaland Government has not adopted any of the Naga dialects as official language of the State. In view of the numerous dialects, the scope of any one of them being adopted as a regional language is remote.

(b) Nagaland Government has informed that Nagas have not yet attained sufficient proficiency in any languages included in the Eighth Schedule.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government are of the view that Eighth Schedule to the Constitution should not be enlarged.

UNCTAD Report on Distribution of Tobacco

*879. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the recently released UNCTAD enquiry report on the marketing and distribution of tobacco revealing the dominance of seven supranational corporations;

(b) whether these seven Tobacco Queens have started investing in India in industries like paper board, food-processing, hotels etc., because of the diminishing growth potential from tobacco; and

(c) if so, the details of the industries in which these multinationals have entered and the steps taken by Government to contain their stranglehold on Indian industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the UNCTAD report of June, 1978 which sets out the factual background and examines the successive stages of the world tobacco economy from leaf production and processing through international marketing and shipping to production and distribution of tobacco products.

The following companies with foreign shareholding are engaged in Tobacco Industry in the country:

1. ITC Ltd. (Foreign share holding 39.9%)
2. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. (Foreign Share holding 32.3%)
3. Girey Philips India Ltd (in the process of dilution—40%)
4. International Tobacco Company Limited. [wholly owned subsidiary of (3)]

In the statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23-12-1977, Government has clarified its policy regarding participation of foreign companies in India's Industrial Development. According to this policy, the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act would be strictly enforced so far as existing foreign companies are concerned. After the process of dilution under this Act has been completed, companies with direct non-resident investment not exceeding 40 per cent. will be treated on par with Indian companies and their future expansion will be guided by the same principles as those applicable to Indian companies.

Of the above companies engaged in tobacco industry in this country, I.T.C.

Ltd., are also engaged in the following activities:

(i) Planning, construction, equipment, operation and marketing of Hotels.

(ii) Production and printing of paper and cardboard package.

(iii) Trawling, processing and export of marine foods.

Manufacture of new Watches by H.M.T.

*880. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. has manufactured some new watches in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following new models of HMT watches have been introduced in the market in the last three years.

1976-77

1. *Gents hand-wound*

(i) AVINASH in seven varieties

(ii) AJEETH in five varieties

(iii) KOHINOOR in five varieties

(iv) VIJAY in six varieties

2. *Ladies hand-wound*

(i) ASHA in six varieties

(ii) SUPRIA in five varieties

(iii) Roopa in two varieties

1977-78

1. *Gents Automatic Day-Date*

(i) SURAJ in four varieties

(ii) KAJAL in two varieties

2. *Ladies hand-wound*

(i) DIPTI in two varieties

(ii) SMITHA in three varieties

3. BRAILLE watches with printed braille indices and spring loaded push button for opening glass top for the blinds.

1978-79

1. *Ladies Automatic Day and Date*
ARCHNA in three varieties

Steps to Meet Paper Shortage

*883. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientists, experts and paper manufacturers have urged Government to take early and urgent steps toward off paper famine in the country;

(b) if so, whether, according to them, there will be acute shortage of paper in the Eighties not only in the country but also in the world;

(c) if so, whether they have also suggested certain measures in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) action likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (e) No particular body of scientists experts and paper manufacturers has reported to Government about urgent steps required to be taken to ward off a paper famine. Government are aware of the need to augment production of paper to meet the growing demand and action in this regard has already been initiated.

Manufacture of Synthetic Detergent by Small Scale Industries

*884. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Synthetic Detergent' can be manufactured in small scale and cottage industries without using machinery and power;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering for reserving this item

for small scale; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) is it a fact that Government have issued licences to multinational for producing this item in large scale if so, whether this is against the declared Industrial Policy or not; and

(d) what is the future Government policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. Synthetic detergent based on alkyl benzene are being manufactured in small scale with simple equipment and tools without the aid of power.

(b) The question of reservation of manufacture of detergents for the Small Scale Sector is under consideration.

(c) and (d) Synthetic Detergents are included in Appendix-I to the Industrial Policy Statement of 2-2-1973. As such, multi-national Companies are eligible for the grant of licences for the manufacture of this item. However, no fresh licences have been given to any unit in the organised sector during the last two years.

Indian Scientists attached to Diplomatic mission abroad

885. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

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

(a) whether Indian scientists are attached to any of our Diplomatic Missions abroad;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the number of such posts of scientific advisers;

(d) if so, when and how; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) At present, there are four posts of Scien-

tific Attaches in the Indian Missions at Washington, Moscow, London and Tokyo.

(c) to (e). The creation of similar posts in the other Missions is dependent upon the importance and volume of the activities in the field of science and technology and collaborative programmes in those countries. Based on the needs at present, Government have under consideration a proposal to create a post of Scientific Attache to be attached to the Indian Mission at Bonn.

Report of Kar Commission to probe Emergency Excesses in A & N Islands

*886. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the 'Kar Commission' constituted for the Enquiry of the Emergency Excesses committed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, when and what are the salient findings of the commission; and

(c) the action Government contemplate to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The Emergency Excesses Inquiry Authority, A&N Islands, headed by Shri H. Kar, enquired into 21 complaints, out of which only 7 (Category IV) were those which had been referred to it by the Shah Commission for enquiry and report. In addition, the Administration had also referred to the Authority for enquiry two Category III complaints received from the Shah Commission.

2. The Authority submitted its report on 7-12-78 and it was received in the Shah Commission on 13-12-78. Out of 7 Category IV complaints, papers regarding one complaint could not be

traced, and the findings of the Authority in the remaining 6 complaints have been accepted by the Shah Commission. The report and other connected papers were received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 1-1-79.

3. These complaints inter alia related to:—

(a) misuse and subversion of lawful processes in detaining 17 persons;

(b) misuse of authority in seizing buildings, destroying properties of banned organisations.

4. The salient features of the findings of the Authority are as follows:—

(i) That MISA detentions in respect of persons stated to be associated with banned organisations were issued in great hurry and haste and were not in conformity with the intent of the statute;

(ii) The Authority has made observations regarding inhuman and highly arbitrary attitude displayed by the jail authorities towards MISA detainees in jail;

(iii) The Authority has recommended that considering the risks involved and the damage that could be caused by an adverse report by the Intelligence Branch, both in terms of reputation and also the career prospects, the Government should take necessary steps to ensure that every such report on the activities and material particulars of an individual is correct.

5. The report of the Authority is under examination in the Ministry of Home Affairs for appropriate follow-up action with a view to providing relief to the affected persons and taking suitable action against officials indicted by the Authority.

सीमेंट के निर्यात के लिए पैकिंग सामग्री का आयात

* 887. डा० लक्ष्मण नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बता ने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमेंट के निर्यात को ध्यान में रखते हुये "पैकिंग सामग्री" का आयात किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी कीमत कितनी थी;

(ख) क्या उसका उपयोग किया गया था अथवा नहीं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सामग्री का आयात उस समय किया गया था जब निर्यात को बन्द करने का निर्णय लिया जा चुका था अथवा इस पर विचार किया जा रहा था ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगज्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) से (ग). जुलाई, 1977 में घोषित सीमेंट निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की सरकारी नीति के पूर्व राज्य व्यापार निगम ने सीमेंट की पैकिंग करने के लिए 3850 मीट्रिक टन सैक क्राफ्ट पेपर का आयात किया था। विद्यमान निर्यात विषयक बचनबद्धताओं के लिए सामग्री का उपयोग करने के उपरान्त लगभग 2500 मी० टन सैक क्राफ्ट पेपर तथा 4 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के 7 लाख बोरे अप्रयुक्त रह गये थे।

सीमेंट निर्माता जिनके पास आयातित सैक क्राफ्ट पेपर बनाये गये पेपर बैगों का स्टॉक था तथा मूलतः उनका उपयोग राज्य व्यापार निगम से प्राप्त किए गए लाइसेंसों के आधार पर देश में निर्यात तथा आयात के लिए सीमेंट की पैकिंग करने हेतु उनके सामने अभी कठिनाइयों को देखते हुये यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन वे देश के आन्तरिक बाजार के लिए सीमेंट की पैकिंग करने हेतु इस प्रकार के बोरो का उपयोग कर सकेंगे :

1. पैकिंग प्रभारों में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं होगी अर्थात् पेपर बैगों चैक किए सीमेंट के पैकिंग चार्ज वही होंगे जिनकी घोषणा सरकार द्वारा जूट के बोरो में हर तिमाही सीमेंट की पैकिंग करने के लिए की गई थी;

2. उपयोग में लाये गये पेपर बैगों की संख्या की गणना समय-समय पर पुराने किन्तु कार्य योग्य जूट के बैगों के लिए अनुमत्य सीमा के अन्दर की जायेगी ;

3. किन्हीं अन्य नियमों/विनियमों के अधीन आयातित सैक क्राफ्ट पेपर के उपयोग के लिए यह अनुमति सरकार की स्वीकृति नहीं मानी जायेगी तथा यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य व्यापार निगम अथवा सम्बन्धित उत्पादक की होगी कि वह इस प्रकार की अनुमति प्राप्त कर ले।

Shri Gandhi Ashram Meerut

8401. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut is involved in some sales tax scandal in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the erring members of the management committees of Shri Gandhi Ashram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Gandhi Ashram, Meerut is not involved in any tax scandal in Delhi. However, the present Secretary of Kshetriya Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut in his earlier capacity as manager of Gandhi Ashram, Chandni Chowk, Delhi had indulged in some sales tax irregularity.

(b) Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut is not under the administrative control of the Government. Hence Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bombay, which gives financial assistance to

the Ashram has been requested to advise the Gandhi Ashram, Meerut to take suitable action against the Manager concerned on the basis of the charges established. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has also been asked to desist from providing financial assistance to the Institutions which do not conform to the accepted norms of financial propriety.

Setting up Industries in Hoshiarpur

8402. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are very serious about the uplift of the backward districts by opening of new industries in these districts;

(b) if so, whether Hoshiarpur District in Punjab has also since been declared as backward by Government; and

(c) the industries Government propose to open in this district during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Industrial units set up in Hoshiarpur district are eligible to loan at concessional rate as well as to Central Subsidy at the rate of 15 per cent of the fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. The District Industries Centre has also been set up which will provide all services and facilities under one roof to small and village industries.

The location of Public Sector Undertakings is determined by techno-economic considerations. At present Government have no proposal to set up any such undertakings in this district. However, 130 industrial units have

been set up in this district since the inception of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme i.e. from 1-10-70,

Taking over of Sick Industrial Units of Bengal

8403. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the West Bengal Government taking over of sick industrial units in the State under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, 1951;

(b) if so, names of the sick industrial units that have so far been taken over by the West Bengal Government;

(c) whether the Central Government will provide any financial assistance to the State Government for managing the sick industrial units; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Central Government will afford such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) (b). The Central Government have taken over the management of the following undertakings in West Bengal under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and have entrusted the management of these units to the Government of West Bengal or their employees:—

- 1 M/s. Eastern Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.
- 2 M/s. Gluconate Limited.
- 3 M/s. Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd., Titagarh Unit.
- 4 M/s. Aloke Udyog Vanaspati & Plywood Limited.
- 5 M/s. India Belting & Cotton Mills Ltd.
- 6 M/s. Abrassives & Castings Ltd., Bally Unit.
- 7 M/s. Krishna Silicate & Glass Works Limited.

8. M/s. Kinnison Jute Mills Company Ltd.
9. M/s. Engel India Machines & Tools Ltd.
10. Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Limited.
11. M/s. Lily Biscuits Pvt. Ltd.

(c) and (d). Central Government do not provide any direct financial assistance to the State Governments for managing and reviving the sick industrial undertakings whose management has been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The Government of West Bengal have taken responsibility of financing such industrial undertakings whose management has been entrusted to them, either directly or through arrangements with banks and financial institutions.

झालावाड़ जिले में लघु उद्योग

8404. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा घोषित औद्योगिक नीति के अधीन झालावाड़ जिले (राजस्थान) में एक औद्योगिक केन्द्र कितने समय में चल रही है;

(ख) केन्द्र स्थापित होने के बाद से 15 मार्च तक कितने लघु औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन लघु औद्योगिक एककों, के नाम, स्थान, उनके द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली वस्तुएं, उनमें लगाई गई पूंजी, आदि दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा और

(घ) क्या यह औद्योगिक केन्द्र बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय है और यदि हां, तो उसके कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र: (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसन्न पादव) : (क) झालावाड़ जिला उद्योग केन्द्र 9 महीने से अर्थात् जुलाई, 1978 से कार्य कर रहा है ।

(ख) जिले से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है तथा जानकारी के अनुसार, 148 औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित किये गये हैं, जिनमें 128 कारीगर प्रधान एकक तथा 20 लघु एकक शामिल हैं ;

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने स्थापित एककों के ठीक स्थापना स्थल, निवेश आदि के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई । देश में प्रत्येक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र से ऐसी जानकारी एकट्ठी नहीं की जाती है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की प्रगति से यह पता चलता है कि केन्द्र निष्क्रिय है । केन्द्र ने 1979-80 तक के लक्ष्य भी तैयार कर लिए हैं ।

Enactment of Laws to declare assets by persons Holding Public offices.

8405. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made to enact laws requiring holders of public office to declare their assets immediately on assuming or quitting office;

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken in the direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). There is already a Code of Conduct for Ministers, which provides for disclosure to the Prime Minister of all assets, liabilities and business interests of the Ministers as well as their family members, on assuming office and annually thereafter. The Government

have also decided to bring forward suitable legislation requiring all Members of Parliament (including Ministers) to declare their assets, liabilities and business interests. The modalities in this regard having been worked out the Government propose to discuss specific issues in regard to the proposed legislation with the Leaders of Opposition Parties in Parliament. The process of holding such consultations has since been initiated. Declaration of assets etc. by public servants is regulated by the relevant conduct rules. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to make a similar law to cover other holders of public offices.

बड़े उद्योगों के उप-उत्पादों का राज्यों के लिए आरक्षण

8406. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह :
श्री बंधाराम शास्त्री :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के बड़े उद्योग राज्यों में स्थित हैं परन्तु उनके बिक्री डिपो कलकत्ता, बम्बई आदि बड़े नगरों में स्थित हैं और इन कारखानों के उत्पाद राज्यों को उपलब्ध करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार राज्यों की आवश्यकता को देखते हुये ऐसे बड़े उद्योगों के उपउत्पाद का एक भाग उनके लिए आरक्षित करने हेतु व्यवस्था करेगी और उद्योग विभाग की सिफारिश पर संयंत्र से इन उप-उत्पादों का आवंटन स्थानीय अधिकारियों को करेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र : (श्री जगदम्बः प्रताप धादव) : (क) से (ग). औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत करते समय औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में

व्यतिरे के साथ-साथ उनके स्थापना स्थल पर का भी उल्लेख किया जाता है। किन्तु उप-क्रमों के मुख्यालयों/बिक्री कार्यालयों के स्थल का निर्णय उनके प्रबन्धक वर्ग द्वारा अपनी परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुये स्वयं ही लिया जाता है। बहु-एककीय कम्पनियों विभिन्न राज्यों में अपने कारखाने स्थापित कर सकती हैं किन्तु अपने बिक्री कार्यालय विभिन्न स्थानों पर रख सकती है। कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत कम्पनियों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने मुख्यालय के पते के बारे में जानकारी न देकर अपने पंजीकृत कार्यालयों के पतों के बारे में ही जानकारी दें। राज्य में औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित करके अधिक राज्य को लाभ होगा ही फिर भी राज्य में मुख्यालय/पंजीकृत कार्यालय स्थापित किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप भी कुछ लाभ हो सकता है। कम्पनी अधिनियम और उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों को अपने पंजीकृत कार्यालय/मुख्यालय विशेष स्थान पर स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में निदेश देने का सरकार के पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

उद्योग विकास तथा विनियमन अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत आने वाली किसी वस्तु का उचित मूल्यों पर सामान वितरण तथा उपलब्धता निश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास की धारा 18ज के अन्तर्गत उक्त अधिनियम उसके संभरण तथा वितरण को विनियमित करने सम्बन्धी अधिसूचित आदेश जारी करने के अधिकार हैं।

No Permission to H.M.T. to manufacture Electronic Watches.

8407. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools is not being allowed to produce electronic watches because of indec-

sion on the part of Government and its inability to overcome bureaucratic red-tape;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard in views HMT's capacity to export the goods to many a countries and earn valuable foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government do not believe that electronic watches in any significant number can be exported at this point of time. The application of H.M.T. will be decided together with other applications for manufacture of electronic watches, soon after the industrial and technology policy on electronic watches is announced during May, 1979.

Inclusion of Nepali Language in Constitution

8408. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum regarding the inclusion of Nepali Language in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution from the Himachal Pradesh Nepali Bhasha Samiti; and

(b) if so, what are the demands they raised in the memorandum and what is the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Samiti has demanded the inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The Government are of the view that Eighth Schedule to the Constitution should not be enlarged. However, the Government's endeavour is to encourage development of the cultural and literary heritage of all languages irrespective of the fact whether it is included in the Eighth Schedule or not.

Invitation to Coca Cola by Pure Drinks

8409. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pure Drinks group of Industries invited Coca Cola in India;

(b) whether they were the biggest bottlers of Coca Cola in India; and

(c) how much money went out of India because of their operation vis-à-vis repatriation by Coca Cola Export Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) In 1958, the Coca Cola Company (USA) was permitted to set up a branch company for making concentrates in India so as to save foreign exchange on imported concentrates.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information regarding money repatriated by the Coca Cola Export Corporation, because of the operation of Pure Drink Group of Industries, is not readily available with the Government.

नमक उद्योग समिति (साल्ट इण्डस्ट्री सोसाइटी)
के अध्यक्ष का जामनगर का दौरा

8410. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नमक उद्योग समिति (साल्ट इंडस्ट्री सोसायटी) के अध्यक्ष, मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और समिति के सदस्यों ने गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में जामनगर और भीठापुर का दौरा किया था और यदि हाँ, तो कब और इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) उक्त समिति ने वहाँ किन-किन स्थानों का दौरा किया और उनसे कौन-कौन से संगठन और एसोसिएशन मिली और उन्होंने किस प्रकार की लिखित और मौखिक मार्गें प्रस्तुत कीं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितनी मांगों को स्वीकार किया जाएगा ; और कब और इन मांगों को कैसे स्वीकार किया जाएगा ; और

(घ) किन मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद पादव) : (क) और (ख). उच्चस्तरीय नमक जांच समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में उद्योग राज्य मंत्री तथा समिति के अन्य सदस्यों ने नमक बनाने के कार्यकरण तथा रसायन एककों का अध्ययन करने की दृष्टि से 17-18 मार्च, 1979 को जामनगर तथा मिथापुर का दौरा किया था तथा नमक बनाने वालों से नमक उद्योग के सभी आने वाली समस्याओं के विषय में चर्चा की थी।

नमक वर्क्स/रसायन एकक जिनके प्रतिनिधियों से समिति में मुलाकात हुई थी; के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. मैसर्स टाटा कैमिकल्स मिथापुर।
2. हलार साल्ट वर्क्स, जामनगर।
3. चूडेश्वर साल्ट वर्क्स, चूडेश्वर।
4. बाल्लारचुर साल्ट वर्क्स, सिगह।

5. सौराष्ट्र साल्ट मैनुफैक्चरिंग कं० पोरबन्दर।

6. सौराष्ट्र साल्ट वर्क्स, विक्टर।

7. हिन्दोला साल्ट वर्क्स, मरई।

8. जूनागढ़ साल्ट वर्क्स, मरई।

9. भारत साल्ट वर्क्स, भावनगर।

10. प्रेम मेगनीसिया साल्ट वर्क्स, परसरानप्रोरिया।

11. सौराष्ट्र कैमिकल्स, जामनगर।

12. माराजा साल्ट वर्क्स, परसरानप्रोरिया जवणपुर।

13. सिक्का साल्ट वर्क्स, सिक्का जामनगर।

चर्चा के दौरान उठाये गये विषयों में प्रमुख विषय नामक डलाई के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में बैगनों तथा जहाजों की उपलब्धि, अच्छे किन्म के नमक का उत्पादन करने तथा उत्पादों का निर्माण करने के लिए गवेषणा स्टेशनों तथा नमूना नमक फार्मों की स्थापना करना, विकास एवं श्रमिक कल्याण के कार्यों के लिए नमक उपकर का द्रुत उपयोग करने हेतु नमक उपकर का उचित प्रबंध करना, जट्टाओं एवं बन्दरगाहों का सुधार करना, कलकत्ता को जहाज से भेजे गये नमक के जहाज तक निःशुल्क संशोधित मूल्य का नियतन भूमि के पट्टे की अवधि निर्यात का संवर्द्धन करना, नमक विभाग की भूमिका तथा निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा आयोजीकृत नमक का उत्पादन एवं संभरण करना है।

(ग) और (घ). समिति इन विषयों तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से मिली संगत सूचनाओं पर विचार करगी तथा विभिन्न विषयों पर निर्णय लेने हेतु सरकार को अपनी सिफारिशें देगी।

Setting up of Industries in Public Sector in VIth Plan

8411. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) which new public sector industries are likely to be established in various States and VIth Five Year Plan; and

(b) money-wise what are allotment of funds for new industries to various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The names of the Central Public Sector Projects, alongwith their locations and proposed outlays, during the VIth Five Year Plan, are given in the Draft Five Year Plan Document (1978-83) at pages 200 to 205.

Setting up of a Jute Mill in Meghalaya

8412. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a jute mill in Meghalaya with a view to harness the local raw material and provide employment;

(b) whether any survey had been undertaken for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Government of Meghalaya are keenly interested in setting up a jute mill in the Garo Hill District based on their own jute plantations. A letter of intent was issued in 1974. The request of the State Government to revive that letter of intent is receiving Government's attention.

उद्योगों के उत्पाद में अपर्याप्त वृद्धि होना

8413. श्री सुबराज क्या उद्योग मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी मंत्रालयों में कुछ समन्वय स्थापित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या अप्रैल से जुलाई 1978 तक की अवधि में उद्योगों के उत्पादन में अपर्याप्त वृद्धि के बारे में विचार किया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग) : मंत्रालयों के बीच समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए सरकारी तथा मंत्रालय स्तरों पर एक प्रभावकारी तंत्र की स्थापना की गई थी, ताकि 1978-79 में औद्योगिक विकास का 7 से 8 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सके। अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1978 की अवधि में विकास की वास्तविक दर लगभग 8 प्रतिशत थी जो इस लक्ष्य के अनुरूप है। कुल 163 उद्योगों में से जिनके तुलनात्मक आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, उत्पादन में गिरावट दर्शाने वाले उद्योगों की संख्या जो अप्रैल—जुलाई 1978 में 52 थी कम होकर अप्रैल—जनवरी, 1978-79 में 34 हो गई है ?

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अधीन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की बैठक

8414. श्री कचकलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में विभिन्न कार्यालयों के सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की बैठकें करने की व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) दिल्ली में कितनी बार ऐसी बैठकों का आयोजन किया गया और ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण

विषयों का ध्योरा क्या है जिन पर इन बैठकों में निर्णय किये गये ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ श्रीमन् । हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्यप्रभारी अधिकारियों द्वारा सर्व सम्पर्क अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक करने की व्यवस्था है । परन्तु हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना की पुनरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिश को सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिए जाने के बाद से दिल्ली में सर्व कार्य-प्रभारी अधिकारियों के पद समाप्त कर लिए गए हैं । कक्षाओं के गठन का काम सहायक निदेशक प्राध्यापकों की मदद से और सम्पर्क अधिकारियों से मिल-जुलकर करते हैं । ऐसे भी प्रत्येक सत्र के प्रारम्भ में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों। के विभागों को विभागीय बैठकों में हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना की अधिकारी भाग लेते हैं । इसलिए सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की अलग से बैठकें बुलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

News Item "Plot to Tear Tripura off India Scotched"

8415. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report captioned 'Plot to tear Tripura off India scotched in the Blitz weekly of February 10, 1979; and

(b) if so, whether Government have since made any inquiries independent of the State Government about the reported plot; and if so, what are the findings of such an inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Government have no evidence of foreign hand or foreign

finance behind the agitation sponsored by Tripura Upajati Yuba Samiti.

Loss incurred by Central Government Employees Cooperative Society

8416. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. during last three years; year-wise and measures taken to prevent losses;

(b) whether any appeal has been made to share owning retired Government servants to work honorarily for supervising the working of the societies/stores to prevent mal-practices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The losses incurred by the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited during the last three cooperative years, namely 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given below:—

Cooperative year	Net Loss
1975-76	Rs. 6,16,767.70
1976-77	Rs. 4,17,503.87
1977-78	Rs. 8,72,039.86 (based on provisional accounts)

The National Consumers Co-operative Federation are conducting a detailed study of the working of the Society with a view to suggesting measures to improve and streamline its functioning. On receipt of their recommendations, Government will examine what steps should be taken to improve the working of the Society with a view to preventing losses.

Number of Colours, Designs and Prints on Cloth

8417. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of colours, designs and prints on cloth available in the country;

(b) the policy of his Ministry on colours, designs and prints;

(c) how many of them made by the machines; and

(d) State-wise number of persons engaged and employed for hand made colours, designs and prints on cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c) There are innumerable colours, designs and prints on cloth available in the country. It is difficult to have any count of these. There is no proposal to intervene in this.

(d) The All India Handicrafts Board have estimated that roughly 1,50,000 people are engaged in the hand-printing industry.

Decrease in Excesses on Harijans

8418. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission had in a statement dated the 9th February, 1979 from New Delhi, indicated decrease in incidence of excesses on Harijans during sometime past; and

(b) if so, the basis of his optimism with figures and facts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-

FAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b) The Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission did not issue any statement on 9.2.79 from Delhi. It is understood that he gave an informal interview to a representative of a Hindi weekly on 14.12.78 which covered general matters relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A report on this interview appeared in the issue of that Weekly dated February 11, 17, 1979 and also in a Hindi Daily published from New Delhi dated 10.2.1979. During this interview the Chairman is understood to have expressed his views about lessening of excesses on Scheduled Castes with reference to untouchability only in its broad historical prospective covering various reform movements from early nineteenth Century and not with reference to any recent period.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के लाभ का हिसाब लगाया जाना

8419. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्र कपड़ा निगम के कुल लाभ तथा शुद्ध लाभ का किस प्रकार हिसाब लगाया गया है;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के लाभ के मूल तथा आंकड़ों का तुलनात्मक स्थिति ठीक है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किन मदों के लिये प्रभार लगाये गये हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने व्यापारिक (मर्केंटाइल) अपनाई है। राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के सफल

तथा शुद्ध लाभ/हानि विवरण कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 में निर्धारित अपेक्षाओं तथा गणना के स्वीकृत सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर तैयार किये जाते हैं। सकल लाभ/हानि मूल्य ह्रास की व्यवस्था करने के बाद किन्तु व्याज तथा कराधान से पूर्व निकाले जाते हैं शुद्ध लाभ/हानि मूल्यह्रास, व्याज तथा कराधान के लिए व्यवस्था करने के बाद निकले जाते हैं।

(ख) जी हां, जहाँ तक फार्मूले का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है। लाभ/हानि के आंकड़े प्रतिवर्ष बाजार तथा कार्य करने सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Advertisement of Posts for Engineers
by B.H.E.L.**

8420. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi had advertised different posts for Engineers in the month of September, 1978; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the notice issued by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. Lt-4363/79)

**Production and Marketing of the Khadi
and Village Industries**

8421. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any policy for boosting the production and marketing of the Khadi and village industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the prospects of different States and Union Territories in respect of Khadi and Village Industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). THE Government has accorded an important place to labour intensive industries mainly represented by Khadi and Village Industries. A Working Group on Khadi and Village Industries was constituted by the Government to recommend future strategy, policy and programmes for the development of these industries reservation of items for future development of Khadi and Village industries. The working Group has submitted its recommendations which will be implemented as soon as the decisions are taken thereon. In the Sixth Plan the development activities of the KVIC would cover artisans who are not yet covered by any agency so as to enable them to have continued and fuller employment by providing required inputs.

(c) Most of the Village Industries being traditional ones their progress is related to availability of raw materials like Ghani Oil village leather, forest-based industries, palm-gur, muslin Khadi etc.

(1) Village Oil Industry can develop in States like Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, U.P. where largest number of Ghanis exist.

(2) Village Leather Industry has scope in U.P., Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamilnadu, Punjab and Rajasthan.

(3) Palam Gur Industry can develop in Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

(4) Forest based industries like collection of forest plants and fruits for medical purposes have so far gathered momentum in Andhra Pradesh, U.P. and Manipur. There is scope for development of these industries.

Though spinning activity has all India basis, development of muslin khadi can be done particularly in coastal areas of Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Khadi and Village Industries Commission has drawn up for U.P. State a programme to provide work opportunities to Ex-Toddy Tappers rendered jobless due to prohibition under Palm Gur activities and this programme will be extended to other States as well. Khadi and Villages Industries Commission has extended 'support to "ANTODAYA" programme, formulated by State Government in Rajasthan State to reach the lowest of the low in the community through Khadi and Village Industries and has also formulated special programme for North Eastern States and patterns of financial assistance have been liberalised.

Iron Pipe Rates

8422. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the per-foot rate of 4 inch diameter iron pipe in 1975 and at present;

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the rate thereof with a view to provide facilities to the small and marginal farmers in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Since there is no

statutory control on the price of pipes and tubes, no record is kept on the price of pipes. However it has been ascertained from the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal that they had entered into rate contract for G.I. Pipes of 4" dia. in March, 1975 at the price of Rs. 15.98 per foot for light duty pipes and Rs. 18.77 per foot for medium duty pipes. The corresponding price as per rate contract received by Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals in March, 1979, is Rs. 17.85 per foot and Rs. 21.58 per foot respectively. These prices are based on wagon load despatches.

(b) Since there is no control on the price, the Government do not propose to intervene in the matter. However, with a view to bring down the price of pipes in the domestic market, Government have recently stopped the use of indigenous Hot Rolled Coils/Skelp for export of pipes thereby increasing the availability of Hot Rolled Coils/Skelp in the domestic market from about 25,000 tonnes per month till March, 1979 to about 35,000 tonnes per month in April, 1979.

(c) Does not arise.

राजघाट पर की गई प्रतिज्ञायों का पूरा किया जाना

8423. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सर्वोदय कार्यकर्ताओं ने 30 जनवरी 1979 को उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि 1977 में राजघाट समाधि पर की गई प्रतिज्ञायें पूरी तरह पूरी नहीं की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) सर्व सेवा संघ, छात्र युवा संघर्ष बाहिनी, राष्ट्रीय लोक समिति तथा जनतंत्र समाज (दिल्ली शाखा) के प्रतिनियुक्तियों ने 30 जनवरी, 1979 को एक ज्ञापन दिया था।

(ख) और (ग). इस ज्ञापन में उठाये गये अधिकांश मामलों की सरकार को पहले से ही जानकारी है और सत्ता में आने के बाद वर्तमान सरकार ने जो वायदे किये थे उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। इन नीतियों तथा कार्यक्रमों को लागू करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है ?

Reservation of Textile Items for Handloom Sector

8424. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the provision of reserving the number of textile items for exclusive production by the handloom sector;

(b) whether Government have received reports regarding large scale violations of the reservation orders by the powerloom sector; and

(c) if so, action being taken by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India in this regard and the details regarding the guidelines that have been issued to the State Government to enforce these orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Provision has been made appropriately reserving certain items of cotton textiles for exclusive production by the handloom sector.

(b) From time to time reports of violation of the Reservation Orders have been received.

(c) Powers for enforcement of the Reservation Orders have been delegated to the respective State Governments to be exercised by appropriate State Government officials who take action from time to time against powerloom units violating the handloom reservation orders. Violation of handloom reservation orders would lead to imposition of fines where the offences are proved. In practice, however, powerloom units in many States have obtained injunction orders from appropriate courts staying the implementation of these orders and the matter is under decision in the appropriate Courts. Recently, however one writ petition challenging the validity of the reservation orders has been dismissed at the admission stage by the Supreme Court and a copy of that judgement is awaited for further action.

गुजरात में टाटा मर्सीडीज ट्रक

8425. श्री ग्रहमव एम० पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में टाटा मर्सीडीज ट्रकों के विक्रेता एजेंटों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि टाटा मर्सीडीज ट्रक प्राप्त करने के लिए लागत मूल्य के ऊपर एक भारी रकम का पृथक भुगतान करना पड़ता है और यदि हा तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि लक्ष्मी मोटर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सुरत, जो टाटा मर्सीडीज के एजेंट हैं, उन गाहकों के रजिस्टर को समुचित रूप से नहीं रखते, जो ट्रकों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम धनराशि जमा कराते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही कर सकती है और यदि हां, तो कब कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगदम्बो प्रसाद पादव) : (क) आवश्यक सूचना जैसी कि निर्माताओं द्वारा बताई गई है, संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) प्रोमियम आदि लेने से संबंधित कदाचार की गंजाइश को कम करने के उद्देश्य से उत्पाद वृद्धि के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त दिनांक 21-3-79 को जारी किये गये आदेश द्वारा सरकार ने इसके खरीदने की तिथि से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए नये ाणिज्यिक वाहनों की पुनः बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ।

(ग) निर्माता द्वारा इस बात की पुष्टि की गई है कि ग्राहकों द्वारा संबंधित निर्रेता के पास बक किये गये क्रया दंशों का नि धिवत एक रजिस्टर रखा जाता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

गजरात में टाटा डीजल गाड़ियों के निर्रेताओं के नाम जिसमें प्रमुख व्यक्तियों के नाम शामिल हैं

(1) मेसर्स लाखीज न्नादर्स
लाल दरवाजा,
अहमदाबाद श्री आर० एन०
लखिया

(2) मेसर्स कारगो मोटर्स
प्राइवेट लिमिटेड,
नेशनल हाईवे,
गंधीघाम श्री वाई०पी० नन्दा

(3) मेसर्स वेस्टर्न मोटर्स,
जिला पुस्तकालय
के सामने, पोस्ट

बाक्स नं० 50,
राजकोट श्री एम० एन०
सुतारिया

(4) मेसर्स लक्ष्मी मोटर्स
प्राइवेट लिमिटेड,
मलावी घर्मशाला
भवन, रेलवे स्टेशन
के सामने, मुरत-3 श्री के० एन० महता

Declaration of Assets by Senior Officers of Government of India

8426. SHRI HALEMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ask the personal staff of all the Ministers of Government of India and all the officers above the rank of Joint Secretaries to declare their assets and the assets of their wives and children to keep a watch;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Under the Conduct Rules, Group 'A' and Group 'B' officials are required to submit an annual return of immovable property. These rules also empower the Government or the prescribed authority to require a Government servant of any category to furnish, at any time, a full statement of movable or immovable property acquired by him or any member of his family.

Distribution of Controlled Cloth

8427. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a quick survey conducted by the Planning Commission's Programme Evaluation Organisation has revealed that a serious gap exists in the distribution system of controlled cloth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) The conclusions arrived at in the survey report of the Planning Commission's Programme Evaluation Organisation published in March, 1978 are:

(i) at a time, even in March, 1976, almost half or more of the markets catering to the needs of the weaker sections of the towns were without stocks of controlled cloth, and that the situation has deteriorated very significantly since then. There is a substantial gap in the distribution arrangements;

(ii) overall sales of all the varieties observed are satisfactory to good; this finding is contrary to the popular impression created about poor consumer response.

The study covers the period upto April, 1977 and does not reflect the present situation.

Imported Silk

8428. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the imported silk was adversely affecting the domestic production of silk;

(b) whether Government have received representations in this regard from silk producers; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on such representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Some representations were received on behalf of silk producers requesting either complete ban or at least modification of the replenishment policy for the import of raw silk. These representations were duly considered and a decision was taken in September 1978 to restrict the import of raw silk to 10 per cent of the f.o.b. realisation on the export of silk textiles.

Failure of Jute Mills to contribute to Pool Fund for Natural Carpet Backing

8429. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills have failed to make their contribution to the pool fund for promotional campaign for natural carpet backing;

(b) whether the Jute Carpet Backing Council, USA has brought the Jute Manufacturers Development Council to take over the responsibility of mobilising funds for this purpose;

(c) whether this has led to the fall in the lucrative USA market for jute carpet backing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Actually under a voluntary arrangement between IJMA Group of Jute Mills of India and J.C.B.C. (USA), the latter are required to make contribution for annual Fund. Instead of discharging this liability, IJMA has represented that JMDC should pay such contribution to the JCBC.

(c) and (d) There has been some decline in the export of Carpet Backing from India to U.S.A. in recent months due to troubles in Calcutta Port and strike in Jute Industry. The decline is not directly related to non-payment of outstanding subscription to JCBC.

Efforts are being made to persuade the Indian Jute Mills to clear their dues to the J.C.B.C. in the long term interest of export of carpet backing to U.S.A.

**राज्यों की राजभाषाओं के विकास के लिए
राज्यों को अनुदान**

8430. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों की राजभाषाओं के
विकास के लिए सरकार प्रति वर्ष विभिन्न राज्य
सरकारों को अनुदान देती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में
प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी राशि का अनुदान
दिया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री बनिक
लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं। केन्द्र
सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को उनकी राज-
भाषाओं के विकास के लिए कोई अनुदान
नहीं दिया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Standardisation of Sports Goods

8431. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sports
goods manufactured in our country
have a good export potential;

(b) if so, Government considered to
set up Centres to conduct research
and development, standardisation etc.
in the field of sports goods; and

(c) the likely date by which this
will be set up with location and
name of places in the country where
sports goods are being manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal to set a Pro-
duct and Process Development Centre
in Sports Goods Industry during the
current Plan period for carrying out
research and developmental work for
production and export of quality sports
goods.

(c) The Development Commissioner
(Small Scale Industries) is preparing
detailed feasibility report for imple-
mentation during the current Plan
period. The Centre will be located at
Meerut, one of the main Centres of
Sports Goods Industry. The Sports
Goods industry is also concentrated at
Jullunder, Delhi and Calcutta besides
Allahabad, Moradabad and Bombay.

**Supply of Explosives to Himachal
Pradesh**

8432. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the supply of explo-
sives every year for construction
works to the State of Himachal Pra-
desh is much less than its require-
ments over the past five years; and

(b) whether the Government of
India would be in a position to meet
the needs of State of Himachal Pra-
desh in the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a)
There is no statutory control on the
distribution and supply of industrial
explosive and as such year to year re-
quirements of the State of Himachal
Pradesh for industrial explosive are
not maintained.

(b) Shortage of explosives is conti-
nuing. Steps are being taken to in-
crease the availability of industrial
explosives and every effort will be made
to meet the requirements of the State
of Himachal Pradesh.

केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों को हुई हानि

8433. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत एक वर्ष में समिति में 2.5 लाख रुपये की राशि के लगभग कथित धोखाधड़ी के कारण केन्द्र सरकार कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता समिति के 7-8 कर्मचारी मुअ्तल किये गये हैं।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 4 से 5 महीनों की अवधि के बीत जाने पर भी यह मामला न तो पुलिस को दिया गया है और न बहुत से मामलों की निभागीय जांच ही आरम्भ की गई है ; और

(ग) इन अनुशासनात्मक मामलों को निपटाने में विलम्ब के लिए, जिससे समिति सरकार को हानि हो रही है, समिति के कार्यप्रभारी के विरुद्ध सरकार के मनोनीत निदेशको/चेयरमैन द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) पहली जनवरी 1978 से शुरू होकर अब तक की अवधि के दौरान समिति के 6 कर्मचारी निलम्बित किए गए थे। इन में से चार कर्मचारियों को, उनके विरुद्ध रुपए 52,423.15 की कथित कमियों के कारण निलम्बित किया गया था। इन चार व्यक्तियों में से एक के मामले में निलम्बन आदेश को अब रद्द कर दिया गया है क्योंकि यह अपने विरुद्ध पाई गई कमी के मूल्य को पूरा करने पर राजी हो गया है। शेष दो कर्मचारियों को इस कारण से निलम्बित किया गया था कि उन्होंने समिति के एक शाखा भण्डार पर मानक नियंत्रित कपड़ों की बिक्री के लिए मानक नियमों का उल्लंघन किया था।

(ख) और (ग). सभी मामलों में छान-बीन की प्रक्रिया चल रही है। इन में से एक मामले के सम्बन्ध में सूचना पुलिस को भी दे दी गई है और सम्बन्धित

कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई तेज करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Entry of Defence Civilian Employees to Civil Ministries

8434. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the past, Defence Civilian Employees were allowed to enter in all the Civil Ministries on the Identity Cards issued by the Security Officer, Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether now these employees are not allowed to enter in civil ministries on their identity cards;

(c) the reasons in detail for withdrawing this facility;

(d) whether Defence Civilian Employees are facing lot of difficulties and harassment; and

(e) whether the Government propose to give them same facilities as were prevailing in the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a). Yes Sir, upto 1965.

(b) no Sir, they are not so allowed.

(c) with a view to streamlining the security arrangements in the buildings where civil Ministries were located, it was decided to allow entry therein to those persons only who had official business in the concerned Ministries. In the case of employees having Identity Cards issued by the Ministry of Defence, a system of validating these Identity cards by the Chief Security Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs was introduced in 1965 and is still in vague.

(d) no report of any difficulty/harassment has been received.

(e) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government.

Appointment of Director, CSIO, Chandigarh

8435. SHRI GADAHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Director, Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh was appointed on contract basis;

(b) when the contract of his appointment was entered into and what were the terms and duration of contract; and

(c) whether the selection was made after advertising the post or through some other channel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Dr. Vardhan's services were obtained on deputation after selection as a result of advertisement w.e.f. 2nd February, 1973 and he was permanently absorbed in the service of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research w.e.f. 10th April, 1974.

Restrictions for the re-sale commercial vehicles

8436 SHRI ANANT DAVE:
SHRI AMAR ROY
PRADHAN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions have been imposed for the re-sale of commercial vehicles for two years;

(b) if so, whether the brand of the commercial vehicles to which the order is applicable and the decision of Government has been arrived at knowing fully the malpractice by the manufacturers; and

(c) whether similar restrictions are being resorted to in the re-sale of 'Eajaj' and 'Priya' two wheel scooter and also propose to revert back to the old system of their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Order has been imposed for securing and equitable distribution and availability at fair prices of commercial vehicles and has been applied to the category of motor commercial vehicles as a whole. The same considerations will not apply to the products of an individual manufacturer in the category of 2-wheelers.

Harijans prevented from drawing water from a well in Uthangrai, Tamil Nadu

8437. SHR! M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in village Uthangrai (District Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu) Harijans are prevented from drawing water from a well constructed by Panchayat;

(b) whether it is a fact that one Harijan Sadayan was beaten by high caste people when he went to the well, his hut was destroyed and house-hold goods thrown away;

(c) if so, the details thereof:

(d) the action being taken to protect the Harijans; and

(e) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in 'Janyug', Delhi dated the 2nd April, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (e). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Demand for rise in price of jute

8438. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand for rise in the price of jute by the jute growers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b). The statutory minimum prices for raw jute are fixed every year by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, which takes into consideration, inter-alia, the representations made by the jute growers.

Measure to tackle the problem of Tax Evasion

8439 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission stressed the need for lowering the rate of direct taxation as a measure to tackle the problem of tax evasion;

(b) if so, main indication thereto;

(c) response of the Government, particularly the Finance Ministry to this; and

(d) whether any further action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Amount spent on import of spare parts of HMT watches

8440. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the components and spares used by Hindustan Machine Tools (H.M.T.) for the manufacture of watches are indigenously made;

(b) if so, what percentage of the components are imported by H.M.T. for the production of watches;

(c) what is the net amount of foreign exchanges spent for import-

ing these spares and the amount earned on exporting the H.M.T. watches and spares; and

(d) what effective steps are taken by Government to improve the balance of trade on HMT watches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a): No, Sir.

(b) The percentage of imported components presently used in wrist watches manufactured by HMT are as indicated below:

Types of watches	Percentage of cost of imported components to the total cost of manufacture
Automatic Day & Date . . .	13.64
Hand-wound (gents) . . .	3.52
Hand-wound (Ladies) . . .	4.41

(c) The amount of foreign exchange spent on import of components required for wrist watches manufactured by HMT was Rs. 95 lakhs during 1978-79. Against this the watches exported during 1978-79 were valued at Rs. 44 lakhs. HMT are also importing components (CKD/SKD) for assembly of watches to meet the gap in demand and supply. These will be phased out with the production of components from the Tumkur project of HMT, under implementation.

(d) The progress of indigenisation has achieved a considerable saving of foreign exchange which otherwise would have gone for imports of watches. The main objective of HMT's watches production is to meet the internal demand of watches, hence the export of HMT watches has been kept at a minimal level.

Payment of pro-rata pension to Central Government employees on deputation to public enterprises

8441. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two different sets of rules for payment of pro-rata pension, gratuity, etc. apply to Central Government employees who join public enterprises on deputation basis and selection on the basis of All India Newspaper advertisement and competition;

(b) if so, whether Government would like to review the position in the interest of uniformity and equity; and

(c) if not, which set of pension rules will apply to non-deputationist Government employees employed in a public enterprise and entitled to pro-rata pension, gratuity etc. as per rules of the Central Government when he is not entitled to arrears of pension from the actual date of his leaving Government service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c). Permanent Central Government employees who went to the public sector enterprises on deputation basis in public interest were allowed w.e.f. 8th November, 1968 retirement benefits on their permanent absorption in the said public enterprises, whereas those who had joined these undertakings on the basis of their own applications in response to open advertisements were not entitled to such a benefit. This distinction was, however, removed w.e.f. 21st April, 1972 and the two categories of these permanent Government employees are entitled to the same retirement benefits except that the Government servants who joined the public enterprises on their own violation are entitled to carry forward of leave upto 120 days only. Later, it was decided that the Government servants who had initially gone to the

public enterprises on their own violation and were absorbed therein during the period from 8th November 1968 to 21st April, 1972 should also be allowed the benefits but the financial effect of this concession was given from 1st August, 1976.

गुजरात में नमक आयुक्त का कार्यालय

8442. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में जहाँ नमक का अधिक उत्पादन होता है, नमक आयुक्त का स्थायी कार्यालय न रखने के कारण क्या है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उपयोग न की गई नमक उपकर निधि की राशि का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रताप यादव) : (क) 1 दिसम्बर, 1978 से एक उप नमक आयुक्त के अधीन अहमदाबाद में एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय पहले से ही कार्य कर रहा है। दिल्ली के बाहर केन्द्र सरकार के कार्यालयों का खिंचाव करने की नीति के अनुसरण में नमक आयुक्त के कार्यालय को 1958 से दिल्ली से जयपुर को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था तथा उसे जयपुर ले जाने के कारणों में दिल्ली से उसका निकट होना एक कारण है। नमक विभाग के भावी विकास के बृहत प्रश्न के एक अंग के रूप में नमक आयुक्त के कार्यालय को गुजरात स्थानान्तरित करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है तथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लेने के उपरान्त इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा।

(ख) उपयोग हेतु नमक उपकर निधि लेखा राज्यवार नहीं रखा जाता है।

Sale of Handicrafts by the Khadi Commission

8443. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Commission sells through all its selling centres all the handicraft and cottage industry goods manufactured by the units run or financially assisted by the Commission;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the fact that the Commission should sell at least goods manufactured by all its cottage industries etc.; and

(c) the policy proposed to be formulated in this regard in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is proposed to increase the number of procurement-cum-sales outlets of the Commission at Block, District and Metropolitan levels to assist producers in disposal of their goods. The feasibility of stepping up sales of Khadi and Village Industries products in co-ordination with Handicrafts, Silk and Coir Boards is being considered. A comprehensive study in respect of marketing of Khadi and Village Industries products has been entrusted to a Consultancy Organisation.

Report of Nanda Committee on Licensing

8444. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nanda Committee appointed by Government has recommended that relaxation be given in issuing licences to big industries; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government on the report of the Nanda Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b). A copy of the Press Note

issued by Government on 9th March, 1979 containing the major recommendation made by the Committee of industrialists in their Report is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See. No. LT-4364/79) Action will be taken on such of the recommendations as are finally accepted by Government.

Visa Applications of Japanese Nationals

8445. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the procedural observations made by the Ministry on visa applications of Japanese nationals (visiting India on assignment, transfer from their Companies' overseas offices located in India) received from Indian Missions in Japan, before authorisation is issued to Indian Missions for the grant of visas;

(b) what is total number of such applications received during the period January, 1977 to December 1978 for processing; and

(c) will the Hon'ble Minister confirm that in all identical visa application cases full procedural observations as per reply to (a) above were fully made or, discretion was made in many cases—specific discretionary if any, may please be stated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Requests for visas from foreigners including Japanese nationals desiring to work in foreign Companies operating in India, are considered on individual merit having regard to the purpose of the visit, the work to be performed and other reasons for visiting India. Visas for engaging in any work are granted for specified periods on the recommendations of the technical Ministries concerned.

(b) Total number of such applications during the period from January 1977 to December 1978 is 238.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

U.P. Khadi Boards Proposal for Rehabilitation of Ex-toddy Tappers

8446. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the special scheme proposed by the U.P. State Khadi Board for the rehabilitation of ex-toddy tappers and the funds sanctioned and released by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the same;

(b) whether the scheme was critically examined by the Commission as to the capacity of the U.P. Board, the availability of trained technical personnel with the Board to carry out the various programmes of the scheme;

(c) if so, what were the recommendations of the Industry Incharge;

(d) whether some of the persons selected for training were not ex-toddy tappers and the training was given only in climbing the trees and not in the art of near tapping in some centres;

(e) whether any evolution of the progress of the scheme was made; and

(f) if so, the findings and the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (f). Consequent on the ban on toddy production and extension of prohibition to more districts of Uttar Pradesh State, the U.P. State Khadi and Village Industries Board formulated a comprehensive scheme for rehabilitation of about 15,000 ex-toddy tappers affected by prohibition. The scheme envisages training of the ex-toddy tappers in the art of Neera tapping and production of gur therefrom. Under the scheme, the ex-toddy tappers will also be provided necessary implements and working

capital to enable them to undertake production activities. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 29.84 lakhs as grant and Rs. 32.48 lakhs as loan for implementation of this scheme. So far funds to the extent of Rs. 7.67 lakhs as grant and Rs. 1.20 lakhs as loan have been released by the Commission.

The Scheme had been critically examined by the Commission in all its aspects and certain modification were made in the original scheme. The progress of the scheme has since been evaluated by the State Office of the Commission in coordination with the State Director of Industries. The shortcomings noticed are being studied in depth and necessary steps are being taken to remove the shortcomings as far as practicable.

Capacity Utilisation of Cement Industries

8447. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the capacity of production for last three years, year-wise,

(b) the details of the new licences and letters of intents issued for the cement units in the States State-wise;

(c) the details of the requirement of cement during the Sixth Plan period year wise; and

(d) the action taken up to date to increase cement production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGADAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The capacity for production of cement for the last three years is as follows---

Year	Capacity (in million tonnes)
1976-77	21.63
1977-78	21.87
1978-79	23.00

(b) A statement is attached giving details of new industrial licences and letters of intent issued since 1st April, 1977.

(c) Year	Estimated demand (in million tonnes)
1978-79	24.0
1979-80	45.9
1980-81	28.0
1981-82	30.2
1982-83	32.6

(d) The steps taken by Government to increase overall availability of cement in the country include the following:—

- (i) The export of cement outside the country has been banned except to Nepal and Bhutan;
- (ii) The pace of consideration of new applications for grant of industrial licences has substantially increased. As against only 7 letters of intent and 11 industrial licences for a total capacity of 84.60 lakhs tonnes issued from 1st April, 1974 upto 31st March, 1977, as many as 35 letters of intent and 7 industrial licences for a total capacity of 150.50 lakh tonnes were issued from 1st April, 1977 to 7th April, 1979.
- (iii) The present regional imbalances in regard to distribution of cement in the country has been due to location of cement plants near limestone deposits. This imbalance is sought to be minimised by encouraging split location of cement plants.
- (iv) A Cabinet Sub-Committee is currently considering the various measures adopted for conservation of Cement. Conservation of cement is sought to be achieved by using substitute materials such as hydrated lime paddy husk cement, sagal, lime mortar etc.
- (v) A quantity of 15.47 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported

into the country during 1978-79 and the import of a further quantity of about 20 lakhs tonnes is planned for 1979-80.

- (vi) A cash incentive of Rs. 30 per tonne for every tonne of additional production over the best production of each unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity whichever is higher, has been announced;
- (vii) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movements have been liberalised;
- (viii) Government have also granted assistance to the Cement Industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the periods of power cuts;
- (ix) Government have announced the assistance to the Cement Industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal;
- (x) The production of the existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains an overall capacity utilisation of 100 per cent.
- (xi) The import of pre-calculator technology has been permitted to enable the increase in production.
- (xii) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited;
- (xiii) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag;
- (xiv) Government has also decided to encourage the setting up of large number of mini cement plants;
- (xv) A High Level Committee has made a comprehensive study of the cement industry and has made a number of recommendations which are being examined by Government.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise position of cement projects as on 15-4-79 for which Industrial Licence Letters of intent have been issued since 1-4-1977

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Location	Annual Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			
1	Associated Cement Companies	Gagal	5.60
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1	Kesoram Cements (S.E.)	Peddapalli	2.00
2	Andhra Cement	Vizag	2.50
3	Orient Paper Mills	Asifabad	9.00
4	K.C.P. Limited (S.E.)	Macherla	0.96
5	Shri N.K.P. Raju	Vadapalli	3.00
6	Coromondal Fertilizers	Kalamalla	9.00
7	Kesoram Cements	Ankireddipalli	4.00
8	Texmaco Ltd.	Yerraguntla	4.00
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
1	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd. (S.E.)	Satna	8.00
2	Associated Cement Companies Ltd. (S.E.)	Jamul	5.00
3	Raymond Woollen Mills	Patharia	4.00
4	A.C.C. Limited (S.E.)	Kymore	0.25 (White)
5	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	Baloda Bazar	4.00
6	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	Chilhati	11.55
7	Century Cement	Baikunth	2.00
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
1	U.P. Asbestos Ltd.	Kalsi	3.60
<i>Orissa</i>			
1	Ind. Dev. Corpn. of Orissa Ltd.	Bargarh	1.30
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
1	Rajasthan State Ind. & Min. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Katputli	0.33
2	Do.	Alerod Akhra	0.33
3	Do.	Bilara	0.33
4	Do.	Jaitaran	0.33
5	Do.	Nim-Ka-Thana	0.33

1	2	3	4
6	Mangalam Cement	Morak	4.00
7	J.K. Synthetics (S.E.)	Nimbahera	4.20
8	Digvijay Cement Company Ltd.	Beawar	4.00
9	Sh. K.K. Somani	Kivarli	5.00
10	Straw Products Ltd.	Banas	4.18
11	Punalur Paper Mills	Necm-Ka-Thana	3.00
12	Hindustan Sugar Mills Limited	Udaipur	2.00
13	J.K. Synthetic	Nimahera	0.50 (White cement)
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
1	Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	Chanda	1.60
2	New India Mining Corpn. Ltd.	Chandrapur	4.00
3	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Rajura	10.00
4	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Do.	11.09
<i>Bihar</i>			
1	Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Works Ltd.	Banjari	1.34
<i>Karnataka</i>			
1	Mysore Cements Ltd. (S.E.)	Ammasandra	1.10
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
1	Dalmia Cement (B) Ltd.	Dalmiapuram	0.70
<i>Gujarat</i>			
1	Narmada Cements Ltd.	Jaffrabad Magdalla Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)	10.00
2	Smt. S.D. Patil	Dotad	0.45
(S.E.—Substantial Expansion)			

Report of the Committee on Problems of People living below Poverty Lines

8448. SHRI K. T. KOSAIRAM:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference and the composition of the Committee consti-

tuted by the Planning Commission to go into the problems of people living below the poverty line; and

(b) whether the Committee is expected to finalise its recommendations before the finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The Planning Commission has not set up any Com-

mittee to go into the problems of people living below the poverty line. However, a Working Group and a Study Group have been set up to examine the measurement and the incidence of poverty and some connected issues. The composition and terms of reference of the Working Group and the Study Group are given in Annexure 1 and Annexure 2 respectively [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8448/79] While the Working Group has already submitted its findings, the Study Group is expected to do so by the end of September, 1979.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Aircraft for V.I.P.S. and Guests

8449. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has issued instructions not to use Ministry/Police/Government aircrafts for carrying VIPs. and guests;

(b) whether it is true that many instances have come to the notice of Government when BSF aircrafts are used otherwise than on purpose of duty by noting those flights as 'test flights';

(c) whether Government has investigated the two instances when Film actress Zeenat Aman was specially flown from Rajasthan to Delhi for attending BSF fete and using the same plane for carrying Film actor Sanjay Khan from Delhi to Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the results of the investigation and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Rules have been laid down regulating the use of the aircrafts belonging to the B.S.F.

(b) No instances about the BSF aircrafts being used otherwise than on purpose of duty and noting them as

'Test Flights' have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) and d) Miss Zeenat Aman and 3 others and Shri Sanjay Khan and two others were permitted to travel in B.S.F. aircraft from Rajasthan to Delhi and from Delhi to Rajasthan respectively after attending B.S.F. Welfare and Duty Meet as Judges for Raffle draws and in Furtherance of the welfare activities of the BSF. They were permitted to travel in the vacant seats in the routine flights of the B.S.F. aircraft in exercise of the powers delegated under the rules.

Providing price support to jute growers by J.C.I.

8450. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India do not provide adequate price support to jute growers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that J.C.I. had procured jute this year from the middlemen and not from the growers; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) is in affirmative the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c): The price of raw jute during the current season 1978-79 has been, by and large, above statutory minimum level mainly due to the presence of Jute Corporation of India in the market. The Corporation is progressively increasing its purchases directly from the growers, and have covered about 214 village parts.

रूसी उपग्रह का हरिद्वारा के ऊपर से गुजरना

8451. श्री लालजी साई : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस द्वारा हाल ही में छोड़ा गया उपग्रह प्रति दिन सायं 7.45 बजे के बाद

हरियाणा के ऊपर से गुजरता है जिसके बाद रिवाड़ी और उसके आस पास के क्षेत्रों में टेली-विजन पर चित्र आना बन्द हो जाता है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस समस्या पर विचार किया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी और अन्तरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) रूस के किसी भी उपग्रह के हरियाणा के ऊपर से प्रतिदिन गुजरने की सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की प्रसारण सीमा के अन्तर्गत भी रिवाड़ी नहीं है, तथा रिवाड़ी और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में टेलीविजन पर चित्र आना बन्द होने के बारे में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र को किसी प्रकार की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

मन्दासौर, मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलें

8452. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मन्दासौर, मध्य प्रदेश में कोई कपड़ा मिल है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब बनी थी तथा इस मिल में कितने करघे हैं तथा इस समय उसमें कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और क्या यह सच है कि इस मिल को संकटग्रस्त मिल मानकर अपने हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रताप यादव) : (क) से (ग) मन्दासौर टेक्सटाइल मिल, मन्दासौर (मध्य प्रदेश) लगभग 1952 से ही है और इसमें 12676 तकवे, 110 करघे तथा लगभग 141 कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं। मिल में मशीनें

तथा उपकरण पुराने हैं तथा गत प्रयोग हो गये हैं व इसके परिणामस्वरूप मशीनी क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। मिल को हाथ में लेने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Allotment of Cement to Orissa

8453. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quota of cement allotted to the State of Orissa during the year 1978;

(b) whether the full quota of cement has been supplied to the State as per-schedule;

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the quota of cement proposed to be allotted to that State during 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a): 3.62 lakh tonnes.

(b): Yes, Sir.

(c): Does not arise.

(d): The allocation of cement to State Governments/Union Territories is made on quarterly basis taking into account the overall availability of cement in the country. During the first two quarters of the year the State of Orissa has been allotted 1.95 lakh tonnes of cement. The allocation during the 3rd and 4th Quarters of 1979 will depend upon anticipated availability during the relevant quarters.

Report of Grover Commission of Inquiry

8454. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Grover Commission of Inquiry to enquire into alle-

gations against Shri Dev Raj Urs, Chief Minister of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the essential features of the report; and

(c) action taken thereon;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Commission of Inquiry Headed by Shri A. N. Grover retired Judge of the Supreme Court, which was appointed on 23rd May, 1977, to inquire into certain allegations against Shri D. Devraj Urs, Chief Minister, and other Ministers of Karnataka, submitted its final report to the Government on the 15th March, 1979.

(b) and (c) The report will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha, as soon as possible, along with a memorandum of action taken thereon, in compliance with the provisions of section 3(4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Apprentices in Engineering Project of India (Ltd.)

8455. **SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many apprentices were appointed in EPI in the year 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) out of above (a), how many apprentices were absorbed in regular services and what scales were given to them;

(c) out of the above (b), how many apprentices were confirmed in regular services immediately after the expiry of their apprenticeship tenure; were there some cases where the confirmation was not given, if so, the reason for the delay;

(d) out of the above (a) how many apprentices were not absorbed in regu-

lar service of EPI; if any, details till date and reasons for that;

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideration for not to regularise presently working apprentices in EPI; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of apprentices resigned and the reasons of their resignation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The number of apprentices of different categories appointed in the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI) during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is indicated in the attached statement-I.

(b) The information relating to the number of apprentices absorbed in EPI during the same period has been given in the attached statement-II

(c) The apprentices are considered for regular employment in the Company's service on successful completion of their training against the available vacancies. As the process of selection takes some time, they are not appointed in the regular posts immediately after the expiry of their tenure as apprentices.

(d) One apprentice could not be absorbed in service on completion of his training on the 26th March, 1979 for want of vacancy in the concerned category.

(e) No, Sir. The apprentices who successfully complete their apprenticeship training are considered for regular employment through normal selection process against available regular vacancies in the concerned discipline.

(f) The required information is given in the attached statement-III.

Statement I

Yearwise break-up of Apprentices taken by EPI under the Apprenticeship Act 1961

Sl. No.	Designated Trade	Number of Apprentices		
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	Book-keeping	9	10	7
2	Designated Clerk	5	4	6
3	Stores & Purchase	1	1	..
4	Draftsman	3	2	..
5	Graduate Engineers (Management Trainees)	21	21	33
	TOTAL	39	38	46

Statement II

Yearwise breakup of Apprentices absorbed in EPI's service

Sl. No.	Designated Trade	Posts in which absorbed	Starting Basic Salary (Rs.)	Number of Absorbed Apprentice		
				1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Clerk	Typist	325	5	4	..
2	Book-keeping	Accounts Assistant	325-375	6	8	..
3	Stores & Purchase	Asstt. Store Keepers	325	1	..	..
4	Draftsman	Tracer	300	3	2	..
5	Graduate Engineer (Management Trainee)	Technical Assistant	650	21	..	..
	TOTAL			36	14	..

Statement III

Number of Apprentices who left during training

Sl. No.	Name	Designated Trade	Batch	Reason for leaving
1	Shri S. Khound	Book-keeping & Accountancy	1976-77	Personal
2	Shri Raj Kumar	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Shri R.S. Vidyarathi	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Shri S. K. Jain	Do.	1977-78	Do.
5	Shri Phool Singh	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Shri R.A. Kamble	Engineering Graduate	Do.	Do.
7	Shri R. Khurana	Do.	1978-79	Do.
8	Shri R. P. Agarwal	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Shri V. K. Agarwal	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Shri Rawat	Do.	Do.	Adjustment difficulties

Attack on Harijang Mohalla of Kalipahari village by C. R. P.

8456. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of an attack by the C.R.P. on the Harijan Mohalla of the Kalipahari village of Dhanbad district (Chirkunda P.S.) on the 10th March, 1979 seriously injuring many persons and looting houses; and

(b) if so, the facts in details and the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). According to the available information, on 10th March, 1979, there was a collision near Kalipahari village between a local boy, aged 9 years and a CRPF Jawan, returning to his camp, on his bicycle. After this incident, the local people beat CRPF Jawan and confined him in a nearby temple. He had to be rescued by a CRPF party,

later on. Two counter cases were registered with the local Police. Further information about the investigation of these cases is being obtained from the Government of Bihar.

Shortages in Key Industries Areas.

8457. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item as appeared in some newspapers recently "warnings have been given to the Government that the economy will face shortages in key industrial areas as a result of the pick up in demand since last year, by the economists and financial institutions"; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto and the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) The

Government is aware of the developing shortages in certain key industrial areas.

(b) The Government has taken a number of steps to meet the situation. These are both short term and medium term. With a view to increasing production and availability in 1978-79 a number of decisions were taken which provided for making special efforts for achievement of targets already set for critical industries (power, coal, steel, fertilizers and non-ferrous metals); setting up of higher production targets in selected industries (paper, cement, commercial vehicles, wagons and textiles produced by the national Textile Corporation Mills); advance planning of imports and buffer stocking of crucial inputs; and continuous monitoring and coordination.

To achieve a better demand-supply balance in the medium term, the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 provides for a number of measures. It provides for better utilisation of capacities in those industries where the adequate capacities have already been created. In some other industries like cement, fertilizers, paper, drugs and pharmaceuticals, etc. It is proposed to create additional capacities so as to meet the anticipated requirements. The Plan also envisages imports in a number of cases like steel, non-ferrous metals, fertilizers, drugs and pharmaceuticals to fill the gap between demand and domestic production.

A Special Cabinet Committee has been set up to continuously monitor the production in crucial sectors and suggest timely measures to meet likely shortages.

Purchase of Cotton from Gujarat by C.C.I.

8458, SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by Cotton Corporation of India for purchase of cotton bales from Gujarat out of the

total production of cotton during this year;

(b) how many cotton bales so far purchased and at what rate from Gujarat out of the above target;

(c) whether Cotton Corporation of India propose to take steps to speed up cotton purchases; and

(d) if so, what are those steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d): The Corporation has a programme to purchase about 5 lakh bales of cotton from Gujarat during the current cotton season. Against this, the Corporation has purchased 1.68 lakh bales upto 18th April, 1979 at ruling market prices and further purchases are in progress. The Corporation has set up 31 purchase centres in Gujarat this season as against 17 centres set up in the previous season, is also purchasing Kapas and Fully Pressed bales from Cooperative Societies in Gujarat.

Aid to Kerala for the Handloom Intensive Development Projects

8459. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give financial assistance - to the Government of Kerala for handloom intensive development projects and if so to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): Two Intensive Handloom Development Projects with Headquarters at Cannanore and Trivandrum have been sanctioned as centrally sponsored schemes. Both these Projects commenced in 1977. As per approved pattern of Central assistance, the Central Government gives assistance up to 75 per cent of the total outlay on the project during the first three years and

50 per cent during the remaining two years. Till the end of 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 106.88 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government for these Projects. Central assistance equal to 50 per cent of the total expenditure incurred by the State Government on these projects during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 will be due to the State Government.

Setting up of Cement Factory at Adilabad

8460. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cement Corporation of India sent a proposal to Government to set up a cement factory at Adilabad; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cement Corporation of India have been granted a letter of intent for setting a cement plant at Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh) for an annual capacity of 4 lakh tonnes of Cement per annum.

Utilisation of Production capacity by Sewing Machines

8461. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sewing machines manufacturing industry is utilising only 44 per cent of its production capacity;

(b) if so, the names of major sewing machines manufacturing companies and the reasons for not going into full production; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the utilisation of full production capacity by this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). During the year 1978 the capacity utilisation in the organised sector for sewing machines was 44 per cent. One of the four units in the organised sector for the manufacture of domestic and industrial sewing machines, namely, M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta was under lock out since June, 1978 till March, 1979. This has resulted in decline in the overall percentage of utilisation of capacity for the Industry. Efforts made by both the Central and State Governments have since resulted in the lock-out in the company being lifted and, therefore, utilisation of capacity for the industry is expected to improve. The names of the other three sewing machine manufacturing companies are:—(1) M/s. Sansar Machines Ltd., Delhi (2) M/s. Rita Mechanical Works Ltd., Ludhiana and (3) M/s. British machinery Supplies Company, Faridabad. In addition, there is a large number of domestic sewing machine manufacturers in the small scale sector. Sewing machines (hand operated, conventional) are reserved exclusively for development in the small scale sector.

Industries Manufacturing Atomic reactors

8462. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of Atomic Energy be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries in the country manufacturing atomic reactors;

(b) the normal period taken by the industry to build atomic reactor; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to reduce the period required for building an atomic reactor with a view to accelerate the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF

ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No industry in the country is engaged in the manufacture of atomic reactors as such. The role of industries is limited to the manufacture and supply of equipment and different components like calandria, and shields, steam generators, etc. These are manufactured by industries both in the public and private sectors.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above answer.

(c) Yes, Sir.

National Integration Council

8464. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the National Integration Council with its tenure; and

(b) the criteria for selecting the members of the Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The National Integration Council was last reconstituted in 1968. The Council did not meet after June, 1968. No tenure was fixed for the last Council.

(b) No specific criteria have been laid down in this regard.

Cases against Mrs. Gandhi and her Family Members pending in Courts

8465. **SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) on what stage the different cases against Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her family members are pending in the courts or outside;

(b) the names of the courts where the cases are pending against them along with the Section of CRPC & IPC;

(c) what specific steps Government propose to take to expedite all these cases;

(d) whether it is a fact that the cases for not taking oath before the Shah Commission against her and some of the aforesaid members of Mrs. Gandhi's family have been pending since long; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). A statement showing the cases pending in different courts, Sections of law and their present stage is enclosed.

Two cases against Smt. Indira Gandhi and three cases against Shri Sanjay Gandhi are under investigation by the CBI.

(c) Government is taking appropriate steps in this regard.

(d) and (e). Two cases against Smt. Indira Gandhi under Section 178 and 179 IPC for refusal to take oath and testify before the Shah Commission were filed on 21-1-78 and 23-1-78 respectively. Similarly, a case for the aforesaid offence was filed against Shri Sanjay Gandhi on 25-5-78.

On 7-11-78, Smt. Indira Gandhi moved the Delhi High Court under Section 482 Cr.P.C. for quashing the complaints filed in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate the hearing of the case is going in the Delhi High Court.

Statement

Statement showing the Court Cases pending in different courts against Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Sanjay Gandhi.

Sl. No.	Section of Law	Particulars of concerned court.	Case No. and date of Filing.	Allegations in brief.	Present stage.
I. SMT. INDIRA GANDHI.					
1.	U/Section 120B r/w 5 (2), r/w 5(1)(d), 165 IPC and substantive offences u/s 5 (2) r/w 5(1)(d), 165A IPC and/or Sec. 109 IPC.	Special Judge, Delhi.	RC. 9/77-FS.I., dated 22-7-78	Misuse of official position by public servants in obtaining without payment or cost or hire charges a large number of jeeps for electioneering during Lok Sabha Elections, 1977.	Pending arguments before framing of charges.
2.	U/s. 120B IPC r/w 167/186/218 IPC and substantive offences u/s 167, 218/109, IPC.	Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.	RC. 1/78-SIU (SIB, I) dated 16-4-79	Institution of false criminal proceeding against four officers collecting information relating to a Parliament question reg. supply of imported machinery to M/s. Marutti Ltd.	Charge-sheet has filed on 16-4-79.
3.	U/Section 178 and 179 IPC	Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.	5/2/78	For refusal to take oath and testify before the Shah Commission.	The case is pending in High Court for considering for quashing the complaints filed in the Court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.
4.	U/Section 178 and 179 IPC	Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.	7/2/78, dated 23-1-78	For refusal to take oath and testify before the Shah Commission.	Do.
5.	U/s. 31 of the Representation of Peoples Act r/w Sec. 109, IPC.	1st Class Magistrate, Dodda, Ballapur, Distt. Bangalore.	2-11-78	Wrongful affidavit filed by Smt. Indira Gandhi in connection with her enrolment as a voter in Karnataka State.	The case came for hearing before the court twice and it has issued summons, to the Secretary Election Commis-

II. SHRI SANJAY GANDHI

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| <p>1. U/s. 120B, IPC/5 (2) PC Act and 109 IPC</p> | <p>Special Judge, Delhi.</p> | <p>RC. 3/77-CIU(A)
dated 24-5-77.</p> | <p>For showing favour in the matter of purchase of Quick Flox Polymux for the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.</p> | <p>Pending before arguments framing charges.</p> | <p>Original documents in the Court.</p> |
| <p>2. U/s. 120B IPC r/w 5(1)(d)/5 (2) PC Act, 1947 and 420 IPC.</p> | <p>Special Judge, Dehradun</p> | <p>RC. 4/77-CIU (A)
dated 24-5-77.</p> | <p>For causing undue pecuniary advantage to M/s. Maruti Heavy Vehicles (P) Ltd., in the matter of purchase of 6 Road Rollers.</p> | <p>Do.</p> | |
| <p>3 U/Section 220 IPC 344 and 109 IPC</p> | <p>Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Lucknow.</p> | <p>R.C. 6/77-CIU(A)
dated 8-6-77.</p> | <p>For entering into a criminal conspiracy in pursuance of which 8 foreign liquor Licencees of Lucknow, Kanpur and Allahabad were detained during April/May, 1976 in a mala fide manner.</p> | <p>The proceedings have been stayed by the Addl. Sessions Judge, Lucknow on a revision filed by the accused against the order of framing of charge.</p> | |
| <p>4 U/s 120-B rpw Sec. 409, 435, 201 IPC.</p> | <p>Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.</p> | <p>R.C. 2/77-CIU(I)
dt. 13-4-77</p> | <p>Abetment relating to the destruction of the film 'Kissa Kursi Ka'.</p> | <p>The accused persons have been sentenced on 26-2-79. At the request of the accused the Session Judge granted them bail upto 26-3-79 for filing an appeal before the High Court. The sentence remains suspended. (Appeal Pending).</p> | |
| <p>5 U/Section 178 and 179 IPC.</p> | <p>Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.</p> | <p>No. 67/2/78
25-5-78</p> | <p>For refusal to take oath and testify before the Shah Commission.</p> | <p>The petition has been argued from both sides and order is to be announced on 30-4-79. The prosecution evidence will be recorded thereafter.</p> | |

एक ही पद पर काम करते रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी

8466. श्री गंगा भवत सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री उन्हीं पदों पर कार्य करते रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में 28 मार्च, 1979 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5119 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन कर्मचारियों की दशा पर भी विचार किया है कि जो अनेक वर्षों तक एक ही बेतन पर कार्य करते हुए सेवानिवृत्त हो जाते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन सब बातों पर विचार करने तथा इस संबंध में शीघ्र ही कोई निर्णय लेने का है ; और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) जैसा कि प्रश्न संख्या 5119 के उत्तर में पहले ही बताया जा चुका है, सेवा में प्रगतिरोध की सामान्य समस्या पहले से ही सरकार के विचाराधीन है। परन्तु सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद का प्रसुविधा इस विषय में सम्मिलित नहीं है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Profits and Dividends declared by Companies

8467. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given in Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9884 on 10th May, 1978 regarding companies which have declared more than 20 per cent dividends and state:

(a) the reasons for not making any specific study on the profits

earned/dividends declared by various companies manufacturing consumers goods and its percentage in relation to their investments;

(b) whether due to such lapse will the companies not take the opportunity to sell their products at exorbitant rate with very high profit margin;

(c) whether Government propose to fix profit margin for companies producing consumers goods so as to make the goods available to consumers at a cheaper rate; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The main reason for not making any specific study on the profits earned/dividends declared by companies manufacturing consumer goods, is that the number of such companies is too large and diverse. Secondly, in particular cases where the Government feel that exorbitant prices are being charged, the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is requested to undertake a specific study. The Department of Company Affairs have already introduced compulsory cost accounting in respect of 27 industries which indicate cost of production, selling prices and average profitability of companies engaged in the manufacture of those items.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to fix profit margin for companies producing all types of consumer goods. A price control extending over such a wide spectrum may be difficult to enforce.

Attack on Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry

8468. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sri Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry was attacked

on 22nd and 26th February, 1979; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken to ensure the security of the Ashram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry was attacked by miscreants on 22nd and 26th January, 1979. The local administration has reported that the reasons for the attack might be:—

(i) the feeling amongst the local people that the Ashram is an elitist organisation having an insulated existence, cut off from the local people,

(ii) the large scale Commercial activities carried out by the Ashram are viewed by the public as not in keeping with its spiritual objectives,

(iii) the owing of substantial estates in the town particularly in the white town area has been an eye-sore to the people,

(iv) because of its multifarious activities, the Ashram has developed into a large private employer, not paying its employees fair wages. The commercial establishments run by it have a long history of unsatisfactory labour relations; and

(v) the factionalism that has developed between the Ashram Trust and the Ashram Society has seriously affected the image of the Ashram as a spiritual seat.

(vi) The immediate cause was that on the 22nd January when the people including the Government servants observed total hartal, it was not observed by the Ashram establishments who kept their schools open.

Both on the 22nd and 26th of January, 1979 arrangement of special police patrol was made near the Sri Aurobindo Ashram complex as well

as other areas considered vulnerable. The situation, however, could not be fully controlled because of the intensity of trouble.

Local administration will take appropriate steps to give protection to the Ashram, as and when need arises.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के बारे में
कारावास भ्रवधि की शर्त को
हटाने का प्रस्ताव

8469. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी दासता से मातृभूमि को स्वतन्त्र कराने के लिए स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों द्वारा किए गए संघर्ष के लिए उन्हें सम्मान प्रदान करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन्हें दी जा रही पेंशन में वृद्धि करने के बारे में किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कारावास भ्रवधि की शर्त को हटाने के संबंध में क्या कठिनाई है और तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shifting of Office of Cement Corporation of India

8470. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Cement Corporation of India has been shifted from Bahadurshah Zafar Marg to Nehru Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the rent of the new premises vis-a-vis the old one;

(c) how much total expenditure the Corporation is likely to incur on shifting dismantling, partitioning of the office rooms furniture, etc; and

(d) what are the compelling reasons for shifting to the new premises when the Corporation had already booked accommodation by paying about Rs. 30 lakhs as advance for the new office complex being constructed by SCOPE.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Cement Corporation of India proposes to shift their office from Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg to Nehru Place, New Delhi.

(b) The rent of the new premises at Nehru Place is Rs. 1,55,000/- per month for an area of about 52,000 square feet as compared to Rs. 78,000/- per month for existing area of 21,322 square feet at Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg.

(c) Only the essential dismantling, wiring, partitioning and electrical fittings are being carried out in the new premises and the expenditure on this account will be kept at the barest minimum. Details are being worked out.

(d) The Office of the Corporation is presently housed in three different buildings in and around Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg. As the Corporation's need for accommodation has increased on account of its growing activities, the Corporation has felt the need to have all the Departments of the Corporation at one place for efficient functioning.

Curb on the Activities of big Companies

8471. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to curb the activities of some companies with shareholding by multinationals producing low-technology consumer goods;

(b) whether many of them have exceeded their licensed capacity;

(c) what are the names of the companies found to have exceeded their licensed capacity stating their actual production and the licensed capacity; and

(d) whether the provisions under IDR Act are sought to be revised to enable action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government have clarified its policy regarding participation of foreign investment and foreign companies in India's Industrial in paragraphs 24, 25 and 26 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23rd December, 1977.

(b) to (d). Cases of industrial undertakings producing far in excess of the licensed capacity are examined by Government in the light of the provisions contained in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Action is taken in respect of cases where violations of the provisions of the IDR Act have taken place in the light of the provisions contained in the said Act.

Serious road accidents due to drinking

8472. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of serious road accidents State-wise in the last three years;

(b) how many of these were due to the effect of alcoholic drinks on the part of the driver; and

(c) what action has been taken to counter this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and on receipt a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of the Working Group

8473. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a Working Group at the meeting of the Central Trade Union Organisations in New Delhi on 3rd March, 1978.

(b) whether the Working Group has submitted a report;

(c) whether Government have received the report;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Working Group; and

(e) whether Government purpose to lay on the Table a copy of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is enclosed.

(e) Copies were made available in January, 1979 to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Rajya Sabha Secretariat for circulation to each Member of Parliament.

Statement

1. The service conditions, perquisites and rates of remuneration of senior officers in the Public Sector and Private Sector should be at par and, therefore, these should be scaled down in the Private Sector.

2. The respective jurisdictions, powers and responsibilities of the Ministry and its agencies like Bureau of Public Enterprises and individual undertakings should be carefully reviewed and clearly demarcated.

3. A proper probe into the visible and invisible links between the officers and entrepreneurs of ancillary units and their financial transactions is

necessary. The public sector managements must see that proper wages and service conditions of workers in ancillary units are guaranteed.

4. The duties and responsibilities of each and every officer in the public sector undertakings should be specified and action taken in cases of failures.

5. A proper machinery should be created in each public sector undertaking to take cognisance of complaints relating to victimisation, caucus rule, political patronage, favouritism and discrimination and the machinery should speedily enquire into and resolve.

6. The direction of the economy must be oriented towards full utilisation of all the surplus generated by the economic activity for social good and this will create a feeling of involvement among workers.

7. The police verification into workers' antecedents while giving jobs should be discontinued as also discrimination on political grounds in regard to employment. Anti-social elements and hardened criminals should not be recruited in public sector undertakings. The practice of maintaining confidential files/reports should be scrapped. There should be no victimisation for trade union activities. It is necessary to redraft the standing orders to make them conform to democratic norms and delete anti-democratic provisions. The union with the largest genuine membership should be recognised.

8. The workers should have full freedom to join unions of their choice without interference from management and multiplicity of unions should be treated as an internal problems of trade union movement.

9. The working and living conditions of workers and especially the housing problem should receive special attention.

10. There should be introduced a scheme of workers' participation in every public sector undertaking on the following lines:—

The workers' representatives should have equal rights and equal representation in the joint committee which should be set up at all levels. They should have access to every requisite factual information and the right to freely express their opinion on all matters. The worker representatives should be elected through secret ballot. There should be categorical provision that the workers' representatives would not be victimised for their stand in the joint committee. No unilateral steps should be taken by the management affecting the interest of the undertaking, the workers and the society. The areas of participation should cover all matters like production, planning and expansion, finance and investment, marketing and purchase, manpower planning and recruitment etc. and may be expanded on the basis of experience. The sphere of collective bargaining should not be encroached upon by the participative machinery.

Wherever the unions and the management consider it feasible, an experiment in workers' participation in management in the form of an annual meeting of workers' representatives of the undertaking with senior executive present may be held to expose each side to the views of the other on the activities, problems and financial position of the undertaking. The workers' representatives may consist of members of all committees in the undertaking as also members of the executive committee of all the registered unions.

When a worker is inducted into the undertaking, he should be given a brochure containing basic information about the undertaking to enable him to become conversant with the activities of undertaking.

House journals should be published as the broadbased worker oriented medium of communication.

Trade Unions should evolve educational programmes to train their members in matters pertaining to effective participation. The management should extend leave and other facilities.

11. A new grievance procedure should be evolved providing for quick settlement of grievances and the right of the worker to directly approach the final authority for redressal.

12. Whenever a company is taken over, all other concerns belonging to the same group or family should be taken over and the amount diverted or misappropriated by the Management recovered from their other companies or from the personal assets of the members of the Board of Directors.

13. There should be some check on the working of the banks and financial institutions, to bring their policies in tune with the general approach of tackling sickness of industries so that all aspects of the functioning of the company are taken into account before loans are advanced.

14. A Standing Committee on Industrial Sickness to monitor the working of the industry should be set up. Whenever any sign of sickness is brought to the notice of the Standing Committee corrective measures should be taken expeditiously to prevent it from falling sick. The emphasis should be on prevention rather than cure of sickness:

(a) The Standing Committee should consist of representatives of Government, financial institutions, the Industry and Trade Unions. It should suggest ways and means to remove the basic causes of industrial sickness as also steps to restore health to sick units.

(b) The Committee should have power to recommend to the Government to take over sick units and also evolve modalities of taking over with a view to minimise if not eliminate procedural delays.

(c) The Committee should be provided with adequate staff and expert advice.

15. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Companies Act, 1956 should be suitably amended to provide for:

(i) Deterrent penalties to parties responsible for sickness of the unit and for recovering all dues including compensation from their other corporate/personal assets.

(ii) Expeditious take over of the units likely to become sick or already sick.

(iii) Simultaneous financial and management restructuring of the unit and safeguarding the workers' interests in respect of all dues.

(iv) Preparation and implementation of a revival plan for the unit with provision for requisite funds.

(v) Barring reversion of the unit to the erstwhile management.

16. The proposals made in respect of workers' participation in management have special relevance in the running of sick units taken over.

17. It should be part and parcel of the objectives of an industry or project in a rural area to become involved in its development which should be defined in terms of a few villages or an area with the industry or the

project as the heart of it all, the whole thing being considered as an integrated area development scheme. Land acquisition should be on the basis of discussion with representative of affected peasantry, the rates of acquisition being fair. Till compensation is paid, land should not be taken possession of. Displaced peasantry should be resettled with alternative livelihood, preference also being given to the employment. Both boys and girls of the area should be trained for employment through temporary polytechnics set up on site and absorbed.

18. Rates of wages of workers in ancillary industries and to domestic casual contract and migrant construction workers should be fixed and enforced. There should be a mechanism to look after the resettlement and welfare of displaced persons and also living and service conditions of the above workers.

19. The weaker sections among the rural people must be considered the target groups to receive benefits from industry or project which should allocate, by an amendment of the statute if necessary an appropriate amount in its project estimate and in its revenue account every year as an Area Development Fund. The management and workers' organisations should assess the needs and possibilities of the area with the active cooperation of the people.

20. After such an assessment, the management should provide the expertise and personnel through a separate machinery to carry out the work. Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishads, Block Development Boards etc. may be associated with such work. One or more items of the following programmes may be taken up depending on the money available and the needs:

(a) Establishment and maintenance of educational institutions including adult education and vocational training schools.

- (b) Establishment and maintenance of the health services including mobile hospitals and family welfare centres.
- (c) Arrangements for supply of inputs and know-how particularly to poor peasants and artisans.
- (d) Initiating and carrying out of infrastructural works in the rural areas.

Police Stations and Police Posts in Delhi

8474. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Police Stations and Police Posts functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi as on the 1st January, 1979,

(b) the number of police personnel manning these Police Stations and Police Posts; and

(c) what is the approximate area as well as the approximate population under the jurisdiction of each of Police Station and Police Posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). There are 60 Police Stations and 61 Police Posts in the Capital.

2. The details of the police personnel manning the above Police Stations/Police Posts are as below:—

Inspector	SIS	ASIS	HCS	Constables
65	621	385	887	5632

3. The approximate area and the population under the jurisdiction of each of the Police Stations is in the attached list. Information in this regard pertaining to Police Posts is not readily available.

S.No.	Name of Police Stations/ Police Posts	Area in Sq. K.M.	Population in lacs
	North District		
1	Kotwali	2.000	1.15
2	Lahori Gate	2.000	1.05
3	Sadar Bazar	1.500	1.10
4	Kashmere Gate	1.500	0.60
	(a) Nigam Boddh		
5	Roshan Ara	1.500	1.20
6	Bara Hindu Rao	1.250	0.90
7	Subzi Mandi	3.000	1.15
	(a) Gulabi Bagh		
	(b) Andha Mughal		
	(c) Tis Hazari		
8	Civil Lines	3.000	0.60
	(a) I.S.B.T.		
	(b) Timar Pur		
9	Adarsh Nagar	16.000	1.00
	(a) Jehangir Puri		

1	2	3	4
10	Kingsway Camp	7'500	1'00
11	Alipur	50'000	0'60
12	Narela	45'500	0'60
	(a) Pawana		
13	Sarai Rohilla	3'000	1'10
14	Ashok Vihar	2'000	0'50
	(a) Shanti Nagar		
15	Lawrence Road	2'000	0'70
	<i>Central District</i>		
16	Darya Ganj	2'500	1'00
	(a) I.P. Estate		
	(b) Irwin Hospital		
17	Jama Masjid	2'000	1'50
	(a) Jama Masjid		
	(b) Turkman Gate		
18	Hauz Quazi	0'750	1'25
19	Kaunla Market	1'250	0'75
20	Karol Bagh	1'250	0'10
	(a) Tank Road		
21	Patel Nagar	3'500	1'00
	(a) Anand Parbat		
22	Pahar Ganj	2'000	1'80
	(a) Nabi Karim		
23	Original Road	1'000	0'50
	(a) Government Quarter Dev Nagar		
	(b) Shidi Pura		
24	Rajinder Nagar	6'500	0'60
	(a) Pusa		
	<i>West District</i>		
25	Tilak Nagar	3'800	0'20
26	Moti Nagar	4'630	0'60
27	Punjabi Bagh	1'930	0'90
	(a) Sakur Basti		
	(b) J.J. Colony Madi Pur		
	(c) Anandwas		

1	2	3	4
28	Rajouri Garden	2'509	2'00
29	Nangloi	40'144	2'00
	(a) Paschimpuri		
	(b) Mangol Puri		
30	Najafgarh	51'301	0'80
	(a) Goela Milk Dairy		
	(b) Bijwasan		
31	Janak Puri	11'580	1'40
	<i>South District</i>		
32	Defence Colony	3'750	1'20
	(a) Kotla Mubarak Pur		
	(b) Andrews Ganj		
	(c) Gulmohar Park		
33	Lodhi Colony	3'250	0'70
34	Kalkaji	16'000	1'05
	(a) Dakshin Puri		
	(b) Okhla Industrial Complex		
	(c) Chitranjan Park		
	(d) Madangir		
	(e) Greater Kailash		
35	Bardar Pur	20'000	1'05
36	Lajpat Nagar	1'500	1'00
	(a) Amar Colony		
37	Hazrat Nizamuddin	3'000	0'60
	(a) Jang Pura		
38	Shri Niwas Puri	3'500	0'80
	(a) Okhla		
	(b) Sunlight Colony		
39	Vinay Nagar	2'750	0'90
40	Mehrauli	58'000	0'75
41	Delhi Cantt.	39'500	0'70
42	Naraina	13'500	0'30
43	Haus Khas	4'000	0'60
	(a) Malviya Nagar		
44	R. K. Puram	1'500	0'60
	(a) Moti Bagh,		
	(b) Sector IV R.K. Puram		
	(c) Sector VIII R.K. Puram		

1	2	3	4
45	Vasant Vihar <i>New Delhi District</i>	3'500	0'80
46	Parliament Street (a) North Avenue	2'000	0'38
47	Mandir Marg	15'000	0'75
48	Tuglak Road	5'000	0'50
49	Chankiya Puri (a) South Avenue	11'520	0'60
50	Tilak Marg	8'000	0'33
51	Connaught Place <i>East District</i>	3'200	0'35
52	Shahdara (a) Nand Nagri (b) Shahadra Court	3'860	1'10
53	Sima Puri	5'404	1'10
54	Gandhi Nagar (a) Krishna Nagar (a) Shakar Pur	11'580	2'05
55	Sillam Pur (a) Khajuri Khas (b) Dayal Pur	7'720	1'10
56	Frash Bazar (a) Vivek Vihar	5'404	1'00
57	Kalayan Puri (Patpar Ganj)	2'316	1'00
58	Palam Airport . . . . .	..	0'75
59	Delhi Railway Station Main (a) RPP Shahdra (b) RPP Sarai Rohilla . . . . .	..	Floating population 1 lakh
60	New Delhi Railway Station (a) RPP Subzi Mandi (b) Kishan Ganj . . . . .	..	Floating population 0'96 lakh
TOTAL :		573'210	54,11,000

Note : "a, b, c, etc" indicate the Police Posts of respective police stations.

भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा में अधिकारियों का सम्मिलित किया जाना

8475. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले 15 वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा में अनेक व्यक्तियों को, इस सेवा से संबंधित नियमों का उल्लंघन करके, सम्मिलित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो 1968 के बाद इस सेवा के भिन्न भिन्न ग्रेडों में सम्मिलित किये गये व्यक्तियों का, तारीखवार, ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या प्रगतनिक शक्तियों के ऐसे दुरुपयोग का अधिकारियों के मनोबल पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) :

(क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) निचले ग्रेडों में पदोन्नत हुए लोगों के अलावा, भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा के विभिन्न ग्रेडों में नियुक्त व्यक्तियों के ब्यारे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है, क्योंकि भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा में सभी नियुक्तियां पूर्णतया उक्त सेवा का शामिल करने वाले नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार की जाती हैं ।

विवरण

(क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा सीधे भर्ती किए गए

क्रम संख्या ग्रेड	व्यक्तियों के नाम	नियुक्ति तिथि	अभ्युक्तिता
1. ग्रेड I	डा० आर० एन० लाल	7-3-1978	
2. ग्रेड II	डा० (श्रीमती) आई० के० कर्माकर	3-10-1978	
3. ग्रेड III	श्री एन० एल० मीना	12-11-1976	अनुसूचित जाति के हैं ।
4. ग्रेड III	श्री पी०एल० अत्रे	26-11-1976	अनुसूचित जाति के हैं ।
5. ग्रेड III	डा० एम०एन० कौल	1-2-1977	
6. ग्रेड III	श्री कमल किशोर	13-10-1978	अनुसूचित जाति के हैं ।
7. ग्रेड III	श्रीमती सुषमा जोसेफ	30-9-1978	
8. ग्रेड III	श्री एम० बी० पावटे	28-10-1978	
9. ग्रेड III	श्री बी०बी० सुब्रामण्यम	12-3-1976	इनकी संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा 1973 में सिफारिश की गई थी । अस्थायी तौर पर स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से अनुपयुक्त घोषित किए जाने के कारण नियुक्ति में देरी हुई थी ।

1	2	3	4	5
10.	ग्रेड IV	श्री टी० सी० श्रीनिवासन	22-11-1976	
11.	यथोपरि	श्री जे०के० बन्सल	यथोपरि	
12.	यथोपरि	कुमारी गंगा माधव राव	यथोपरि	
13.	यथोपरि	श्री ए० बहू रा	23-11-1976	
14.	यथोपरि	कुमारी एम० रामास्वामी	22-11-1976	
15.	यथोपरि	श्री उत्पल घोष	यथोपरि	
16.	यथोपरि	श्री बी० मोहन	यथोपरि	
17.	यथोपरि	श्री एम० मिश्र	यथोपरि	
18.	यथोपरि	श्री डी० एन० सिन्हा	यथोपरि	
19.	यथोपरि	श्री आर० विश्वनाथन	15-11-1977	
20.	यथोपरि	कुमारी विनीता श्रीवास्तव	यथोपरि	
21.	यथोपरि	श्री मनजीत सिंह	यथोपरि	
22.	यथोपरि	कुमारी नीला सेनगुप्ता	यथोपरि	
23.	यथोपरि	श्री नानक चन्द मिश्री	28-11-1977	
24.	यथोपरि	श्री के० के० त्यागी	15-11-1977	
25.	यथोपरि	श्री निर्मल मिह	यथोपरि	
26.	यथोपरि	श्री अरिवन्द कुमार	यथोपरि	
27.	यथोपरि	श्री एम० सरकार	यथोपरि	
28.	यथोपरि	श्री आर० एम० अहलावत	यथोपरि	
29.	यथोपरि	श्री एम० जगदीशन	अनुसूचित जाति के हैं।	

(ख) विभागीय उम्मीदवार (अर्थात् वे लोग जिनके पदों को विभिन्न ग्रेडों में शामिल कर लिया गया है और जिन्हें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अनुमोदन से उपयुक्त ग्रेडों में नियुक्त कर दिया गया है।

क्रम संख्या	ग्रेड	व्यक्ति का नाम	नियुक्ति तिथि	अभ्युक्तियां
1.	ग्रेड IV	श्री ए० के० मल्होत्रा	5-2-1976	
2.	ग्रेड IV	श्री रमेश चन्द्र	2-11-1976	
3.	ग्रेड IV	श्री ए० के० चक्रवर्ती	2-11-1976	
4.	ग्रेड IV	श्री एम० ए० सिद्दीकी	2-11-1976	

**दिल्ली में हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और
स्टेनोग्राफी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र**

8476. श्री मदन तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और स्टेनोग्राफी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र 2-ए पृथ्वीराज रोड, नई दिल्ली में चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जुलाई, 1978 और 1 जनवरी, 1979 की परीक्षाओं में बैठने के लिए कुल कितने प्रशिक्षणा-

थियों ने फार्म भरे थे और वास्तव में कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थी परीक्षाओं में बैठे तथा उपरोक्त परीक्षाओं में कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को उत्तीर्ण घोषित किया गया और

(ग) सरकार इस केन्द्र पर कुल कितना व्यय कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) व्यौरेवार सूचना निम्न प्रकार है : —

सत्र	परीक्षा के लिए आवेदन प्रपत्र भरने वाले प्रशिक्षार्थियों की कुल संख्या	परीक्षा में बैठने वाले परीक्षार्थियों की कुल संख्या	परीक्षा में पास हुए परीक्षार्थियों की कुल संख्या
1	2	3	4
टंकण			
जुलाई, 1978 .	91	66	34
जनवरी, 1979 .	74	56	परीक्षाफल अभी घोषित नहीं हुआ है
आक्षुलिपि			
जुलाई, 1978 .	27	22	11
जनवरी, 1979 .	26	26	परीक्षाफल अभी घोषित नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत खर्च का व्यौरा क्षेत्रवार रखा जाता है। अतः अलग से एक-एक केन्द्र के खर्च का व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Steps taken for better Project Planning and implementation

8477. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) did the Finance Minister in his Budget speech of 1978-79 mention "we should aim at greater cost effectiveness through better project planning and implementation"; and

(b) what steps have been taken on this and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some of the important steps aiming at cost effectiveness through better project planning and implementation which have been taken, are—

(i) Rigorous scrutiny of projects before approval by Public Investment Board;

(ii) Establishment of full-time monitoring cells with specialised skills at various levels;

(iii) Holding of review meetings by Ministries to examine progress of implementation of development projects and schemes and utilisation of capacity;

(iv) Advising executing agencies to set time-limits and norms for completing various types of work;

(v) Examining scope of simplification of rules and procedures, delegation of financial and administrative powers to executing agencies and rationalisation of administration system;

(vi) Appointment of high-level committees of experts to make recommendations for improving the working, as for example in case of State Electricity Boards, and Management Information System in Government Departments.

(vii) Linking specifically the financial requirements with schedules of work and application of appropriate techniques which can help in reduction of cost and timely implementation of projects;

(viii) Introduction of a system of evaluation and completion reports to analyse reasons for cost overrun and schedule slippages and

(ix) Organising a large number of in-service training programmes for project and Government officers at various level for improving their planning and implementation capabilities.

It is too early to assess the result in quantitative terms.

Steps taken for Effective Use of Resources

8478. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) did the Finance Minister in his Budget speech of 1978-79 stress on an urgent need to project implementation and make an effective use of resources; and

(b) what steps have been taken for this and what are the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some of the important steps aiming at better project implementation and effective use of resources, which have been taken so far, include:

(i) Rigorous scrutiny of projects before approval by Public Investment Board;

(ii) Establishment of full-time monitoring cells with specialised skills at various levels;

(iii) Holding of review meetings by Ministries to examine progress

of implementation of development projects and schemes and utilisation of capacity;

(iv) Advising executing agencies to set time-limits and norms for completing various types of work;

(v) Examining scope of simplification of rules and procedures, delegation of financial and administrative powers to executing agencies and rationalisation of administration system;

(vi) Appointment of high-level committees of experts to make recommendations for improving the working, as for example in case of State Electricity Boards, and Management Information System in Government Departments;

(vii) Linking specifically the financial requirements with schedules of work and application of appropriate techniques which can help in reduction of cost and timely implementation of projects;

(viii) Introduction of a system of evaluation and completion reports to analyse reasons for cost overrun and schedule slippages; and

(ix) Organising a large number of in-service training programmes for project and Government Officers at various level for improving their planning and implementation capabilities.

It is too early to assess the result in quantitative terms.

Reservation of Seats for SC/ST in Parliament and State Assemblies

8479. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions of Article 334 of the Constitution of India regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Parliament and State Assemblies will be-

come inoperative from January, 1980; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a decision to extend the period; and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b) The question of extension of the period of the reservation for SC & ST in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies beyond the 25th January, 1980, is engaging the attention of Government.

गुजरात को सीमेंट का आबंधन

8480. श्री मोती भाई शारंग चौधरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सीमेंट कारखानों में हड़ताल के कारण सीमेंट पूरे मात्रा में सप्लाई नहीं किया गया और क्या यह मात्रा अप्रैल से जून की अगली तिमाही में सप्लाई की जायेगी;

(ख) क्या किसानों को जो वर्षाका में कृषि कार्यों में व्यस्त रहते हैं बुझों आदि के लिए समेंट अगली तिमाही में अधिक मात्रा में सप्लाई किया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या सीमेंट कारखाने, इस धारणा से कि सरकार सीमेंट का मूल्य बढ़ायेगी, सीमेंट का कम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या एक सर्वेक्षण से यह पता चला है कि गत वर्ष की तुलना में चालू वर्ष में सीमेंट कारखानों ने कम उत्पादन किया है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन कम हुआ है और क्या उन कारखानों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाही की जायेगी;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जनवरी से मार्च, 1979 की तिमाही में राज्य के रनवाव कारखाने में "धीमें कार्य" करो अभियान के कारण उनके तिमाही आबंटन से ३०,००० मीट्रिक टन कम सीमेंट प्राप्त हुआ था। यह कमी सिक्का स्थित सीमेंट कारखाने से ५००० मीट्रिक टन का अतिरिक्त आबंटन करके तथा २५,००० मी. टन सीमेंट का आयात करके पूरा किया गया था। आयतित सीमेंट की सप्लाई वर्तमान तिमाही (अप्रैल से जू १९७९) में पूरी कर दी जायेगी।

(ख) किसानों सहित विभिन्न वर्ग के उद्योगियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये तिमाही के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को सीमेंट का थोक आबंटन किया जाता है। भिन्न भिन्न वर्ग के उद्योगियों को आबंटन वस्तुतः संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ग) १९७८-७९ में सीमेंट का अनुमानित उत्पादन १९६ लाख मीट्रिक टन है जो पिछले वर्ष (१९७७-७८) के १९२.८ लाख मी० टन के उत्पादन की अपेक्षा कुछ ही अधिक है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Paper Industry in Shivpuri, M.P.

8481. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to provide job opportunities to the educated unemployed need for setting up large or medium scale industries in various parts of the country including Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh is being felt; and

(b) if so, keeping this in view whether Government would consider

for setting up a Paper Industry in the District to overcome the problem there; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). At present, Government have no proposal to set up a paper industry in Shivpuri District, Madhya Pradesh. However, any proposal from private entrepreneurs for setting up a paper unit in that district will be considered on merits, when received.

Amendments to FR and SR, regarding Classification of Gazetted and non-Gazetted Officers

8482. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the classification such as Gazetted and Non-Gazetted officials do not exist now; instead there is a classification such as group A, B, C & D etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the same and consequent effect of reclassification;

(c) whether it is also a fact that suitable amendments have not yet been issued to FR & SR; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b) Government servants continue to be classified into Gazetted and Non-Gazetted, with reference to the level of responsibility and the functional requirements. Simultaneously they are also classified into Groups A, B, C and D on the basis of the pay/pay ranges of the posts held by them as shown below:

Group A.—A central civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay

with a maximum of not less than Rs. 1300.00.

Group B.—A central civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay, with a maximum of not less than Rs. 900.00 but less than Rs. 1300.00.

Group C.—A central civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay with a maximum of over Rs. 290.00 but less than Rs. 900.00.

Group D.—A central civil post carrying a pay or a scale of pay, the maximum of which is less than Rs. 290.00.

Earlier the Government servants besides being classified into Gazetted and Non-Gazetted, were also classified into classes I, II, III and IV. The nomenclature of these classifications was changed into Groups A, B, C and D respectively with effect from 11-11-1975 as recommended by the 3rd Pay Commission. There has been no special consequential effects of this change in classification except that the term 'class' has been replaced by the term 'Group'.

(c) and (d) Under Rule 6 A of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, introduced in November, 1975, all references to 'class' or 'classes'.

wherever occurring in any rule/regulation etc., are to be construed as reference to 'Group' or 'Groups'. Hence no separate amendments to Fundamental and Supplementary Rule were necessary. However, wherever an amendment to the Fundamental Rule, Supplementary Rule or other rules is made the change from 'class' or 'classes' to 'Group' or 'Groups' is also made.

Recruitment of I.A.S. Officers

6483. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTA SINHERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5095 on the 28th March, 1979, regarding IAS officers and state out of the total numbers of IAS officers recruited from 1975-76 to 1978-79, how many have been recruited from the Departments and how many directly, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): A statement giving the number of I.A.S. officers appointed to the Service (i) by promotion and (ii) by direct recruitment is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the number of promoted and directly recruited I.A.S. officers in 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978.

State/Cadre	Year															
	1975				1976				1977				1978			
	Promoted Officers	Direct recruits														
Andhra Pradesh	11	..	8	12	9	18	6		
Assam—Meghalaya	6	10	6	10	8	8	8		
Bihar	9	10	3	13	20	12	7	7		
Gujarat	10	..	2	..	5	5	5		
Haryana	5	8	6	8	6	2	3		
Himachal Pradesh	2	4	2	4	4	4	6	3		
Jammu & Kashmir	7	3	2	3	..	3	1	2		
Karnataka	6	8	2	8	..	10	5	10		
Kerala	2	3	2	5	3	4	10	5		
Madhya Pradesh	24	7	14	7	9	10	19	8		
Maharashtra	9	..	12	2	11	18	5		
Manipura-Tripura	16	3	..	6	5	6	1	9		
Nagaland	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	8		
Orissa	6	7	..	6	13	4	1	4		
Punjab	6	5	5	1	9	6	3	4		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	6	13	6	9	8	3	7
Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	23	1
Tamil Nadu	12	6	2	9	8	11	11*	10
Union Territories	8	7	4	7	1	6	9	8
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	13	3	20	2	20	43	24
West Bengal . . . . .	..	5	4	9	..	11	..	3
TOTAL :	100	130	74	140	119	158	188	194

*One non-SCS officer appointed, by selection, during 1979.

Supply of Cement to Karnataka

8484. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual demand of cement in Karnataka;

(b) what is the quantity of cement which is being supplied to the State; and

(c) steps Government have taken to meet the full demand in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government of Karnataka have reported that their annual demand of cement is of the order of 16 lakh tonnes.

(b) During the year 1978-79 the allocation and despatches of cement made to the State of Karnataka is as under:—

Period	Allocation	Despatches (000 tonnes)
April-June, 1978	279.0	240.5
July-September, 1978	284.6	253.8
October-December, 1978	299.0	267.5
January-March, 1979	325.0	266.6 (Provisional)
TOTAL	1187.6	1028.4

(c) The steps taken by Government to increase overall availability of cement in the country include the following:—

(i) The export of cement outside the country has been banned except to Nepal and Bhutan;

(ii) The pace of consideration of new applications for grant of industrial licences has substantially increased. As against only 7 letters

of intent and 11 industrial licence for a total capacity of 84.60 lakh tonnes issued from 1st April, 1974 upto 31st March, 1977, as many as 35 letters of intent and 7 industrial licences for a total capacity of 150.50 lakh tonnes were issued from 1st April, 1977 to 7th April, 1979;

(iii) The present regional imbalances in regard to distribution of cement in the country has been due to location of cement plants near limestone deposits. This imbalance is sought to be minimised by encouraging split location of cement plants.

(iv) A Cabinet Sub-Committee is currently considering the various measures adopted for conservation of Cement. Conservation of Cement is sought to be achieved by using substitute materials such as hydrated lime, paddy husk cement, sugol, lime mortar etc.;

(v) A quantity of 15.47 lakh tonnes of cement has been imported into the country during 1978-79 and the import of a further quantity of about 20 lakh tonnes is planned for 1979-80;

(vi) A cash incentive of Rs. 30 per tonne for every tonne of additional production over the best production of each unit during the last three financial years or 85 per cent of its licensed capacity whichever is higher, has been announced;

(vii) Existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movements have been liberalised;

(viii) Government have also granted assistance to the cement industry for use of captive power for production of cement during the periods of power cuts;

(ix) Government have announced the assistance to the cement industry for the use of furnace oil for production of cement due to inadequate supplies of coal;

(x) The production of the existing units is also closely monitored to see that the industry maintains an overall capacity utilisation of 100 per cent;

(xi) The import of pre-calcinator technology has been permitted to enable the increase in production;

(xii) The construction of on-going projects is being expedited;

(xiii) Government have also decided to encourage the setting up of cement plants at the site of or near steel plants to utilise the slag;

(xiv) Government has also decided to encourage the setting up of large number of mini cement plants;

(xv) A high Level Committee has made a comprehensive study of the cement industry and has made a number of recommendations which are being examined by Government.

Supply of Defective X-Ray Films by Hindustan Photo Film Corporation

8485. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Photo Film Corporation is supplying defective X-ray films in the market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the radiologists have protested and are not happy with the quality and their distribution;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indu X-ray films are most defective films and unreliable; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). There have been some complaints about the de-

fective quality of films marketed by the Hindustan Photo Films Co. Ltd. (HPF); but it is not correct to say that Indu-X-ray films are *most defective and unreliable*. The complaints relate to less than one per cent of the X-ray films marketed by the Company.

(d) H.P.F. is doing its utmost to maintain the highest quality of its products, including X-ray films. There is a continuous effort to upgrade the quality of the X-ray films through R & D. The Company also maintains continuous dialogue with important Radiologists, Local Radiological Associations and the All India Radiological Association and the feedback from these agencies are made use of for making further improvement of the product.

Recruitment Rules for Hindi Officers

8486. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1968 model uniform Recruitment Rules for posts of Hindi Officers in the Ministries/Departments were finalised in consultation with the UPSC;

(b) whether minimum educational qualification for the post of Hindi Officer in those rules was only B.A. with five years experience of terminological work and/or translation work from English to Hindi and *vice-versa*;

(c) whether in the draft rules for Kendriya Sachivalaya Rajbhasha Sewa circulated for comments, the minimum educational qualification is M.A.;

(d) whether the existing Hindi Officers possessing B.A. degree but having a number of years' translation experience will be deprived of the opportunity of becoming regular Hindi Officers; and

(e) steps proposed to be taken to do away this injustice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the model Recruitment Rules, 1968, different conditions of educational qualification were laid down for those appointed by direct recruitment and those appointed on the basis of Selection from amongst the departmental candidates. The minimum educational qualification for appointment on direct recruitment basis was a degree in M.A. and three years' experience and for departmental candidates, a degree in B.A. and five years experience (three years' experience for those possessing a degree in M.A.) was prescribed.

(c) and (d) In the draft recruitment rules of the proposed Central Sectt. Official Language Service only minimum educational qualification has been indicated for the officers to be appointed on direct recruitment basis. The minimum qualification proposed for them is a degree in M.A. No separate minimum educational qualification has been suggested in the proposed recruitment rules for the posts to be filled from amongst the departmental candidates.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up Small Scale Industries and their Closure and Sickness

8487. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise number of persons who received training in SISI of district industrial centres in 1977-78, 1978-79, and as on 30th March, 1979 since their inception and the number of persons who set up small industries and the number closed and sick units given financial and other assistance; and

(b) whether it is a fact that loans have not been sanctioned to district industries centres from Banks and State Finance Corporations with the

result that district industries centres have not been successful and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Information about number of persons who received training from 1977 to 30th March 1979 in Small Industries Service Institutes is not readily available. The State Govts/UTs had been requested to send progress reports in respect of the District Industries Centres set up in their States/UTs. Progress reports have been received from District Industries Centres which reveals that 37660 new units were set up as a result of assistance provided by these reporting District Industries Centres. A total number of 458 sick units were also assisted by these District Industries Centres in a number of ways.

(b) The Banks and State Financial Institutions provide loans to the units assisted by District Industries Centres and not to the District Industries Centres. The District Industries Centres assist the units in obtaining credits from Banks and financial institutions. The progress reports in respect of 164 District Industries Centres for the period upto December, 1978 received from the various States/Union Territories reveal that an amount of Rs. 47.20 crores has been provided as credit assistance to the units assisted by the DICs by the financial institutions including banks. It will, therefore, not be correct to assume that the DICs have failed to arrange financial assistance for the units assisted by them.

मराठवाड़ा (महाराष्ट्र) में उद्योगों की स्थापना

8488. श्री कशब राव घोड़गे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाड़ा डिवीजन में कितने नये उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है ;

(ख) सरकार की नई नीति के अनुसार इस डिवीजन में कितने नये उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं और उन पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) इस अपेक्षित और पिछड़े क्षेत्र का औद्योगीकरण करने के लिये सरकार का क्या विशेष कदम उठाने का विचार है; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्र सरकार ने 1-1-77 से 30 जून, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में 18 परियोजनाएँ स्थापित करने हेतु आशय-पत्र जारी किए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार ने 1-1-78 से 30 जून, 1978 की अवधि में दो परियोजनाओं के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस भी जारी किए हैं। औरंगाबाद में स्थापित 276 एककों को केन्द्रीय विनियोग राजसहायता योजना के अधीन 380.83 लाख रुपये की राजसहायता स्वीकृत की गई है।

मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र के सभी पांच जिलों नामतः औरंगाबाद, धीर, नन्देड, उस्मानाबाद व परमाणु जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुये जिले घोषित किया गया है। इन जिलों में स्थित औद्योगिक एकक निम्नलिखित प्रोत्साहनों के पात्र हैं:-

(1) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की रियायती पुनर्वित्त योजना।

(2) धाय कर में कटौती।

(3) तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श।

(4) देश में प्रतिबंधित वस्तुओं के बारे में नए एककों का पंजीकरण व विद्यमान एककों का विस्तार।

(5) ब्याज राजसहायता।

(6) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा रियायती शर्तों पर मशीनों का संभरण।

(7) कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं।

मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र के औरंगाबाद जिले में स्थित औद्योगिक एककों के इन प्रोत्साहनों के अलावा अब लघु पूंजी विनियोग के 15 प्रतिशत की दर से केन्द्रीय विनियोग राजसहायता भी दी जाती है, बशर्त कि वह 15 लाख रुपये से अधिक न हो।

राज्य सरकार ने मराठवाड़ा विकास निगम स्थापित किया है तथा जो इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए अनेक परियोजनाएँ चला रहा है। मराठवाड़ा विकास निगम ने चार परियोजनाएँ चलाई हैं जिनसे लगभग 200 व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हुए। मराठवाड़ा विकास निगम, औरंगाबाद की विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं के अधीन 1713 औद्योगिक एककों को 41.162 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी गई है तथा जिससे लगभग 400 व्यक्तियों को लाभ-प्रद रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ है।

मराठवाड़ा विकास निगम, भौरंगाबाद
ने वर्ष 1978-79 व 1979-80 के

बीरान क्रियान्वयन हेतु कुछ नई परियोजनाएं हाथ
में ली हैं जिनका ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

परियोजना का नाम	प्रत्याशित विनियोग (लाख रुपयों में)	अनुमानित विनियोजन
(1) सिक्स मिनी इण्डस्ट्रियल इस्टेट	12	210
(2) होजरी प्रोजेक्ट	5	42
(3) लैरेमिक पकंशनल इस्टेट	8	111
(4) मिनी सीमेंट प्लाण्ट	25	71
(5) केटल ब्रीडिंग, फार्म, जेम्ब	6	300
(6) नन्देड टोनरी	6	35
योग	62	769

आशा है कि मराठवाड़ा विकास निगम भौरंगाबाद उस्माना जिले को अत्याधिक अल्प विकसित क्षेत्र में स्थापित की जाने वाली विक्टर मोवेड्स परियोजना के लगभग 25 प्रतिशत चुकता इक्विटी में विनियोग करेगा। इस परियोजना पर लगभग 100 लाख रुपए की लागत आएगी और इसमें लगभग 130 कर्मचारियों को रोजगार मिलेगा।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य वस्त्र मिल निगम भौरंगाबाद में एक वस्त्र मिल स्थापित कर रहा है।

मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र के उस्मानाबाद व भीर जिले ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना के अंतर्गत आते हैं तथा इन दो जिलों के औद्योगिक एकाकों को वर्ष 1977-78 में निम्नलिखित सहायता प्रदान की गई है :—

जिले का नाम	सहायता प्राप्त औद्योगिक एकाकों की संख्या	दी गई राशि (लाख रुपयों में)	नियोजित कर्म- चारियों की संख्या
(1) उस्मानाबाद	24	1.42	210
(2) भीर	100	1.44	1299
योग	124	2.86	1509

मराठवाड़ा राज्य वित्त निगम, बम्बई ने मराठवाड़ा के 182 औद्योगिक एककों को वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 333.50 लाख रुपए की सहायता प्रदान की है। महाराष्ट्र के राज्य औद्योगिक व विनियोग निगम ने 31 मार्च, 1978 तक मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में 432 एककों को सहायता दी है तथा जिनमें उसने 142.81 करोड़ रुपए का विनियोग किया है और 12,922 व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार के अवसर पैदा किए हैं।

सम्भावनी उद्यमियों को एक ही स्थान पर सभी प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक नई योजना के अधीन मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र के श्रीरंगाबाद, धीर, नान्हेड़, उस्मानाबाद व परमानी जिलों में 1-5-1978 से पांच जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों ने कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है।

Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I. from Andhra

8489. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Cotton Corporation of India has taken to purchase cotton from Andhra farmers; and

(b) whether any target has been fixed for the purchase of cotton bales, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Corporation has a programme to purchase nearly 20 per cent of the total production in all the States. Accordingly, the Corporation's plan of action, finalised in consultation with the State Government, envisages purchases to the extent of 1 lakh bales in Andhra which is three times the quantity purchased during the last season. The Corporation has already

set up 10 purchase centres in Andhra Pradesh, and has up to 18th April, 1979, purchased 41,385 bales.

Research Project of Khadi and Village Industries Commission on Cottage Match Industry

8490. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has undertaken a research and development project to provide technical support to cottage match industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): Yes, Sir.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has undertaken research and development project to provide technical support to cottage match industries in the country. The Commission has undertaken National Committee on Science and Technology (NCST) programme for cottage match industry details of which are as under:—

(1) Project at Wardha for designing and fabrication of hand operated labelling, box making, smaller capacity splints and veneer making machines and machines for preparing booklet splints for match industry.

(2) Project at Kora Kendra, Borivili, Bombay for formulation of chemical compositions for tips and side paint with cheaper materials and by using substitute of scarce/imported chemical by non-mechanised match unit.

(3) Project at Kora Kendra, Borivili, Bombay for design development for non-mechanised match unit. This project is intended for development of designs, art work and block making etc.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में कारखानों की स्थापना करना

8491. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट उत्पादन की पर्याप्त क्षमता को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार वहाँ पर सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक सीमेंट कारखाने की स्थापना करने का है;

(ख) क्या कुछ गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कंपनियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना करने के लिए उन्हें औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने हेतु आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी कंपनियों ने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने हेतु आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं और इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने का है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद धादव) : (क) भारतीय सीमेंट निगम ने मांडर में 3.80 लाख मी० टन की वार्षिक क्षमता वाले विद्यमान संयंत्र के अलावा 4 लाख मी० टन प्रतिवर्ष की क्षमता वाले नीमच तथा अकलतारा में प्रत्येक के लिये दो और सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए दो औद्योगिक लाइसेंस भी प्राप्त किए हैं। चिलहाटी में 11.55 लाख मी० टन प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता वाले पोर्टलैंड ब्लास्ट कर्नेस स्लैग सीमेंट संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० को हाल ही में एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सीमेंट संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिये गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित आवेदकों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस/आशय-पत्र स्वीकृत किए गए हैं:—

क्रम सं०	आवेदक का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	क्षमता (लाख मी० टनों म)
(1)	मेहर सीमेंट्स	मेहर	8.00
(2)	मैसूर सीमेंट्स	दमीह	4.00
(3)	विरला जूट मैन्यू० कं०	सतना	8.00 (प०वि०)
(4)	रेमण्ड वूलन मिल्स	पधरिया	4.00
(5)	ए०सी०सी० लिमिटेड	जामुल	5.00
(6)	-वही-	काईमोर	0.50 (सफेद सीमेंट)
(7)	रे न्यूरी सीमेंट्स	तिलड़ा	2.00 (प०वि०)
(8)	हिन्दुस्तान लिबर	बलोदा बाजार	4.00

इसके अलावा, निम्नलिखित आवेदन पत्रों की जांच की जा रही है :—

क्रम सं०	आवेदक का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	क्षमता (लाख मी० टनों में)
(1)	मैसर्स ग्वालियर रेयन सिल्क मैनु० (बीर्विंग) कम्पनी लि०	जवाब	8.00
(2)	मैसर्स मोदी रबड़ लि०	भाटापाड़ा	9.00
(3)	मैसर्स दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कं० लि०	रीवा	7.00
(4)	मैसर्स इण्डियन रेयन कारपोरेशन लि०	होशंगाबाद	5.40

प० वि० —पर्याप्त विस्तार

**Number of Multi-nationals
operating in India**

8492. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multi-nationals operating in India in the field of manufacture of toothpaste, face powder, cosmetics etc.;

(b) whether important members of Government have talked often about reducing or doing away with multi-national participation; and

(c) if so, the precise time frame proposed for a concrete policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A list of important companies, having foreign equity, manufacturing toothpaste, face powder, cosmetics etc., is attached.

(b) and (c). In the Statement on Industrial Policy laid on the Table of the House on 23rd December, 1977, Government has already set out its policy regarding participation of foreign companies in India's industrial development.

LIST OF COMPANIES WITH FOREIGN EQUITY MANUFACTURING COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

1. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s. HMM Ltd. [Previously Beecham (I) Pvt. Ltd.].
3. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s. Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Johnson & Johnson of India Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s. Colgate Palmolive (I) Ltd., Bombay.
9. M/s. Duphar Interfran Ltd., Bombay.
10. M/s. Martin & Harris Ltd.
11. M/s. Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd., Calcutta.
12. M/s. J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (I) Ltd., Bangalore.
13. M/s. Ponds (I) Ltd., Madras.
14. M/s. J. K. Helene Curtis Ltd., Bombay.

Restrictions on Companies

8493. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions of the Indian or foreign companies who are having foreign collaborations in India, such as—

- (i) exchange of personnel;
- (ii) assistance in setting up R&D;
- (iii) use of trade mark or trade name; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The foreign collaborations are approved subject to certain standard conditions which are detailed in the attached statement.

Statement

(i) The Indian Company should be free to sub-licence the technical know-how/production design/engineering design under the agreement to another Indian party, should it become necessary. The terms of such sub-licensing will, however, be as mutually agreed to by all the parties concerned including the foreign collaborators and will be subject to the approval of Government.

(ii) Deputation of Technicians either way will be subject to prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India, in terms of number, period of engagement, remuneration, etc.

(iii) Import of capital equipment and raw materials would be allowed as per import policy prevailing from time to time.

(iv) Foreign brand names will not ordinarily be allowed for use on the products for internal sales although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported.

(v) Exports shall be permitted to all countries except where the foreign

collaborator has existing licensing arrangements for manufacture. In the latter case, the countries concerned shall be specified.

(vi) The duration of the agreement shall be for a period of five years from the date of agreement or five years from the date of commencement of production provided production is not delayed beyond three years of signing of agreement, (i.e. a maximum period of eight years from the date of signing of agreement). Within this period, the Indian Company should develop and set up their own design and research facilities so that continued dependence on foreign collaboration beyond this period will not be necessary.

(vii) In case the item of manufacture is one which is patented in India, the payment of royalty/lumpsum payment made by the Indian Company to the Foreign collaborator for a period of agreement mentioned in condition

(vi) above shall also constitute full compensation for use of the patent rights till the expiry of life of the patent and the Indian Company shall be free to manufacture that item even after the expiry of the collaboration agreement without making any additional payments. A specific provision in this regard must be incorporated in the collaboration agreement to be entered into between the two parties.

(viii) In case any consultancy is required to execute the project, this should be obtained from an Indian consultancy Engg. firm. If foreign consultancy is considered unavoidable, an Indian consultancy firm should nevertheless be the prime consultants.

(ix) The Indian Company should submit a return about the progress of the undertaking as in the form enclosed, showing the position as on 31st December, each year. This return should be submitted by the 31st January, the following year annually till the date of expiry of foreign agreement. The return should be addressed to the following authorities:

(a) The Ministry/Department administratively concerned with the field of collaboration.

(b) The Directorate General of Technical Development, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi-110011 (to be sent in duplicate).

(c) The Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (Foreign Collaboration-II Section), Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi-110011.

(d) Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs), North Block, New Delhi-110001.

(x) The agreement shall be subject to Indian laws.

Steps taken to arrange Supply Lines of Inputs and Marketing

8494. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state did the Finance Minister in the Budget speech of 1978-79 referred to the effort to Plan, build an implementation organisation, arrange supply-lines of inputs and marketing; what steps have been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 1978-79 observed as follows:

"The effort to plan, build an implementation organisation, arrange supply lines of inputs and marketing will have to go on unremittingly. The details of this general strategy of development will be available to us when the new Plan is presented to the nation next month."

So far as the industrial sector is concerned, the steps outlined in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 include stimulation of demand for consumer goods, intermediates and capital goods industries, better utilisation of existing capacities, creation of additional capacities in industries like fertilisers, cement, paper, textiles (spinning sec-

tor), chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, conservation of scarce non-renewable resources, imports to meet planned gap between demand and supply particularly in respect of steel, non-ferrous metals, fertilisers and increasing the export effort in sectors with surplus capacity or high employment potential. Paras 12.20 to 12.39 of the Draft Five Year Plan describe the policy of industrial development proposed for the Plan period.

The decisions taken so far, in order to increase the rate of growth of industrial production, to 7-8 per cent in 1978-79, and to implement the industrial strategy of the Plan include:

(i) Monitoring of the achievements in crucial industries like power, coal, steel, fertilisers and non-ferrous metals.

(ii) Setting higher targets of output in respect of certain major industries, where demand conditions justify such higher output, such as paper, cement, commercial vehicles, wagons and textiles produced by N.T.C. Mills.

(iii) Advance planning of imports and buffer stocking of crucial inputs in order to ensure that production in industry is not disrupted due to fall in production of one or two units.

A special Cabinet Committee has been set up to continuously monitor production in crucial industries and provide for effective inter-ministerial coordination.

To minimise the number of contact points that entrepreneurs have to deal with, District Industries Centres are being set up. They would make available various services and inputs required by the entrepreneurs under one roof. Two hundred and eighty two such Centres have been sanctioned. It is proposed to have these Centres in all the districts in the country by the end of March, 1980.

Credit requirements of small industries are proposed to be met increas-

ingly through institutional finance. The Industrial Development Bank of India has taken steps to set up a separate wing to deal exclusively with credit requirements of cottage and small scale sector and to coordinate, guide and monitor the entire range of credit offered by other financial institutions. The banks will earmark a specified portion of their total advances for promotion of these industries. It has been decided that loan assistance provided under the District Industries Centres would be utilised as margin/seed money to avail of institutional finance.

Some of the important steps which have been taken for building up better implementation organisation include:

(i) More scrutiny of projects by the Public Investment Board;

(ii) Introduction of a system of evaluation and completion reports to analyse reasons of cost over-run and schedule slippages;

(iii) Establishment of full-time monitoring cells in the Ministries with specialised skills at various levels;

(iv) Holding of regular review meetings by all implementing Ministries to examine the progress of development, project and utilisation of capacity;

(v) Advising executing agencies to set time-limits and norms for completing various types of work;

(vi) Simplification of rules and procedures, delegation of financial and administrative powers to executing agencies and rationalisation of administration system;

(vii) Appointment of high-level committees of experts to make recommendations for improving the working; as for example in case of State Electricity Boards, and Management Information System in Government Departments.

(viii) Linking financial requirements specifically with schedules of

work and application of appropriate techniques which can help in reduction of cost and timely implementation of projects; and

(ix) Organising a number of in-service training programmes for project and Government officers at various levels for improving their planning and implementation capabilities.

In respect of small scale and village industries organisational effort are being stepped up to improve both investment and productivity and market-access. Facilities are being expanded for technical assistance, testing, and coordinated input-supplies. The share of large sector units in the total capacity for reserved items is being reduced and that of the small scale and cottage sector increased. Further, the large scale units will be encouraged to diversify their output into more sophisticated products. A new scheme of marketing assistance has been taken up to ensure sale of a certain percentage of products of newly set up small units. The scheme also envisages financial assistance to educated unemployed entrepreneurs in semi-urban areas for setting up marketing outlets.

In the agricultural sector, the network of input supplies—water improved seeds, fertiliser, pesticides, credit and extension services—is being expanded steadily. The major cereal growing areas and cash crops are already fully covered. The Plan provides for the highest priority to the extension and intensification of this programme.

In the field of agricultural marketing, developments would aim at ensuring a remunerative price to the producer of agricultural commodities, thus narrowing down the price spread between the producer and the consumer and reducing non-functional margins of the traders and commission agents. To achieve the objective, comprehensive and rapid expansion of the system of regulated markets is envisaged, having organic links with the

primary markets. Linkages with the major consuming centres will also be established. The success achieved in States like Punjab and Haryana, where regulated markets have been established in major producing areas with linked satellite markets in the rural growth centres, would be aimed at in other areas where production has been intensified. The regulated market complex will also include facilities for grading and for monitoring of prices. The development of regulated markets is proposed in command areas and terminal markets especially in areas where commercial crops like cotton, jute, tobacco and important non-traditional crops are produced and sold in weekly markets and hats. Cooperative marketing and distribution and banking will also be linked with the regulated markets. These markets will cover all the major crops. Separate market yards are proposed for livestock, fish, fruits and vegetables. The State Marketing Boards and Marketing Directorates will play an important role in planning suitable location and facilities for market development.

The arrangements for quality control, enforcement and inspection and improvement in grading will be streamlined. The number of testing laboratories will be increased and the programme of grading at producers' level will receive greater attention especially for commercial crops.

Lifting of ban on Export of Salt

8495. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lift ban on salt export;

(b) whether it is a fact that this year there has been a record production of salt, particularly on the Gujarat coast;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that when the ban was imposed, an outstanding order for the supply of

1.80 lakhs tonnes to Bangladesh was not executed and most of the trade was done through the State Trading Corporation; and

(d) If so, will the Government decanalise the export of salt tax to enable manufacturer to export directly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). As against the total annual production of 40.76 lakh tonnes during 1976 and 53.28 lakh tonnes during 1977, the production of salt during 1978 was 66.93 lakh tonnes, of which the salt production in Gujarat was 35.55 lakh tonnes.

With the recovery in production of salt during 1978, the restrictions placed on export of salt are being gradually relaxed and quotas of 1,50,000 tonnes and 2,50,000 tonnes have been allocated for export during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. Export of salt is canalised through the State Trading Corporation except to Nepal to whom supplies are made through the Hindustan Salts Ltd. With the imposition of ban on export of salt (except to Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives and other committed contracts) with effect from 29th September, 1977, orders for supply of 1.78 lakh tonnes of salt to Bangladesh could not be executed.

(d) No, Sir.

Companies with approved Foreign Collaborations

8496. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign and Indian Companies who have foreign collaborations approved in 1975, 1976, 1977 (up to March 1977), (after March) 1978;

(b) the names of the products; and

(c) terms (i) Royalty, (ii) Down payment, (iii) once for all know-how

or continuing information, (iv) period of validity, and (v) payment made upto now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Lists giving full details of all collaboration proposals approved by Government are issued on a quarterly basis. These lists, *inter-alia*, indicate the name of Indian company, the name of foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal involves foreign capital participation. Copies of these lists are available in the Parliament Library. The other items on which information is sought come under the purview of the different Administrative Ministries and no centralised information is available in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals of the Ministry of Industry.

Export of Khadi Goods

8497. SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khadi goods are exported to foreign countries; if so, the names of such countries;

(b) the names of the important Khadi items which are in popular demands;

(c) the details regarding the foreign exchange earned by the export of Khadi goods during the last two years, year-wise; and

(d) the plans Government have formulated for boosting the export of the Khadi goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d): The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Industrial Projects in Rajasthan

8498. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial projects included in Joint Sector by Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd;

(b) whether Central Government have declared Jhalawar as an industrially backward area and the names of the industrial Projects in Jhalawar taken for development for this purpose; and

(c) if no scheme has been included in Joint Sector; whether it is not in contravention of the declared policy of the Ministry and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c): As reported by the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., a total number of 22 Joint Sector agreements have been executed by the Corporation so far.

(b) Yes, Sir. Central Government has declared Jhalawar as industrially backward district. A District Industries Centre has also started functioning in Jhalawar District from July, 1978. 148 new industrial units have been set up from July, 1978 to December, 1978 in Jhalawar District comprising 128 Artisans oriented units and 20 Small Scale Units.

Names of Private and Public Sector Industries for manufacture of Small Car

4899. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a small car project in the

public sector under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any private sector has applied for licence for manufacture of small car; and

(d) if so, the names of that concern and the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b): The proposal for the manufacture of passenger cars in the public sector was considered by the Government in 1972 and it was decided at that time not to proceed with the implementation of the project. Government are presently considering various proposals, including the participation of the public sector for upgradation of the passenger car industry.

(c) and (d): There is no pending application for issue of a licence for the manufacture of passenger cars.

Recovery of Pension from Freedom Fighters

8500. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases money has been recovered from the freedom fighters after the pension has been suspended since March 1977;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the freedom fighters in general are old people and living in poor conditions; and

(c) whether Government would reconsider its stand in the question of recovering money from the freedom fighters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a): In 632 cases where pension has been finally cancelled since March 1977, the applicants have been asked to pay back the wrongly drawn pension but the number of cases where

recovery has actually been effected is not available.

(b) and (c): Where pension has been cancelled due to Government decision not to recognise certain mutinies and movements and where applicants had been sanctioned pension earlier and they had drawn it in good faith, it has been decided to waive recovery but each case will be considered on merit. The question of waiving recovery in certain other categories where applicants had drawn the pension in good faith is receiving Government's attention.

Refusal by Central Government to give Tex Marks for Powerlooms in Ratnagiri

8501. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have refused some months before to give Tex marks for powerlooms to certain applicants from Ratnagiri District (Maharashtra) who were to start a small scale powerloom factory; and

(b) what is the policy of Government for giving Tex mark for powerloom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Textile Policy Statement laid on the Table of the Parliament on 7-8-1978 does not envisage any expansion in the weaving capacity in the powerloom Sector, as the Government feels that the future clothing needs of the country should be met by Handloom/Khadi Sectors.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plant in Meghalaya

8502. SHRI P. A. SANGMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a mini cement plant in Meghalaya in view of its richness in raw material;

(b) whether any explanatory survey had been undertaken for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The State Government of Meghalaya is examining proposals to set up two mini cement plants, one at Garo Hills and the other at Jaintia Hills.

(b) and (c). The Cement Research Institute of India has identified three potential sites in Meghalaya for the establishment of mini-cement plants as detailed below:—

Name & location of the deposit	Reserves in Million tonnes.
Darrange-Era Anang	47.1
Sutnga	2
Syndai	1.00

Setting up of Cement Clinker Plant in Meghalaya

8503. SHRI P. A. SANGMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up cement clinker plant in Meghalaya primarily meant for supply of cement to Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b): An industrial licence was granted to the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Limited for setting up of a 4 lakh tonne cement clinker plant at Garo Hills. This letter of intent was valid up to 30th July, 1977. The Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Limited had not so far approached the Central

Government for further extension of validity period of the Industrial Licence.

मानव अधिकार दिवस की वर्षगांठ पर कैंदियों को क्षमा प्रदान करना

8504. श्री युवराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने मानव अधिकार दिवस की वर्षगांठ पर कैंदियों को क्षमादान दे दिया है और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें किन किन अपराधों के लिये कारावास हुआ था ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : भारत सरकार ने मानव अधिकार दिवस की वर्षगांठ पर कैंदियों को क्षमादान नहीं दिया है।

कपड़े को बिक्री के लिए योजना

8505. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभाग के कपड़े की बिक्री के लिए एक नई योजना तैयार की ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का आधार क्या है तथा उस से क्या लाभ होंगे; अ२र

(ग) इस योजना से समाज के किन वर्गों को लाभ पहुंचेगा, कब तक नया कितना लाभ पहुंचेगा और इस संबंध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से

(ग) कपड़े बिक्री की के लिये इस विभाग द्वारा कोई नई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। शायद माननीय सदस्य के मन में कंट्रोल के कपड़े के उत्पादन तथा वितरण की योजना है जो नई वस्त्र का ही एक भाग है। 1 अक्टूबर 1978 से लागू नयी वस्त्र नीति की शर्तों के अनुसार कंट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन ठेके के आधार पर कराया जा रहा है, जो अधिकांश राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों से तथा शेष परिमाण प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक नीलामी के जरिये निजी क्षेत्र की मिलों से प्राप्त किया जाता है। इस कपड़े का वितरण राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ के जरिये हो किया जा रहा है।

Guidelines laid down for holding of Enquiries on Complaints

8506. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vigilance Machinery of Ministries have been given discretionary power to order enquiries on receipt of pseudonymous complaints and whether any guidelines have been laid down to prevent abuse of this power by vested interests and mala-fide discrimination while ordering departmental enquiry in one case and C.B.I. enquiry in another case; and

(b) if so, what are the guidelines laid down for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b): The existing instructions on the subject are to the effect that no action is to be taken on any anonymous or pseudonymous complaint.

गांधी हरिजन उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, ब्रह्मपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-53 में अग्निकाण्ड

8507. श्री भगत राम: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गांधी हरिजन उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल, ब्रह्मपुरी शाहदरा, दिल्ली-53 में मई 1978 में अग्निकाण्ड और मारपीट की घटना के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) पुलिस के विहद कुछ प्रतिकूल निष्कर्ष थे। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और पुलिस आयुक्त से, जांच रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अलग-अलग अधिकारियों के उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करने पर गौर करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

Setting up of District Industries Centres in Tripura

8508. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for setting up district industries centres in Tripura has been submitted by Tripura Government for inclusion in that State's Five Year Plan 1978-83;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir. The Government of Tripura had submitted a proposal in July, 1978 for setting up of three District Industries Centres in Tripura North, Tripura South and Tripura West to cover the entire State. The Government of India sanctioned the three District Industries Centres in the areas mentioned above, in July, 1978 itself.

Price Support to Jute Growers

8509. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to give price support to jute growers of India; and

(b) if the answer is in affirmative, whether Government are aware that the jute growers of West Bengal and Assam have faced financial crisis due to the fifty days long jute mill strike in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b): Every Year Government announces Statutory Minimum Prices of raw jute on the recommendations of the (Agricultural Prices Commission.

Government has not received any reports about the prices of raw jute having fallen below the Statutory Minimum levels even during the recent strike in jute industry in West Bengal and Assam. The Jute strike came at a period when the bulk of the crop had already left the hands of small growers.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के उत्पादों की कीमतों में वृद्धि

8510. श्री राम त्रिलास पासबाबु: श्री राम सागर :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स ने गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान अपने उत्पादों की कीमतों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की और कितनी वृद्धि का तथा उन उत्पादों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उक्त निगम ने गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वार्षिक कुल कितना प्रशासनिक व्यय किया ; और

(ग) क्या इन व्यय में विभिन्न अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये विदेशों के दौरो और अन्य सुविधाओं पर अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से खर्च का गई राशि भी शामिल है और यदि हाँ, तो वह राशि कितनी है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठा की जा रही है तथा भभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Progress of Industrialisation in States

8511. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress so far made in industrialisation in each State after the declaration of new industrial policy in December 1977;

(b) the area of population covered under the industrialisation in each state since then; and

(c) what is the programme for industrialisation of each state during the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDEBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A total number of 440 Letters of Intent and 348 Industrial Licences were issued during the year 1978 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Similarly during January-March, 1979, 97 Letters of Intent and 78 Industrial Licences were issued. State-wise details of these Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences are given in the attached statement-I.

446 Schemes during 1978 and 229 Schemes during the first quarter of 1979 were registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development. State-wise details of the re-

gistration cases are given in the attached statement-II.

During the year 1978, 31,512 new Small Scale Units were registered with the State Directorate of Industries. The State-wise break-up may be seen in the attached Statement-III.

In the Khadi and Village Industries Sector, the production went up from Rs. 257.42 Crores during 1977-78 to Rs. 289.96 crores during 1978-79.

(b) It is difficult to specify the areas and population in each State effected by industrialisation and otherwise.

(c) The programme of industrialisation of each State for the year 1979-80 will be reflected in the Annual Plans of the States for that year, which are in the process of finalisation by the Planning Commission.

Statement—I

Statement showing State-wise Break-up of Letters of Intent (II) & Industrial Licences (II) issued during 1978 and 1979

State	1978		1979 (Upto March)	
	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
1. Andhra Pradesh	29	17	5	4
2. Andaman & Nicobar	1	1	..	..
3. Assam	4	1	..	..
4. Bihar	9	12	1	1
5. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	1	..	..
6. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..
7. Delhi	4	6	..	..
8. Goa, Daman & Diu	3	2	..	..
9. Gujarat	70	46	21	8
10. Haryana	20	13	5	6
11. Himachal Pradesh	9	4	3	..
12. Jammu & Kashmir	5	2	..	1
13. Karnataka	15	26	5	7

State	1978		1979 (Upto March)	
	Letters of Intent	Indvs-trial Licences	Letters of Intent	Indus-trial Licence
14. Kerala	13	7	1	2
15. Madhya Pradesh	24	8	8	1
16. Maharashtra	90	101	20	22
17. Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..	..
18. Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	..	..
19. Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..	..
20. Orissa	9	2	1	2
21. Pondicherry	1	..	..	..
22. Punjab	15	9	4	3
23. Rajasthan	26	10	4	2
24. Tamil Nadu	27	28	8	6 ₄
25. Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..
26. Uttar Pradesh	33	26	7	—
27. West Bengal	31	23	4	8
28. State not indicated	2	3	..	1
TOTAL	440	348	97	78

Statement—II

No. of schemes registered with DGT D during 1978 and 1979 (upto 31-3-79)—Statewise

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of schemes registered in	
		1978	1979 (Upto 31-3-79)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	21
2.	Assam . . . . .	..	..
3.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..
4.	Bihar	15	3
5.	Delhi	4	..
6.	Gujarat	68	32
7.	Goa, Diu & Daman	3	..
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	5
9.	Haryana	32	15
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	2

1	2	3	4
11. Kerala		5	..
12. Karnataka		18	14
13. Maharashtra		86	36
14. Madhya Pradesh		23	17
15. Tamil Nadu		29	18
16. Orissa		8	2
17. Punjab		28	17
18. Rajasthan		22	15
19. Uttar Pradesh		33	15
20. Pondicherry		1	..
21. Chandigarh		2	..
22. West Bengal		33	17
	TOTAL	446	229

Statement—III

Statement showing the number of new Small Scale Units registered with State directorate of industries during 1978.

1. Andhra Pradesh	3271	15. Orissa	239
2. Assam	150	16. Punjab	2874
3. Bihar	188	17. Rajasthan	2246
4. Gujarat	2291	18. Sikkim	8
5. Harvna	1620	19. Tamilnadu	3621
6. Himachal Pradesh	31	20. Tripura	N.A.
7. Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	21. Uttar Pradesh	3216
8. Karnataka	1293	22. West Bengal	5635
9. Kerala	525	23. Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.
10. Madhya Pradesh	2285	24. Chandigarh	72
11. Maharashtra	1194	25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3
12. Manipur	127	26. Delhi	390
13. Meghalaya	16	27. Goa, Daman & Diu	103
14. Nagaland	N.A.	28. Mizoram	7
		29. Pondicherry	107
		30. Andaman	N.A.
		TOTAL	91512

N.A.—Not available.

**Production of 'Activated Carbon' from
Cashewnut Shells**

8512. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 1,00,000 tonnes of cashew nut shells are used as fuel at present in the country;

(b) whether the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has successfully evolved a process to produce 'Activated Carbon' an expensive item, from cashew-nut shells; and

(c) whether the Government have any plans to make available this technology to industry so as to make the cashew crop more remunerative and help increase production of activated carbon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No authentic information is available.

(b) and (c). The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has only carried out some laboratory scale experiments on making decolourising grade activated carbon from cashew-nut shell. Further work on large scale is needed before the technical and economic viability of the process can be established.

**Liquidation of Private Cement Factory
at Dadri**

8513. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT:
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had under consideration liquidation of the private cement factory at Dadri (Haryana); and

(b) if so, reasons for the same with alternative proposals, if any, to give employment to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have decided, after a review of the unsatisfactory financial position of the Company and the impracticability of taking it over, that the Cement Controller should move the Court under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act for winding up of the Company for non-payment of Cement Regulation dues. The Cement Controller has been requested to take appropriate follow up action. The Government of Haryana is being requested to assist in the rehabilitation of the affected workers through alternative employment.

**Discussion on State Plans in State
Legislatures**

8514. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have asked to the Central Government that the proposals for state plans are to be discussed in the State Assembly before they are submitted to the Planning Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the state plans are finalized and approved by the Planning Commission and then discussed on the floor of the Legislative Assembly before their execution; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) are in negative, in what manner the representatives of the State Legislatures are involved in plan processing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The State Plans are included in the State Budgets and discussed in the Legislative Assemblies.

(c) The views expressed by the State Legislators on the floor of the House as well as outside are kept in view by the State Governments while preparing their Plans.

Rural Orientation to Annual Plans

8515. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHAR MURTHY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Ministry has sent a communication to all the States and Union Territories urging them to give a rural orientation to the annual plan 1979-80;

(b) if so, what are the main points of guidelines issued;

(c) how many State Governments have responded to the communication; and

(d) whether Government have received the report of assessment of the annual plan for 1978-79 the first year of the rolling plan for 1978-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b). Planning Commission in their communication issued to States/Union Territories in October 1978 had indicated that the objectives, strategy and inter-sectoral priorities of the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 having been broadly approved by the National Development Council, it was not necessary to issue separate detailed guidelines for the preparation of States/U.Ts. Annual Plans 1979-80. It was, however, emphasized that sectoral outlays and physical targets should be consistent with the five year projections laid down in the Draft Plan. In respect of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme, it was suggested that adequate outlays be provided for Elementary Education, Rural Health, Rural Water Supply, Rural Roads etc. in the 1979-80 Plan so as to reach the Plan targets, for 1978-83. The States and Union Territories were also advised to devise programmes of intensification of rural development in selected blocks with a view to attaining near full-employment conditions in these blocks as early as possible.

(c) Draft proposals for 1979-80 have been submitted by all the States.

(d) As the financial year, 1978-79 has just closed, actual Plan expenditure and achievements in physical terms in key sectors of the economy during 1978-79 has not yet become available.

Air lifting of Nuclear Fuel for Tarapur

8516. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHAR MURTHY:
SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had requested the U.S. Government to airlift the nuclear fuel for the use of Tarapur Atomic Power Station in view of the urgent need of the same;

(b) whether it was pointed out to the Government of United States that they were responsible for delay in taking the decision for supply of nuclear fuel and so they should airlift the same, if so, what was their reaction; and

(c) whether the fuel has already reached India, if not, when the same is likely to reach?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The decision to airlift the nuclear fuel for the use of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station was taken by the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

करावान नीति का साबुन के मूल्यों पर प्रभाव

8517. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई करावान नीति का साबुन की कीमतों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण उद्योगों के माध्यम से साबुन का आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकेगी ; और

(ग) कितने प्रतिशत लोग नहाने के साबुन का उपयोग करते हैं और वे किस आय वर्ग के हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) कर नीति के परिणामस्वरूप साबुन के मूल्यों में आनुपातिक वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) ग्रामीण उद्योगों के माध्यम से कपड़े धोने के साबुन का अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) इस प्रकार की जानकारी सरकार नहीं रखती है ।

राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगमों में लगाया गया धन

8513. श्री राम त्रिलास पासवान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रत्येक राज्य में राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगमों में कुल कितना धन लगाया गया है ;

(ख) ऐसे एककों की संख्या क्या है और गत पांच वर्षों में निगमों ने प्रत्येक एकक को कितना ऋण दिया है और ऋण की बकाया राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में निगमों पर कितना प्रशासनिक व्यय हुआ है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम में सीधे ही कोई निवेश नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) ये विषय संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की संवीक्षा के अन्तर्गत आते हैं ।

Supply of Cement for Processing Industries in Maharashtra

8519. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of cement for processing industries in Maharashtra State has been one third of their requirements during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for short supply and the steps being proposed to be taken up to meet the requirements of cement for processing industries in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government of India have advised all State Governments that the demand of cement processing units, who use cement as raw material, should be met in full. On the basis of the recommendations of the Government of Maharashtra, a quantity of 37,000 tonnes has been released during the six month period October, 1978 to March, 1979 in favour of processing industries under the small scale sector in Maharashtra. In so far as supply of cement to processing units under medium and large scale sector is concerned, the requirements are met by the Regional Cement Controllers concerned direct from the bulk allocation

placed at their disposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Guidelines for Imports to be Financed under Technical Development Fund

8520. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any guidelines for the imports to be financed under the Technical Development Fund;

(b) whether any cases were considered by Government during the period March 1977 to December 1978; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Number and value of applications approved under the Technical Development Fund Scheme for import of CG/Technical know-how and Drawings & Designs/Technical Consultancy/Technical Collaboration during March 1977--December 1978

Industry Groups	No. of cases Regd.	Appd.	Rejected/Cancelled	Value of approval (Rs. lakhs)
Textile Machinery	27	24	3	161.89
Machine Tools	9	9	..	59.91
Tractors	5	4	1	47.40
Commercial vehicles	10	9	1	123.87
Foundry	8	5	3	23.32
Forgings	6	6	..	56.99
Ind. Machinery	25	25	..	219.22
Automotive Sector	23	22	1	288.67
Electricals	26	20	6	133.64
Electronics	3	3	..	14.96
Iron & Steel	15	12	3	82.37
Textiles	37	30	7	333.81
Chemicals/Drugs/ Pharmaceuticals	9	6	3	48.45
Other Industries	67	49	18	533.84
TOTAL	270	224	46	2128.34

Total Value of approvals sanctioned for:

(1) Imports of Capital Goods	1849.20
(2) Technical know-how Documentation/Drawings & Designs	147.11
(3) Technical Collaboration	107.52
(4) Technical Consultancy	24.51
TOTAL	2128.34

गैर हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

8521. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार, राजभाषा के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिए विभिन्न गैर-हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है और प्रत्येक राज्य ने इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति की है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस संबंध में किये जा रहे काम का कोई मूल्यांकन करती है और यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, केन्द्रीय सरकार गैर-हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं देती है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रूई का उत्पादन और निर्यात

8522. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जो रूई का उत्पादन करते हैं; और

(ख) प्रति वर्ष विदेशों को कितनी मात्रा में रूई का निर्यात किया जाता है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होती है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरेश्वरी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) देश में

कपास का उत्पादन करने वाले राज्यों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं :-

- (1) आंध्र प्रदेश
- (2) गुजरात
- (3) हरियाणा
- (4) कर्नाटक
- (5) मध्य प्रदेश
- (6) महाराष्ट्र
- (7) पंजाब
- (8) राजस्थान
- (9) तमिलनाडु

(ख) वर्ष में कपास का निर्यात करने की अनुमति देने के द्वारे में निर्णय खपत की आवश्यकताओं के साथ-साथ अनुमानित देशों उपलब्धता को देखते हुए तथा कपास उत्पादकों के हितों को भी ध्यान में रखकर लिया जाता है । कपास के चालू मौसम में, सरकार ने स्टेपल कपास को 3.50 लाख गांठें तथा बंगाल देशों कपास की 0.90 लाख गांठें निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी है । निर्यात अब भी किया जा रह है तथा अर्जित होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की कुल राशि का पता निर्यात पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात् ही लगेगा ।

Planning of Atomic Power Stations

8523. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen a report in the 'Economic Times' of April 1, 1979 that the International Energy Agency has found coal power stations cheaper than nuclear ones;

(b) if so, whether further planning of atomic power stations would be influenced by these findings; and

(c) whether a cost of study nuclear power as against coal power in

Indian conditions will be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Detailed examination of the contents of the International Energy Agency report referred to in the question will be possible only after the report is published.

(c) The generation cost from nuclear stations vis-a-vis coal fired power stations as relevant to our country is continuously reviewed by Government.

Impact of Fifth Plan on per capita consumption

8524. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 50,000 crores has made practically no impact on the per capita average real consumption in this country;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) the main reasons for the same; and

(d) whether in this regard his attention has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Economic Times', dated 26th March, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (d). The final Fifth Five Year Plan provided for an outlay of Rs. 39,287 crores in the Public Sector and an investment of Rs. 47,048 crores in the private sector. The Fifth Five Year Plan was terminated one year before its scheduled span so as to launch a new development strategy from 1978-79 onwards. Information available is inadequate

for estimating private sector investment during the four years of the Plan. But on the basis of first three years' actuals and the anticipated expenditure in 1977-78 the outlay in the public sector is estimated at Rs. 28,991 crores.

Per capita private final consumption expenditure at 1970-71 prices rose from Rs. 527 in 1974-75 to Rs. 538 in 1975-76. It declined to Rs. 527 in the following year before picking up to Rs. 552 in 1977-78. Such fluctuations in per capita income have been recorded in the past and occur mainly on account of fluctuations originating in the agricultural and allied sectors.

Licence to M/s. Kesoram Industries for setting up of Cement Factory in Kota

8525. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the licence to M/s. Kesoram Industries for the setting up a cement factory in Kota district of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the likely cost of the project, the estimated annual production and the likely date by which the project would be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Messrs. Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd. was issued a letter of intent for establishment of a new cement plant for an annual capacity of 3.0 lakh tonnes at Patan, District Sikar, Rajasthan on 6-3-1974. Subsequently, the name was changed to M/s. Mangalam Cement Ltd. and the capacity and location were revised from 30.0 lakh tonnes per annum to 4.0 lakh tonnes per annum and from Patna in District Sikar to Morak in District Kota in Rajasthan respectively. The Industrial Licence was issued to them on 28-2-78. The likely cost of their project is Rs. 24.00 crores. The project is expected to be implemented during 1980-81.

टाटा उद्योगों की सहायता और उक्त स्थान

8526. श्री दत्तुमुञ्ज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में टाटा बन्धुओं के उद्योग कार्यरत हैं, और यदि हाँ तो उनकी संख्या क्या है तथा वे कहाँ स्थित हैं और उनमें क्या निर्माण होता है;

(ख) उनमें भारत सरकार की कितनी पूंजी लगी है; और

(ग) इस समय इन उद्योगों पर कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा क्या इस संबंध में पूरा ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बा प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जानकारी एकरत की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग). आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के बैंकिंग प्रभाग के अनुसार टाटा घराने को कोई भी सरकारी ऋण मंजूर नहीं किया गया है। जहाँ तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों का संबंध है, बैंकों के बीच प्रचलित परम्परागत व्यवहार और सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों पर लागू कानूनों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार ऐसी जानकारी बताई नहीं जा सकती है।

Research Work in Electronics

8527. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the research works being conducted and achievements during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Electronics is one of the most R&D-intensive areas of industry in the country today with the ratio of R&D expenditure to the output of the industry running at around 7 per cent. This R & D effort is spread among number of Government scientific agencies, public sector companies, private companies, and higher educational institute, e.g. the Defence R & D organisation, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), the Vikram Sarabhai space Centre (VSSC) and the Space Applications Centre (SAC), the Telecommunications Research Centre (TRC), Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), and Universities and Indian Institute of Technology (IITs). However, as the nodal agency for electronics, the Electronics Commission finances and promotes a number of projects in key areas. This R&D effort, which is currently running at around 15 per cent of the total national R&D expenditure on electronics, is done through the Technology Development Council (TDC) and the National Radar Council (NRC) of the Electronics Commission and their respective Technical Working Groups. The main thrust of the R&D effort of the Commission has been to identify and finance specific end-oriented projects with relatively short gestation periods and which can make significant impact equipment and services in the near future. Some of these have already made a significant impact on the electronics base in the country in terms of diversifying the product range, modernisation of techniques used for electronics development and production capability to handle high technology project interdisciplinary nature, capability take-up newer scientific investigations identified for future needs of the country, ensuring the availability of the kind of manpower for different areas of electronics and leading to the introduction of appropriate electronic

instrumentation and control systems for enhancing the productivity of various sectors of industries. Some examples of the R & D supported by the Electronics Commission and the achievements which have resulted from it are:

Six major R & D projects on the development of complex electronics systems in the area of Radars and Aeronavigational Aids initiated during the last three years and on which a total financial outlay of Rs. 2.8 crores have been committed, are to result in about Rs. 32 crores worth of industrial production over the next 4-5 years.

One of the earliest projects promoted and financed by the Commission was the collaborative one between the public sector corporation M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) at Hyderabad and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), at Bombay. This covered the development of the hardware and system software for the TDC-316 computer and the special applications software for using these computers for Data Handling Systems for the nation's Air Defence on the one hand and for scientific and real time applications in industry on the other. They have involved financing by the Commission of Rs. 6 crores over 1971-78, and have resulted not only in ensuring security in a key area of national defence, but in actual commercial production of defence data handling systems worth Rs. 8 crore already committed over the next 4-5 years, apart from the 40 TDC-316 computers valued at about Rs. 8 crores sold by ECIL to a wide range of users mostly in the civilian sector up till the end of 1978-79, thus bringing the total output to about Rs. 16 crores.

Another example in a very different area relates to Electronic Ground Water Well Logging Equipment, where as a result of an R&D project, worth

about Rs. 18 lakhs promoted and financed by the Electronics Commission at the Institute of Petroleum Exploration of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) in January 1978, such a logging equipment has been successfully developed and field tested in April, 1979. Based on transfer of technology to commercial production to be completed by the end of 1979, some 100 units of such equipment involving a money value of about Rs. 7 crores will be produced over the next 4-5 years.

Foreign Collaboration regarding Industrial Products

8523. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the 14 industrial products allowed foreign collaboration with a view to containing the growth of monopolistic trend in certain sectors of the economy;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with its performance; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Government's policy to regulate and control monopolistic tendencies has been dealt with in the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on 23.12.1977 in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19. In particular the Policy Statement has mentioned that in licensing other activities of large scale industry, particularly of units belonging to large houses, Government would pay due regard to the existing share of these units in the total domestic production of these items. It will be the policy of Government to ensure that no unit or business group acquired a dominant or monopolistic position in the market. The

present industrial activities of the 'Large Houses' will be scrutinised so that unfair practices arising out of manufacturing inter-linkages are avoided.

Government's policy regarding foreign collaboration is selective and in conformity with national priorities. It has been elaborated in paras 22 to 26 of the Statement on Industrial Policy presented to Parliament on 23.12.1977. Government have also issued a Press Note on 28th December, 1978, wherein an illustrative list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical is considered necessary has been given. A copy of the Press Note is available in Parliament Library. It has been emphasised in the Press Note that Government would consider import of technology even in these fields *inter-alia*, if indigenous technology for these items is too closely held and is not available for use by the entrepreneurs on competitive terms. Consistent with the above policy, Government have allowed recently collaboration in important industries such as Fuel Injection, Shock Absorbers, Tyre Valves, Needle Roller Bearings, Industrial/Domestic Sewing Needles, Relay, Power Driven Hand Tools, Fibre Glass, Carbon Black, Acetylene Black, Carbon Block Graphite Electrodes. These industrial units have yet to stabilise their production.

Supply of Clinker to Cement Grinding Units in Punjab, Haryana and Bihar

8529. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to supply clinker from unexploited limestone reserves in Himachal Pradesh for 2 new cement grinding units in Punjab and Haryana and more industries in the small sector in Bihar as appeared in the "Tribune" of 21st March, 1979;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the reasons for which clinker from unexploited lime-stone reserves are not being utilised in Himachal Pradesh itself and what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of Himachal Pradesh has a proposal under consideration made by the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a cement clinker plant in Himachal Pradesh based on limestone deposits found at Chamba and for locating the cement grinding plant of Sahpur Kandi, Punjab.

31 Districts Industries Centres have been approved for being set up in Bihar to promote small scale and cottage industries.

(c) A number of schemes have been approved for setting up cement plants within Himachal Pradesh utilising local limestone deposits. The Cement Corporation of India has set up a cement plant with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes at Rajban. Letters of Intent have been issued, one in favour of the Himachal Pradesh Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a cement plant with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes at Sanloti and another in favour of the Associated Cement Companies for a cement plant with a capacity of 5.60 lakh tonnes at Gagai. Further two mini cement plants, one with a capacity of 9,000 tonnes at Dharampur and the other with a capacity of 50,00,000 tonnes at Behli have also been approved.

Chandigarh Rent Control Bill

8530. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2386 on

the 7th March, 1979 regarding Chandigarh Rent Control Bill and state:

(a) whether the views of Chandigarh Administration in regard to certain provisions of the Chandigarh Rent Control Bill in the light of the representations made by the Building Owners Association, Chandigarh have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and c). Do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में गरीबी के स्तर से निचले स्तर पर जीवन बिताने वाले लोगों के लिए योजनाएं

8531. श्री दल्पत सिंह परस्ते : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में गरीबी के स्तर से निचले स्तर पर रहे व्यक्तियों का जीवन स्तर बढ़ाने की योजनाओं के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कज्जुर रहमान) : मध्य प्रदेश की 1978-83 की पंच वर्षीय योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Number of Sophisticated Camera Factories

8532. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many sophisticated camera factories are there in our country;

(b) are the cameras manufactured in them as good as the ones manufactured by other countries;

(c) how many cameras are produced every year in each factory here;

(d) what are the prices of each camera; and

(e) do we, export these cameras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There is only one unit namely National Instruments Limited, Calcutta (A Public Sector Unit), which is manufacturing sophisticated cameras which are as good as the ones manufactured by other countries.

(c) The registered capacity of this unit is 3,000 Nos. per annum of 35 mm. SLR cameras.

(d) Rs. 4,000/- each.

(e) No, Sir.

Destruction of Forest for starting Industries

8533. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the new big factories which come up, a large forest is cleared thereby and a great deal of forest is destroyed;

(b) whether there is no other way to start big factories without destroying forest;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Maharashtra only 21 per cent of the forest is left when it should have been 33 per cent as per rules; and

(d) whether Government propose to see to it that Forestry is not destroyed just to bring up industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There are reports to the effect that occasionally forest areas are cleared for setting up industries. However, this is restored to only when it is inescapable on techno-economic considerations.

(c) In the State of Maharashtra the area under forest is 21.7 per cent of the total geographical area of the State, as against the 33 per cent laid down under the National Forest Policy of 1952.

(d) The Central Government have already issued guidelines to the State Governments to scrutinise every case involving deforestation very critically and to resort to it only when inescapable.

As a matter of policy the recommendations of the State Governments in regard to location of industries are duly taken into consideration before Industrial Licences under the I (D & R) Act for the establishment of new industries are issued.

SHORT SUPPLY OF 'SONA' WATCH

8534. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sona Watch of H.M.T. is in short supply; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the short supply of that watch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Sona Watch of H.M.T. like several other models of HMT watches are preferred because of their quality and performance. There is a growing demand for H.M.T. watches and steps have been taken to progressively augment their manufacture to bridge demand gaps. The production and supply of SONA Watches has also been steadily increased as under:

176-77	1,14,615 watches
1977-78	1,13,508 watches
1978-79	1,26,414 watches
1979-80	1,35,000 watches
(Target)	

Products manufactured by Weston Electronics

8535. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of T.V. sets, Tape Recorders and Tape Recorder-cum-Transistors' sets manufactured by the Weston Electronics, Ltd. during the year 1978;

(b) whether the company also exports its sets to foreign countries;

(c) if so, the total number of sets exported during the year 1978; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the company during the year 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) (i) TV receivers: 40,615 numbers.

(ii) Tape Recorders Two-in-one: 45,617 numbers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) TV receivers: Nil

(ii) Tape Recorders/Two-in-one: 33,900 numbers.

(d) Rs. 1.67 crores.

Servicing facilities for H.M.T. Watches in Delhi

8536. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate servicing facilities for HMT watches are not available in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industries Registered for giving benefit to the Tribal Unemployed People

8537. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many small scale industries have so far been registered to give benefit to the tribal unemployed people;

(b) what amount has so far been financed by the various Government agencies to the tribal entrepreneurs for small scale industry;

(c) whether there is any reservation or priority in the registration or financing for the tribal people in setting up small scale and cottage industries; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The District Industries Centres Scheme was launched in May, 1978 to provide a focal point at the district level for promotion of small, village and cottage industries and to provide all services and support to the small and decentralised industries sector under a single roof at pre-investment, investment and post investment stages. From the physical progress report furnished by the States/UTs in respect of 164 District Industries Centres, it has been observed that 37,739 new small scale units have been granted provisional or permanent registration. The amount of financial assistance provided by the financial institutions stands at Rs. 47,20 crores. A cash subsidy amounting to Rs. 8.35 crores and Seed/Margin money assistance of Rs. 1.46 crores has also been provided in the reporting 164 District Industries

Centres. However, separate figures in respect of tribal entrepreneurs are not available.

(c) The State/Union Territory Governments had been advised by the office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries that in the matter of disbursement of loan assistance, entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be accorded preference and priority.

(d) Does not arise?

Hoisting of Flags by Ex-Rajas and Maharajas

8538. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn that erstwhile Maharajas have left their titles but they are still hoisting their flags on their buildings in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the Ex-Rajas and Maharajas who are still hoisting their flags; and

(c) whether they have been permitted by the Government and if not, whether Government propose to issue orders to prohibit them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). According to available information the former rulers of Jaipur, Tripura, Jawahar and Sawantwadi have been hoisting flags of their former princely families on their buildings. According to the State Governments concerned no permission has been granted to the former rulers to fly these flags. The position is

that the former rulers are not debarred from exercising such rights as are available to ordinary citizens. However, the right of flying flags by them as a matter of privilege has ceased to exist on the commencement of the Constitution (26th Amendment), Act, 1971 on 28th December, 1971.

Number of Sick Units in Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Bombay

8539. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 205 on the 21st February, 1979 and state:

(a) the number of sick units in small scale and cottage industries sectors in Greater Bombay, Thane and Pune and Nagpur as on 30th June, 1978 including the reports of the four nationalised banks whose reports were not received as on 21st February, 1979;

(b) whether as per scheme formulated for rehabilitation of such sick units, any financial assistance has been extended, any concessions given by the financial institutions and Government Departments including State Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if no substantial response comes forth by these institutions and departments inspite of the advice by Government, the reasons thereof and the remedies thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to the report received from the Government of Maharashtra, the number of sick units in small scale and cottage industries sectors in Greater Bombay, Thane and Pune and Nagpur including the reports of the four nationalised banks whose reports were not received earlier as on 21-2-1979 is as follows as on 31-12-1978:

1. Greater Bombay	672
2. Thane	152

3. Pune 275

4. Nagpur 93

(b) and (c). Schemes for the rehabilitation of the sick units have been formulated by the bank/financial institutions. The broad details of the scheme are as under:

(1) The banks and financial institutions will identify sick units in the State. They will create Sick Unit Cells in their Head Offices to formulate nursing programmes for the viable sick units;

(2) Concessions as under should be granted;

(a) The banks and financial institutions should separate out clean over-drawings due to accumulated losses and interest and convert these into a clean medium term loan.

(b) Banks should enhance the working capital limit and reduce the margin money.

(c) The Banks/Maharashtra State Financial Corporation should examine the grant concession in rate of interest until the sick unit becomes well again.

The banks have already undertaken nursing programmes of 719 sick units in the State. The Sick Units Cell of the Directorate of Industries acts as liaison agency between the sick units and the financial institutions on the one hand and the sick units and Government Departments on the other.

(d) In view of (b) and (c) does not arise.

मांडला, मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना

! 8540. श्री इयामलाल शुक्ल :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृप.
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दे के ऐसे आदिवासी और पिछड़े जिलों, जहाँ कोई उद्योग नहीं है, में लघु, कुटीर तथा

अन्य उद्योग स्थापित करी के लिए प्राथमिकता दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े जिले मांडला में किन-किन तथा कितने लघु-कुटीर और अन्य उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए प्राथमिकता दी गई है ;

(ग) कितने और किन-किन लघु-कुटीर तथा अन्य उद्योगों की प्राथमिकता दी गई है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और 1979 के अन्त तक कितने लघु, कुटीर और अन्य उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र : (श्री जगदम्बर प्रसाद पांडव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् समिति के निर्णयों के अनुसरण में, योजना आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के 37 जिले, सर्वाधिक ऋण देने वाले अखिल भारतीय संस्थानों से रियायती वित्त सुविधाएं पाने के प्रयोजन के लिए औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए घोषित किये हैं । मण्डला जिला इस योजना में शामिल है । यह जिला राज्य सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई आदिवासी उप-योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भी शामिल है । इस जिले में स्थापित औद्योगिक एकक निम्नलिखित प्रोत्साहन पाने के पात्र हैं

(1) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की रियायती पुनर्वित्त योजना ?

(2) आयकर में कटौती ।

(3) तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श सेवा ।

(4) देश में अन्यथा प्रतिबन्धित वस्तुओं के लिए नये एककों का पंजीकरण व विद्यमान एककों का विस्तार ।

(5) ब्याज राजसहायता ।

(6) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा रियायती शर्तों पर मशीनों का संभरण ।

लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास केन्द्र बिन्दु को बड़े नगरों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों व छोटे शहरों में स्थानान्तरित करने की दृष्टि से लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों की सभी आवश्यकताओं को एक ही स्थान पर पूरा करने के लिए देशभर में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं । मण्डला इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आता है ।

मण्डला जिले में 1978 की अवधि (दिसम्बर, 1978 तक) में 318 उद्यमियों का पता लगाया गया है । उद्यमियों के लाभ के लिए 3279 परियोजना विवरण (प्रोजेक्ट प्रोफाइल्स) तैयार किये गये हैं । इस अवधि में 104 नये उपक्रम स्थापित किये गये हैं जिनमें 27 उपक्रमों को 4 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है ।

मण्डला जिला उद्योग केन्द्र नं 1979-80 के वास्तविक लक्ष्य तैयार किये हैं जिनमें 200 नये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना भी शामिल है । 23 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है । इन नये औद्योगिक उपक्रमों द्वारा 46 लाख रुपये के सकल मूल्य का उत्पादन किये जाने की आशा है तथा वे औद्योगिक उपक्रम लगभग 400 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करेंगे ।

Gandhian approach for Rural Development

8541. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more Members of the Planning Commission have been publicly advocating a Gandhian approach and outlook for the formulation and implementation of the Government's rural development strategy;

(b) if so, broad details thereof; and

(c) how are the Planning Commission devising ways and means towards the said goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) to (c). The formulation of the Plan does not have any particular ideological basis. It is generally based on a national consensus and has the approval of the National Development Council. Members of the Planning Commission may express their personal views about the need for a particular approach. However, the priorities and policies of the draft Plan, in their emphasis on rural development, decentralised production and the need to improve the conditions of life of the poor, do reflect some of the major concerns of Mahatma Gandhi.

Name of Paper Mills and their Production

8542. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paper and pulp units in the country with the capacity and actual production during the last three years; year-wise and unit-wise; and

(b) the number of licences/letter of intent is to set up new units with location and the approximate date when these units will come up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Proposal sent by Rajasthan Handloom Project Board for installation of a Processing Plant

8543. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for installation of a processing plant has been sent to the Central Government by the Rajasthan Handloom Project Board with a view to improving the quality and sale worthiness of the handloom cloth; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal will be approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Restriction on Foreigners' Entry to Certain Areas

8544. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain regions and areas in the country where the foreign nationals are not permitted any entry;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether any violations by foreigners of such restrictions were reported to and duly dealt with by Government in the years 1975 to 1978; and

(d) if so, broad details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) and (b). Foreigners are required to obtain special permits for entry into certain areas which are:—

1. Assam
2. Meghalaya
3. Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur districts of West Bengal
4. Tripura
5. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
6. Manipur
7. Nagaland
8. Arunachal Pradesh
9. Mizoram
10. Border areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
11. Sikkim
12. Lakshadweep.

(c) and (d). Some violations of the restrictions during the period 1975 to 1978 have come to notice. In such cases, action has been taken under the relevant law against the offenders.

Applications of Tata Birla for setting up Industries

8545. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some applications lying pending with Government belonging to the Birla and Tata industrial houses for setting up industries; and

(b) if so, the details of the industries and the locations where the industries are proposed to be set up (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 10 applications from the Birla Group of Companies and 3 applications from the Tata Group of Companies registered under the MRTP Act, 1969, for grant of industrial licences under the

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are pending for consideration with Government.

The items of manufacture in respect of applications received from Birla Group Companies relate to Cement, Polyester fibre, Wiper motor, electrical motors, self-starter, horn ring Sulphuric Acid, man-made and natural fibre, Cotton yarn etc. Locations indicated by the applicant Companies are in Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Punjab. The Tata Group's 3 applications are for the manufacture of forged/rolled alloy steel bearing rings, Craft liner corrugating medium poster and tissue paper and Synthetic detergents. The locations proposed are in Bihar, Maharashtra and Kerala.

केन्द्रों परवार के कारखानों में उपयोग के लिए प्रयत्नों का सूक्षण

8546. श्री क. लक्ष्मणदेवराज जैना: क्या सूक्ष्म सूत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी कारखानों में उपयोग किये जा रहे सभी प्रयत्नों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में मुद्रित करने का सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उन मंत्रालयों/विभाग/कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने इस निर्णय का अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल यादव): (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) इस संबंध में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों तथा कारखानों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

हिन्दी मलाहकार समितियों का गठन

8547. श्री कृष्णलाल हेमराज जैन : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन-किन विभागों/कार्यालयों में हिन्दी मलाहकार समिति गठन की गई है ?

यह संसद में राज्य मंत्री श्री (धनिक लाल मण्डल) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के निम्नलिखित 20 मंत्रालयों/विभागों में हिन्दी मलाहकार समितियाँ गठन की गई हैं :—

1. रेल मंत्रालय; 2. नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय; 3. वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय;
4. उद्योग मंत्रालय; 5. वित्त मंत्रालय;
6. विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय;
7. इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय; 8. गृह मंत्रालय; 9. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय; 10. निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय;
11. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय; 12. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय; 13. विदेश मंत्रालय*;
14. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय;
15. शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय;
16. कृषि और मिर्चाई मंत्रालय; 17. श्रम मंत्रालय; 18. डाक-तार विभाग;
19. रक्षा मंत्रालय; और 20. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय ।

*विदेश मंत्रालय में, केन्द्रीय समिति की उपसमिति, हिन्दी मलाहकार समिति के समान काम करती है ।

Pension to Freedom Fighters

8548. PROF SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for INA men and officers recruited from civilians remained largely unsettled;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether Government assured reconstitution of INA Pension Advisory Committee; and

(d) if so, the reasons for its delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b). Out of 13,849 applications received from ex-INA men recruited from civilians, pension has been sanctioned in 2,060 cases, 8773 cases have been rejected and 3,016 applications could not be finalised for want of necessary documentary evidence in support of claims of suffering from the applicants.

(c) and (d). No decision has been taken on the reconstitution of the INA Committee. Disposal of cases of ex-civilian INA personnel was, however, being done with the help and advice of a senior Government official who was also a senior officer of the INA. With his recent retirement efforts are being made to secure his full time services in honorary capacity for this work.

Sick Unit of Messrs Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.

8549. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sick unit of Messrs Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. was combined with Hooghly Docking & Engineering Company Ltd.;

(b) whether such amalgamation has created serious problem for both;

(c) whether demands have been made for separating Hooghly Docking and Engineering and Co., for making it economically viable; and

(d) if so, steps proposed by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the time of take-over by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation

of India Limited (IRCI), the amalgamation was considered necessary in order to ensure better utilisation of facilities on a complementary basis.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) IRCI have submitted a long term recovery development plan for the company, which includes a number of proposals for modernisation, rationalisation and restructuring. Government have not taken decision on these proposals. The company continues to be under the management of the IRCI and assistance continues to be provided for maintaining the operational of the company.

Closure of Jay Engineering of Calcutta

8550. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jay Engineering of Calcutta producing Usha Fans had suffered long closure;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the loss suffered by the factory and workers, separately during the period of closure following a strike by the workers;

(d) the period of closure of the factory and the terms and conditions of its re-opening; and

(e) the number of workers employed directly and indirectly by Jay Engineering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The management of Jay Engineering of Calcutta producing Usha Fans declared lock out on 6th June, 1978. Though the lock out was lifted on 19-1-1979, the work in the factory was resumed from 1st March, 1979 following agreement with the Unions.

(c) The loss of production suffered by the factory is to the tune of Rs. 128

lakhs per month and the loss of wages by workers is Rs. 13 lakhs per month.

(d) The factory was closed during the period 6th June, 1978 to 1st March, 1979, through the production itself is stated to have come to a halt since 19th April, 1978.

The work has been resumed following an agreement with the labour unions, the important terms of which are as under:—

(1) The tripartite agreement dated 11-1-1979 in respect of Engineering industry shall be implemented by the Company.

(2) Two increments at the rate of admissible under the 25th June, 1973 Industry-wise Engineering Agreement shall be allowed to each workman with effect from the date of resumption of work.

(3) Bonus for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 shall be paid as per the provisions of the payment of Bonus Act.

(e) The number of workers employed by Usha fan unit of M/s. Jay Engineering Works is 1385 persons.

उत्पादन में अपर्याप्त दर से वृद्धि

8551. श्री छोट्टीबाई गाम्भिर
क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत परिकल्पित उत्पादन वृद्धि दर बढ़ती हुई आय की विषमताओं और बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को देखते हुए अपर्याप्त है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या योजना आयोग उत्पादन का सामान बितरण सुनिश्चित करने और अत्य की विषमताओं को कम करने के लिए किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री: कमलेश्वरहंसान) : (क) जी, नहीं। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में परिकल्पित उत्पादन में वृद्धि की दर, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, उत्पादन में पिछड़ी प्रवृत्तियों, राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं तथा आय और संपत्ति की वर्तमान अनुमानताओं में पर्याप्त कमी सहित नई विकास कार्यनीति पर विचार करने के बाद ही निर्धारित की गई है। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि यद्यपि लोक कीमतों के सूचकांक में 1976-77 में 2.1 प्रतिशत की और 1977-78 में 5.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई परन्तु यह 1978-79 में प्रायः स्थिर बना रहा।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Provision of Employment by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

8552. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi & Village Industries Commission has provided additional employment to about 4 lakh persons during 1978; and

(b) if so, industry-wise and State-wise details of the additional employment provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Khadi & Village Industries Commission provided employment to 24.16 lakh persons during 1977-78 as against 20.25 lakh person in the preceding year 1976-77 registering an increase of 3.91 lakh persons.

(b) A Statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise and Industry-wise employment in Khadi & Village Industries during the year 1977-78.

Name of the State	Employment during 1977-78 (lakh persons)		
	Khadi	Village Industries	Total
I.			
1. Andhra Pradesh	0.54	1.85	2.39
2. Assam	0.30	0.31	0.61
3. Bihar	1.39	0.59	1.98
4. Gujarat	0.36	0.18	0.54
5. Haryana	0.14	0.25	0.39
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.06	0.08	0.14
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.10	0.08	0.18
8. Karnataka	0.28	0.77	1.05
9. Kerala	0.12	1.00	1.12
10. Madhya Pradesh	0.08	0.84	0.92

Name of the State	Employment during 1977-78 (lakh persons)		
	Khadi	Village Industries	Total
11. Maharashtra	0.11	1.89	2.00
12. Manipur	*	0.10	0.10
13. Meghalaya	..	0.01	0.01
14. Nagaland	*	0.02	0.02
15. Orissa	0.10	1.24	1.34
16. Punjab	0.37	0.26	0.63
17. Rajasthan	1.10	0.30	1.40
18. Sikkim	*	*	*
19. Tamil Nadu	1.03	3.25	4.28
20. Tripura	*	0.02	0.02
21. Uttar Pradesh	2.90	1.31	4.21
22. West Bengal	0.24	0.59	0.83

*Less than 500.

Union Territories	Employment during 1977-78 (lakh persons)		
	Khadi	Village Industries	Total
II.			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh
4. Delhi
5. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
6. Goa, Daman & Diu
7. Pondicherry	..	0.02	0.02
TOTAL I & II		9.22	14.94
			24.16

*Less than 500.

**Prescribed Qualifications for Officers
of the Khadi & Village Industries
Commission**

8553. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister for INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi & Village Industries Commission has prescribed

technical qualifications for the officers of various Industry/programme Directors;

(b) if so, what are the qualifications prescribed;

(c) how many officers fulfil the qualifications and how many do not possess the qualifications; and

(d) whether a list of such Directors with their qualifications will be furnished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tests for the Recruitment of Officers by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission

8554. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether no written tests are conducted in the selection/recruitment of Supervisory staff and officers by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) whether Government desire to give policy directions to the KVIC to prescribe norms and principles regulating assessment of the candidature of the candidates officiating for the post; and

(c) if not, what the Khadi and Village Industries Commission proposes to do?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Written tests in Khadi & Village Industries Commission are conducted for the posts of Publicity Assistant and Legal Assistant only.

(b) and (c). Recruitment to all posts of officers equivalent to gazetted status is made through the Services Board constituted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Similarly, selection of officers and non-gazetted staff in the pay scale, Rs. 425—700 per month and above under Science and Technology Programme is made through Services Board. Recruitment to other posts is made through Departmental Staff Selection Committees and Local Staff Selection Committees. Assessment of candidates is made by the Services Board/De-

partmental Staff Selection Committees on the basis of qualifications, experience, merit and performance in interview.

Sanction of Funds to Khadi Institutions

8555. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned to Shri Khadi Ashram, Panipat, Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Sangh, Tiruppur and Saurashtra Rachnatmak Samiti from 1976-77 to 1978-79 year-wise and Industry-wise—programme-wise; and

(b) the working results of the above Institutions i.e. profit earned, reserves created, production, sales, employment provided during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Capacity of Wagon Industry

8556. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:
SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the capacity and utilised capacity of the wagon industry during the last three years year-wise;

(b) the details of the railway and foreign order received and supplied by these units during the last three years, year-wise unit-wise; and

(c) the details of the production targets of these units unit-wise during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YA-
DAV): (a) Details of the capacity
and the utilised capacity of the Wa-
gon Industry during the last three
years, year-wise, are furnished in
Statement.-I.)

(b) Details of the Railways and
foreign orders received and supplied
by these units during the last three

years, year-wise/unit-wise, are fur-
nished in Statement-II.

(c) The details of the production
targets of these units unit-wise, dur-
ing the current year are furnished
in Statement-III.

The unit-wise targets are subject
to revision depending upon the ac-
tual Demands placed on the Units by
the Railways.

Statement—1
The annual installed Capacity and Actual Production Achieved
(Figures in terms of 4-wheelers)

Name of the Wagon Builder	Annual installed capacity	Actual production during 1976-77	Actual production during 1977-78	Actual production during 1978-79 (including stable wagons as on 31-3-79)
1. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd., Muzaffarpur	1,000	328	345	559
2. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co., Mokamch	1,500	350	367.5	432
3. Braithwaite & Co., Calcutta	3,000	1760	985	1670
4. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Calcutta	4,750	1325	1535	1510
5. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Bampur	3,911	1701	1605	1581
6. CINEMCO Ltd., Bharatpur	2,000	4.5	2390	2538
7. Hindustan General Industries Ltd., Nangloi, Delhi	3,000			
8. Modern Industries, Sahibabad	1,000	189	455	105
9. Texmaco Ltd., Calcutta	2,000	358	619	669
10. Bridges & Roof Co. Ltd., Calcutta	3,600	2999.5	2461	1999
	1,585	29	(Discontinued production of wagons from June 1976).	
In addition to the above, Jesop & Co., Calcutta and K.T. Steel Industries, Bombay, which had discontinued production of wagons for Indian Railways produced the following wagons for foreign countries :				
Jesop & Company		1976-77 200	1977-78 ..	1978-79 ..
K.T. Steel Industries.		46	142	..
*Although the Licensed capacity is 2,000, the Firm had developed capacity to produce 3,000 wagons. The firm was informed by the Ministry of HI that the higher level of production would be recognised after stabilisation at this figure.				
In addition to the Industry, wagons for Indian Railways were also produced in Railway Workshops. Details of Production are given below :				
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
		1395.55	1324	1586

Statement-II

Details of the Orders Received and Supplies made.
(Figures in terms of 4-wheeler Units)

	1976-77				1977-78				1978-79			
	Railways		Foreign Countries		Railways		Foreign Countries		Railways		Foreign Countries	
	Orders	Prodn.	Orders	Prodn.	Orders	Prodn.	Orders	Prodn.	Orders	Prodn.	Orders	Prodn.
Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd., Murzafar-pur	920	328	..	..	500	345	..	..	900	550	..	..
Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd., Mokameh.	600	950	..	..	..	367.5	..	..	1175	432	..	..
Braithwaite & Co., Calcutta	3028	1760	420	..	1501	925	..	60	2203	1670	480	..
Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Howrah	2912.5	1925	60	..	1990	1595	..	..	3975	1510	470	..
Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Burnpur	2750	1563	..	198	13010	1805	..	..	3200	1381	..	..
GIMMCO Ltd., Bharatpur	3960	2392.5	..	92	2159.5	9330	100	..	4090	2538	257	..
Hindustan General Industries, Delhi	4860	199	..	..	..	455	..	..	1095	105	..	..
Modern Industries, Sahibabad	685	358	..	..	1197	(19	..	..	955	669	..	..
TEXMACO Ltd., Calcutta	3904	22315	900	768	2345.5	2461	132	..	3873	1867	500	132
Bridge & Roof, Calcutta	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jesop & Co., Calcutta	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K.T. Steel Ind., Bombay	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	142	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	19619.5	10676	680	1244	10452	10842.5	232	202	21466	10931	1960	132

*With actual upto 28-2-79 and anticipated production for March, 1979.

**Upto 26-3-1979.

Statement—III

Details of Unit-wise Tentative Production Target during 1979-80

Name of the Wagon Builders	Tentative targets for Wagon Production for 1979-80 (in terms of 4-wheelers)
Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co., Moka-meh Unit	600
Muzaffarpur Unit	600
Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	2,000
Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	
Howrah Unit	1,000
Burnpur Unit	2,200
Cinunco Limited, Bharatpur	2,100
Hindustan General Industries Ltd., Nangloi	300
Modern Industries, Sahibabad	600
Texmaco Limited, Belgharia, Calcutta	2,100
TOTAL	11,500

The Ministry of Railways' 1979-80 Budget Proposals provide for procurement of 13,000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers). Of these 11,500 wagons are earmarked for production by the industry and the balance 1,500 wagons in Railway Workshops.

The above statement shows the tentative, unit-wise targets within the scope of Budget Proposals for 1979-80.

Function of Cement Corporation of India and Advertisements for Cement

8557. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the functioning of Cement Corporation of India and

the amount spent for publicity during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the names of the news dailies and periodicals utilised for advertisements during the last three years; year-wise, language-wise, State-wise;

(c) whether there is a proposal for building one cement factory in each State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Cement Corporation of India Limited have three working factories for manufacture of Cement at (i) Mandhar (Madhya Pradesh) 3.8 lakh tonnes per annum, (ii) Kurkunta (Karnataka) 2.0 lakh tonnes per annum, and (iii) Bokajan (Assam) 2.0 lakh tonnes per annum; The fourth factory at Rajban (Himachal Pradesh) with 2.0 lakh tonnes per annum is on trial runs and is expected to be commissioned shortly. The Corporation is setting up three more cement projects with an annual installed capacity of 4.0 lakh tonnes each at Neemuch and Akaltara in Madhya Pradesh and Yerraguntla in Andhra Pradesh. Letters of intent have also been granted in favour of the Corporation for setting up two Cement Plants of 4 lakh tonnes per annum each at Tandur and Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh).

The amount spent for publicity during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1976-77	99,178
1977-78	42,523
1978-79	7,000

(b) The factories and projects of the Cement Corporation are situated

throughout the country. Details required are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no proposal for the Cement Corporation of India to put up one cement plant in each State.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Expenditure incurred on district Industrial Centres

8558. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of district industries centres working in the country at present; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on these centres and the number of persons got employment therefrom as also the number of new small industries given assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 346 District Industries centres spread all over the country have been sanctioned so far.

(b) During the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 2600.62 lakhs comprising Rs. 1900.62 lakhs as grant and Rs. 700.00 lakhs as loan has been released to the various States and Union Territories for implementation of the District Industries Centres Programme. The physical progress report in respect of 164 District Industries Centres has been received so far from the various States/Union Territories. It has been observed therefrom that seed money assistance was provided to 1686 units and another 3649 units were given cash subsidy. In addition 37554 units were provided with technical, managerial training assistance, 1,16,465 persons have been provided with employment.

शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों की संख्या के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

8559. श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न आय वर्गों में परिवारों के सदस्यों की संख्या के बारे में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण द्वारा एकत्रित आंकड़े सही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उससे क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्र. (श्री फजलुर रहमान) : (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदश सर्वेक्षण संगठन शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों के सदस्यों की संख्या तथा उनके मासिक व्यय के बारे में विश्वसनीय आंकड़े एकत्रित करता है।

(ख) 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1972-73 वर्ष में संबंधित रा० प्र० सर्वे० के तीन दौरों के निष्कर्षों का व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों की संख्या से संबंधित सर्वेक्षण

रा० प्र० सर्वे० सं० शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवारों में सदस्यों की संख्या से संबंधित विश्वसनीय आंकड़े एकत्रित करता है। व्यय, आय स्तर के प्रतिनिधित्व के रूप में लिया जाता है क्योंकि आय के बारे में सीधे पूछताछ कठिन एवं साथ ही अविश्वसनीय है।

1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1972-73 वर्ष से संबंधित रा० प्र० सर्वे० के दौरों से शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न आय वर्गों में प्रति परिवार सदस्यों की औसत संख्या दक्षिण दिशा में परिणाम संलग्न सारणियों में दिये गये हैं। इनसे प्रकट होता है कि व्यय के निम्न स्तर पर कुछ वर्गों को छोड़कर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के बढ़ने से परिवार आकार

धीरे-धीरे घटता जाता है और कुछ उच्चतम व्यय वर्गों के संबंध में यह अपेक्षाकृत अधिक तीव्र होती है।

अध्ययन अधीन वर्षों के संबंध में यह प्रवृत्ति अधिकांशतः दोनों शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बारे में एक समान है।

सारणी :—ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्गों के अनुसार प्रति परिवार सदस्यों की औसत संख्या समस्त भारत :

प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय वर्ग (रुपये)	प्रति परिवार सदस्यों की संख्या					
	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	24वां दौर (69— 70)	25वां दौर (70— 71)	27वां दौर (72— 73)	24वां दौर (69— 70)	25वां दौर (70— 71)	27वां दौर (72— 73)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0—13	5.70	6.10	5.64	6.28	5.88	4.80
13—15	5.94	6.00	5.79	6.35	6.65	5.90
15—18	5.79	5.99	5.85	6.48	6.11	6.12
18—21	5.65	5.91	5.78	6.13	6.37	6.45
21—24	5.58	5.61	5.74	6.32	6.10	6.48
24—28	5.40	5.72	5.59	6.03	5.94	6.36
28—34	5.28	5.55	5.44	5.78	5.72	6.15
34—43	5.06	5.33	5.31	5.36	5.38	5.80
43—55	4.75	5.18	5.12	4.81	4.94	5.35
55—75	4.44	4.88	4.78	4.01	4.16	4.72
75—100			4.51			3.82
100—150			4.29			3.12
150—200			3.23			2.70
200 तथा उससे ऊपर			3.94			2.42

Buffer Stock of Raw Jute

8560. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN
SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association has discussed the modalities of formation and operation of a buffer stock of raw jute in the current season with the Jute Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Discussions between Indian Jute Mills Association and Jute Corporation of India regarding modalities of formation and operation of a buffer stock of raw jute are likely to be held shortly.

Jute Mills in Bihar

8561. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jute mills in Bihar and perhaps also a few units in this State have been procuring fibre from Nepal through sellers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have not received any reports about procurement of raw jute from Nepal by jute mills in Bihar or West Bengal.

Second World Hindi Convention

8562. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI GANGA BHAKT
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the Second World Hindi Convention;

(b) what follow-up action has been taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments so far; and

(c) whether the concerned Ministries/Departments have implemented the decisions taken in the Convention, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) A copy of 'Statement of Consensus' on the last day of the Second World Convention Mauritius containing the achievements of the convention held on 20th, 29th and 30th August, 1976, is attached.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected in this regard and will be laid on the Table on receipt.

*statement***STATEMENT OF CONSENSUS**

1. The Second World Hindi Convention held at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius, sends its fraternal greetings and good wishes to all the languages of the world and to the millions of people speaking them, because it believes that Hindi should grow and develop not in isolation but with the goodwill of all the languages which mankind uses for the expression of its inner feelings and thoughts. It would like to make a special mention of the languages which are spoken in Mauritius, where people of all linguistic groups live in peace and amity, including French, English, Chinese, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu.

2. This Convention reiterates its faith in the concept "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"—"The World is a Family"—which was incorporated in the emblem of the First Hindi Convention held in India and has been adopted by the Second Convention as well. The Convention believes that, at a time when humanity stands

at the cross-roads, Hindi as a language of love, service and peace must strive to strengthen the forces which try to unite all mankind around the ideal of "One World and One Family" over-riding distinctions of caste, creed, race and nationality. This Convention would like also to reiterate what was declared in the First Convention that it does not believe in compulsion or in forcing Hindi on anybody, but feels that a voluntary and willing acceptance of the language alone can make it increasingly popular and acceptable throughout the world.

3. Besides Mauritius, delegates from many countries participated in the Convention including India, U.K., U.S.A., France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Sweden, Hungary, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Madagascar, Reunion Island and Rodrigues Island. (A particular mention should be made of the official delegation of India under the distinguished leadership of Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, who presided over the inaugural session.

4. The Convention converted itself into four working sessions which deliberated on four themes: (i) Hindi in the International Perspective: Form and Style; (ii) Media of Mass Communications and Hindi (iii) The Role of Voluntary Organisations and Hindi; and (iv) Problems of Hindi Teaching in different countries.

5. The consensus in the Convention welcomed the decision taken at the First World Hindi Convention that Hindi should become one of the authorised languages of the United Nations Organisation and recommended the adoption of a phased programme in order to achieve this objective. The Convention also noted the concrete steps that are being taken to implement the decisions of the First Convention, including the establishment of a Vishwa Hindi Vidhyapeeth.

6. The Convention welcomed the decision of the recent Non-aligned

Conference for News Pool held in India and suggested that not only the press but all other media of mass communication such as the radio, T.V., films and other scientific equipment must be harnessed for the propagation and spread of Hindi and the philosophy behind the Convention which is to promote the concept of 'One World, One Family'.

7. The Convention noted that voluntary organisations in Mauritius, India, Fiji, Trinidad, Guyana and other countries have played a very important role in the spread of Hindi in their respective countries, and felt that they should be strengthened and given all necessary help by the government, and the peoples of their respective countries. These organisations in some countries like Mauritius and India have carried on the Hindi movement as a part of the movement for political and cultural emancipation of their respective countries. After the achievement of independence, these organisations have continued their constructive work with a view to propagating Hindi.

8. The Convention also discussed the problems of Hindi teaching in different countries, and the difficulties in the availability of proper text books, scientific equipment and other material which is necessary to conduct these teaching programmes. It felt that experts in these areas should meet in smaller meetings to sort out these problems with a view to finding solutions for them. A broad-based Convention of this nature can only identify, in a general way, the areas in which more detailed study and work is necessary.

9. The fact that the Second World Hindi Convention was organised in Mauritius was widely acclaimed by all delegates from other countries, and there was great praise for the efficient manner in which the Convention was conducted. A suggestion was made that some organisation should be set up here in order to continue in the international sphere the good work done by the two Conventions. A concrete proposal was

made that a World Hindi Centre should be set up in Mauritius, which should coordinate the work of Hindi that is going on in the various countries of the world and bring out an international Hindi journal as a vehicle for promoting, through this language, a proper climate for building up of a new world of tomorrow in which man will live as a citizen of the world and where the great forces of science and spirituality must coalesce in a new and harmonious integration. It was the view of the Convention that the distinguished Prime Minister of Mauritius, The Rt. Hon. Dr. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who inaugurated the Convention and is also the Chairman of the National Committee of the Second World Hindi Convention, should be requested to give a lead in the matter. His wise and mature counsel will be most helpful in the cause of Hindi.

10. The delegates and participants in the Convention felt that the Second World Hindi Convention represents a landmark not only in the history of Hindi but in the continuing adventure of the human spirit. The Convention, therefore, extended its hand of friendship and affection to all men and women of goodwill throughout the world who are working for the same noble ideal. It expressed the conviction that by the time the Third International Hindi Convention is held, Hindi would have made notable progress in the national as well as the international fields.

सीमेंट मूल विवरण देवराज समिति

8563. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमेंट की कीमत केवल कुछ दिन पूर्व बढ़ाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त देवराज समिति ने सीमेंट के मूल्य में वृद्धि की

सिफारिश की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समिति द्वारा सीमेंट उद्योग के बारे में अन्य क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राइय पत्रा (श्री जगदम्बा प्रसाद यादव) : (क) साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट के गन्तव्य स्थान तक रेल-भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य 7 दिसम्बर, 1978 से 253.35 रुपये से बढ़कर 293.26 रुपये (उत्पादन शुल्क तथा पैकिंग प्रभार को छोड़कर) प्रति मी० टन हो गये। बढ़ोतरी का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

(रु० प्रति मी०,
टन) e

(1) सीमेंट के अतिरिक्त आयात की लागत के वित्त-पोषण के लिए	8.00
(2) सीमेंट कामगारों की वेतनवृद्धि से संबंधित विचारकों पंचाट के कार्यान्वयन की लागत हेतु	13.38
(3) कोयले के स्थान पर भट्टी तेल के उपयोग के लिए राजसहायता देने हेतु	18.53
योग :	39.91

(ख) और (ग). सीमेंट उद्योग की जिसमें सीमेंट के मूल्य शामिल हैं, व्यापक संबीक्षा करने के लिए श्री लखराज कुमार की अध्यक्षता में भारत सरकार द्वारा एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति नियुक्त की गई थी। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है तथा इसकी सिफारिशें भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

**Coordination in Hindi Teaching Work
by Hindi Teaching Uniformity
Committee**

8564. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the achievement of Hindi Teaching Uniformity Committee in bringing about coordination in Hindi Teaching work being done by A.I.R. Television, Ministry of Education and Voluntary Hindi organisations so far;

(b) what are the suggestions made by this Committee to the above Departments; and

(c) whether the suggestions were implemented, if not, how long it will take for their implementation and what are the hurdles in implementing them quickly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c): Hindi Teaching Uniformity Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hindi Adviser to the Government of India, whose object is to bring co-ordination and adjustment in the work of Hindi Teaching being done by the All India Radio, Television, Ministry of Education and Voluntary Hindi organisations. This Committee has held three meetings so far. For performing the duties of the Committee properly, the requisite information from the various Ministries/Departments has been called for. Simultaneously on the basis of the amended syllabus the new text material is being prepared by the Reviewing Committee of the Hindi Teaching Scheme. After its preparation, it would facilitate to bring co-ordination in the work relating to the Hindi Teaching in various Ministries/Departments/Institutions.

In this regard, the Directorate of All India Radio under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is also organising a workshop/Seminar shortly.

**Parliamentary Secretaries in A.P.
Legislature Assembly**

8565. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly were sworn in by the Chief Minister of the State as Parliamentary Secretaries against the provisions of Article 191 of the Constitution;

(b) whether the Central Government have received any report in regard thereto; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Central Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, six members of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly were administered the oath of secrecy on 10-3-1979 by the Chief Minister as Parliamentary Secretaries and appointed as such with effect from that date. The State Government were advised that this was not against the Constitution.

The State Government have further stated that Dr. T. K. Kothanda Ram, Convenor, Dalith Jathi Sangarsh Samithi of Hyderabad has submitted a petition to the President alleging that the said six MLA's on appointment as Parliamentary Secretaries have incurred disqualification from being members of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. The President has referred the question to the Election Commission of India for its opinion under clause (2) of article 192 of the Constitution and it is pending consideration before the Election Commission.

Linking of Public Undertakings with surrounding Rural Areas in Northern States

8567. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to link public undertakings and the surrounding rural areas for securing economic development of that area in the Northern States of India; and

(b) the impact, if any, it had on rural employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to the public undertakings under the Ministry of Industry to actively assist the District Industries Centres of the Districts where these units are located. This assistance may take the following form:—

(a) Setting up of a District Industry-cum-Training Centre attached to each DIC.

(b) encouraging setting up ancillary industries to meet their purchase requirements.

(c) Assistance in working out marketing strategies for the local enterprises.

(d) Identify project possibilities within the district.

Many public undertakings have set up special cells for this purpose. It is too early to assess its impact on rural employment, but the various programmes drawn up by the DICs do have a sizeable employment potential.

Police procedures re: witness to accident

8568. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the *Sunday Standard* of April 1, 1979 under the Caption "Police Procedures" regarding the misery and complications in which one gets entangled after giving any witness to an accident or crime and the police procedures;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken to simplify these procedures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have appointed a National Police Commission to enquire into the system of investigation and prosecution, the reasons for delay and failure, the use of improper methods, and the extent of their prevalence, and suggest how the system may be modified or changed, and made efficient, scientific and consistent with human dignity; and how the related laws may be suitably amended.

The Commission will also examine the manner and extent to which police can enlist ready and willing cooperation of the public in the discharge of their social defence and law enforcement duties and suggest measures regarding the institutional arrangements to secure such cooperation and measures for the growth of healthy and friendly public-police relationship.

Pak spies held in J. & K.

8569. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the disclosure made by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir that 18 Pakistani Spies have recently been held among some persons rounded up under the Public Safety Act; and

(b) if so, his reactions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 18 persons who include Pakistan nationals, residents of Pakistan occupied Kashmir and Indian nationals have been detained under the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978 for their espionage activities for Pakistan. Detection, elimination and prevention of such espionage activities is a continuous process and constant vigilance is exercised.

Steps to remove the problems of Tiny Sector

8571. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tiny sector is one of the important segment of the Integrated Rural Development; and

(b) the steps taken to remove the problems it faces now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Tiny sector is an important segment of Integrated Industrial Development. The main thrust of the new industrial policy is on effective promotion of cottage and small industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. Special attention is being given to units in the tiny sector viz., those which have investment in machinery and equipment upto Rs. 1 lakh situated in towns with a population of less than 50,000 according to 1971 census figures and in villages.

(b) The steps taken to remove the problems of tiny units are:

(i) A new Central Scheme has been introduced for providing margins/seed money for promoting of tiny units. The scheme provides for margin money, assistance upto 10 per cent of the total fixed capital investment of tiny units. The credit required for small units upto Rs. 25,000 for equipment and work-

ing capital is being treated as term loan with repayment spread over 7-10 years. Small units are also given working capital at the rate of interest of 12 1/2 per cent. The loan applications of tiny units have been simplified; a flexible approach towards margin requirements has been adopted and disposal of loan applications is done within 30 days and at the District level itself.

(ii) The differential interest scheme provides small loans of low income artisans at the rate of interest of 4 per cent.

(iii) Rural industries project and Rural Artisan Project have been made integral part of District Industries Centres. These are for the benefit of rural artisans and tiny sector. Under this programme, training is provided with a stipend. Loan is given at low interest rates and artisans are also supplied with a tool-kit.

(iv) Tiny units according to the criteria of value of output, are given excise exemption in the case of a large number of products. This helps the tiny sector to compensate for their other difficulties.

(v) In the entrepreneurship training programme, tiny units and those of scheduled castes, and scheduled tribes, ex-servicemen etc., receive special attention.

Collaboration of Hindustan Motors with Vauxhall Motors and Marina, Vik

8573. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given its clearance to Hindustan Motors' package proposal for improving the quality of their Ambassador cars with technical collaboration of Vauxhall Motors and Marina, Vik; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., have applied for import of drawings and documentation, technical assistance and capital goods for upgradation in the manufacture of their passenger cars. Clearance so far has been given for import of technical design drawing from M/s. British Leyland Components Ltd., U.K. for updating the technology of 1489 cc petrol engine for a value of about Rs. 4.81 lakhs and also import of drawings and documentation from M/s. Vauxhall Motors Ltd., U.K. for technology upgradation and modernisation of car body for a value of about Rs. 8.56 lakhs.

Applications for New Industrial undertakings in W.B

8574. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of applications for new industrial undertakings had gone up significantly in 1978 in West Bengal reversing a declining trend since 1975; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The number of Industrial Licence applications received under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up new undertakings in West Bengal has been showing a fluctuating trend from year to year during the period from 1975 to 1978. The number of Industrial licences applications received for new undertakings was 42 in 1975, 51 in 1976, 32 in 1977 and 41 in 1978.

Setting up of A paper plant at Bettiah

8575. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Paper Corporation is setting up a paper plant having 250 TPD capacity at Bettiah, an industrially backward area in North Bihar;

(b) whether any progress has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, when is the above plant expected to go into production; the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Hindustan Paper Corporation have carried out an investigation into the possibility of setting up of a Paper/newsprint plant utilising the bagasse which could be made available from the sugar mills located around Bettiah in North Bihar and a pre-feasibility report has also been submitted. The details of the economics of the proposal taking into account the royalty payable to the sugar mills for bagasse and the cost of conversion of bagasse fired boilers into coal fired boilers, are being worked out. No formal investment decision has been taken with regard to the setting up of the Paper/newsprint plant so far.

मिलादुन्नबी तथा सरदार भगत सिंह क
जन्म दिवस को सरकारी छुट्टी घोषित
करना

8576. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या
बहु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या भारत में घोषित सर-
कारी छुट्टियों की संख्या विश्व के अन्य
देशों में होने वाली छुट्टियों की संख्या से
अधिक है और क्या सरकार का विचार
उनकी संख्या में कमी करने का है;]

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस
मामले में एक सर्वदलीय चर्चा करने
का है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ शिष्टमण्डलों ने
मिलादुन्नबी तथा सरदार भगत सिंह के

जन्म दिवस को सरकारी छुट्टी घोषित करने के लिये सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा विधि मंत्रालय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) भारत सरकार के अधीन घोषित छुट्टियों की संख्या सामान्यतः विश्व के अन्य कई देशों की अपेक्षा अधिक है। छुट्टियों का इस संख्या को कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) किसी शिफ्ट-मंडल ने सरकार से अनुरोध नहीं किया है, किन्तु इन विषयों पर समय समय पर अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बैंकलपिक छुट्टियों की सूची में मिलादुन्नबी को पहले से ही शामिल किया गया है। अल्प-संख्यक आयोग के विचार मांगे गए हैं कि क्या मिलादुन्नबी को सरकारी छुट्टियों की सूची में शामिल करना आवश्यक है, यदि हाँ, तो किस अन्य मुस्लिम छुट्टी के स्थान पर। स दार भगत सिंह के जन्मदिन के अवसर पर राजपत्रित छुट्टी घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Working Group on Mini Cement Projects

8577. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have appointed any working group to suggest technology and facilities to be

provided to the Mini Cement Projects in the country;

(b) whether Government have since received the reports in regard thereto: and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). On the recommendations of the two Working Groups one relating to technology and the other to the incentives necessary for encouraging entrepreneurs for setting up mini cement projects, Government have approved the following scheme of incentives for mini cement projects with capacity not exceeding 200 tonnes per day (66,000 tonnes per annum):—

(i) The ex-works price of cement produced by the mini cement projects would be the same as the price admissible to new large-sized plants viz., Rs. 296/- per tonne. This price will be assured for a period of five years from the date of going into commercial production;

(ii) Mini cement plants will be allowed a rebate in the payment of excise duty upto 50 per cent for a period of five years;

(iii) While mini cement projects will be subject to price control under the Cement Control Order and shall not sell cement at a price higher than the controlled price, they will be exempt from distribution control under the Cement Control Order, 1967. The Mini cement projects will bear their own distribution costs and will not be required to adjust the freight element with the Cement Regulation Account. The other elements in the F.O.R. destination price of cement will however, be subject to adjustment with the Cement Regulation Account as per the existing provisions;

(iv) Mini cement projects set up in hilly and remote areas will be

eligible for additional excise duty relief and/or cash subsidy on merit;

(v) Mini cement projects will also be eligible for all other existing incentives and facilities available under the Income Tax Act and/or under other schemes offered by the State Governments.

**Staff of Central Forensic Laboratory,
Hyderabad**

8578. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff at Central Forensic Laboratory, Hyderabad is on par with that of Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons for this difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi caters to a large and more sophisticated need in the Forensic Science field than CFSL Hyderabad. There are more disciplines in CFSL, New Delhi e.g., Documents Ballistics, Serology, Toxicology, Lie Detector; these disciplines do not exist in CFSL, Hyderabad. The difference in staffing pattern in the two Labs is mainly because of the diverse roles they place in the Forensic Science field.

**Setting up of Mini Cement Plant in
Andhra Pradesh**

8579. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cement Corporation of India identified locations to set up mini cement plants in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of locations identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b). Mini Cement Plants are set up to exploit a number of relatively smaller lime stone deposits particularly in inaccessible areas. No location meeting the requirements has been identified by the Cement Corporation of India.

**Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh
Small Scale Industries Development
Corporation**

8580. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave any financial assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd. during 1978-79; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Under the Central Scheme of Training of Engineer Entrepreneurs, the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd., was granted a sum of Rs. 45,000/- during the year 1978-79 for conducting a training course for engineer entrepreneurs.

**Criticism in Annual Session of the
Federation of Indian Chamber of
Commerce about Nationalisation**

8581. SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the criticism made recently at the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in regard to *inter-alia* nationalisation of certain industries and also imports being made at the cost of the domestic capacities; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Government have seen the address made by the President of FICCI at the 52nd Annual Session and the resolutions adopted by FICCI at that session, wherein references have been made to nationalisation of industries and import policy.

(b) Government's new industrial policy laid on the table of Parliament on 23rd December, 1977 clarifies *inter-alia* that there will be an expanding role for the public sector in several fields and that apart from socialising the means of production in strategic areas, public sector will provide a counter-vailing power to the growth of large houses. The policy also clarifies in para 28 that relaxation of quantitative import controls must be consistent with overall plant priorities. Such relaxations will be in areas where existing quantitative restrictions are hurting rather than helping the future development of high priority industries.

T. V. Sets Produced by Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.

8582. **SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:** Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Janata model of TV sets produced by the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad during the year 1978-79 as against the requirements during the same period; and

(b) the reasons for the low production of these types of sets and the steps being taken to step up the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a): The Electronics Corporation of India Limited produced 11,160 low priced **ENCORE** Model TV sets during 1978-79. No precise esti-

mate of its requirements during that period is available.

(b) Does not arise.

Plea for Modification of Government Policies made at the Annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

8583. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plea for the modification of Government policies relating to licensing, investment, finance, taxation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

(b) whether any warning has been made to Government that its neglect would lead to shortages of several items in the coming years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government had not responded to FICCI's suggestions for stimulating industrial growth; and

(d) whether any suggestion has also been made to the Government by the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on the 1st April, 1979 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (d): Government have seen the resolutions adopted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at its 52nd Annual Session, 1979. These resolutions relate to efficient distribution and role of trade, need for a dynamic programme in foreign trade, constraints to economic growth, industrial development as an integrated approach to maximising employment and consumer service and financial resources for growth.

Government have already clarified its industrial policy in the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament on 23rd December, 1977. The new industrial policy is directed towards removing the distortions of the

past and to bring in a time-bound programme of economic development.

Towns excluded for Industrialisation

8584. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the names of the towns having population of 5 lakhs or more, State-wise, which have been excluded for purposes of industrialisation;

(b) whether Government propose for grant of further incentives for setting up industries in less populated towns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A list of towns (State-wise) with more than 5 lakh population according to 1971 Census maintained by the Office of the Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs, is attached.

(b) and (c): The main thrust of the Industrial Policy presented to Parliament in December, 1977 is an effective promotion of cottage and small industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. The District Industries Centres set up by Government provide under the single roof all the services and support required by small and village entrepreneurs.

Industrial Undertakings proposed to be set up in areas outside the standard urban area limits of cities with one million population and municipal limits of towns having population of 5 lakhs and above according to 1971 Census are exempted from industrial licensing subject to certain conditions. This exemption will not be available if the industrial undertakings are proposed to be set up in the areas mentioned above.

Licensing industrial undertakings proposing to shift their activities to notified backward areas are not required to take prior permission from

the Central Government provided prior permission of the State Government is obtained by such undertakings.

Statement

Cities with population over 5 lakh as per 1971 Census.

Name of City	Name of State
1. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2. Ahmedabad	Gujarat
3. Bangalore	Karnataka
4. Indore	Madhya Pradesh
5. Greater Bombay	Maharashtra
6. Poona	Maharashtra
7. Nagpur	Maharashtra
8. Madras	Tamil Nadu
9. Madurai	Tamil Nadu
10. Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
11. Agra	Uttar Pradesh
12. Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
13. Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
14. Jaipur	Rajasthan
15. Calcutta	West Bengal
16. Howrah	West Bengal
17. Delhi	Delhi

Production of Cosmetics by Hand

8585. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of washing soap, bathing soap, tooth brush, tooth paste, detergent, powder and other cosmetics produced by hand without the help of power;

(b) how much of the aforesaid items are produced in the small sector and in the medium and big industries;

(c) what is the total demand of such of items in the country;

(d) whether Government propose to manufacture these items in the public sector; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (A). The estimated production, without the aid of power, for laundry soap and de-

tergents in 1976-77 was 3.82 lakh tonnes and 1.2 lakh tonnes respectively. In cosmetics, generally hair oils are produced without the aid of power and their production in 1972 was Rs. 289.21 lakhs. Government have no specific information in regard to production, without the aid of power, of other types of soap, tooth paste and tooth brushes.

(b) The estimated production of washing soap, toilet soap, tooth brush, tooth paste, detergents and face and talcum powders in the organised and scale sectors is as under:

Item	Small Scale Sector		Organised Sector	
	Year	Production	Year	Production
Washing Soap	1977	3.62 lakhs tonnes	1978	1,97,000 tonnes
Toilet Soap		Not available	1978	1,43,000 tonnes
Tooth brush	1972	Rs. 45.13 lakhs	1978	21,600 Gross
Tooth paste	1978-79	687 tonnes (only for three units)	1978	10,922 tonnes
Detergents	1972	1.2 lakh tonnes	1978	1,22,988 tonnes
Face & Talcum Powders	1972	Rs. 78.68 lakhs	1978	2,637 tonnes

(c) It is estimated that total demand of soaps and detergents by 1982-83 would be around 8,43,000 tonnes and 4,24,000 tonnes respectively. In respect of other items no specific estimates of demands have been made.

(d) and (e). Government have no such proposal under consideration.

क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए योजनाएँ
महाराष्ट्र में आदिवासी

8586. श्री लक्ष्मण शिंदेवा कोम :
क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में थामा, नासिक तथा धूलिया जिलों के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास के लिये कौन कौन सी केन्द्रीय योजनाएँ कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं ; और

(ख) उनसे अनुमानतया कितने आदिवासी परिवारों को काम पहुंचेगा ?

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार से अपेक्षित सुचना मांगी जा रही है और जब प्राप्त होगी लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Names of Industries to be taken over

8587. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) based on his statement on March 28, 1979, what factors he would consider necessary for taking over any private sector industry;

(b) whether there is any proposal of taking over any industries under his active consideration; and

(c) if so, which are those industries which are likely to be taken over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c): In terms of the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 the Central Government can take over the management of an industrial undertaking (and not an industry), either after investigation conducted under section 15 of the Act or even without investigation in certain circumstances. In case where investigation is ordered, the management of an undertaking can be taken over if findings of the investigation reveal that the said industrial undertaking is being managed in a manner highly detrimental to the scheduled industry. The management can be taken over without investigation, in case where an industrial undertaking is closed for a period of at least three months and Government form the opinion that revival of the industrial undertaking would be in public interest. Industrial undertaking can also be taken over without investigation if on the basis of factual or other evidence available, Government is convinced that persons incharge of the industrial undertakings have either by reckless investment or by creation of incumbrances have brought about a situation which is likely to effect the production of articles manufactured in the industrial undertaking and emergent action is necessary to prevent such a situation. The guidelines regarding take over of management of industrial undertakings are contained in the policy statement on

sick industries announced on 15th May, 1978. According to these guidelines, the management of industrial undertakings is taken over on selective basis, keeping in view the circumstances and merits of each individual case.

Collaboration of Bangladesh for setting up a cement factory in Meghalaya

8588. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations are going on with Bangladesh Government for setting up a Cement factory in Meghalaya for export of cement to that country;

(b) if so, the nature of collaboration between the two countries and other details; and

(c) whether the Prime Minister during his visit to Bangladesh had discussed this subject and what are the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c). During the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Bangladesh from 16th to 18th April 1979 and in discussions between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Bangladesh, one of the joint venture projects identified related to the manufacture of cement with exports to India. A reference to this project has been made in the statement by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on 19th April 1979. Further discussions on this project are to be held between the Union Minister of Industry and the Bangladesh authorities. Details of the project and of its linkages to Meghalaya would emerge after the follow up discussions.

Setting up of District Industries centres in Meghalaya

8589. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new proposal is under consideration of Government to set up district industries centres in Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a): No, Sir. Central Government's approval for the setting up of District Industries Centres in all the 5 districts of Meghalaya has already been accorded.

(b) Does not arise.

Authorities looking after infiltration in N. E. Region

8590. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the State/Central authorities looking after the work pertaining to identification of various infiltrators in the Border Areas of Assam and other parts of N.E. Region;

(b) the rules on the subject and the procedure being followed by the above authorities in identifying infiltrators; and

(c) the number of persons held, detained temporarily questioning, detained on suspicion, detained on other grounds whose integrity was doubtful and number amongst each of them who could not be proved to be infiltrators and community wise break-up of persons detained and released during 1978 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b): The BSF is deployed at the border to check any attempt by any person to cross over the border illegally. However, on account of the long border and difficult terrains through which it runs some infiltrators are able to sneak through the BSF security screen and enter bordering States. Detection of such infiltrators inside the States are made by the concerned State Governments. Central Government have also sanctioned to the concerned State Governments some staff for this purpose temporarily. Foreign-

ers who are found without valid travel documents are proceeded against under the provisions of relevant laws.

(c) The information is being collected from the State Governments and would be laid on the Table of House when received.

Survey on Peacock population

8591. SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether any survey on peacock population was conducted by the Government of India particularly in the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of estimated availability of peacock tail feathers; and

(c) the details regarding the plan of Government for export of this waste forest product for which there is no internal use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The annual availability of tail feathers was estimated as 22 quintals in Gujarat and 39 quintals in Rajasthan.

(c) The Survey did not make any recommendation for export of this item. As regards internal use, considerable use can be made of the product for handicraft items like hand fans.

केरल स्थित जनगणना निदेशालय के अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण

8592. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री. सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल स्थित जनगणना निदेशालय के कुछ अधिकारियों को विशेष

रूप से संगणक (कम्प्यूटर) के प्रशिक्षण के लिये विदेश भेजा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस कार्य पर कुल कितनी धनराशि और विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की;

(ग) क्या प्रशिक्षित अधिकारियों की सेवाएं भारत के महा-पंजीयक कार्यालय में स्थापित किये गये संगणकों के लिए उपयोग की गई थीं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह सचिवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । जनगणना निदेशालय से एक अधिकारी, को संगणक प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेश भेजा गया था ।

(ख) सारा खर्च फोर्ड फाउंडेशन के अनुदान द्वारा वहन किया गया था और कोई खर्च न तो भारतीय रुपए में और न ही विदेशी मुद्रा में भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं । श्रीमान् । किन्तु अधिकारी की सेवाएं दक्षिणी क्षेत्र में संगणक प्रक्रिया के लिए उपयोग की गई थी ।

Draft Rules of Kendriya Sachivalaya
Raj Bhasha Sewa

8593. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that draft rules, for Kendriya Sachivalaya Raj Bhasha Sewa (Group 'A' & 'B' Posts) were recently circulated to all the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India for eliciting their comments, if so, the salient features of the proposed service;

(b) whether it is a fact that the employees likely to be included in the

proposed service were also required to give their comments on the draft rules;

(c) whether all the Ministries and Departments of Government of India have concurred in the draft rules, if not, the names of the Ministries and Departments which have suggested modifications in the draft rules and the nature of modifications suggested by them; and

(d) whether it is proposed to discuss the proposals with the Ministries concerned before finalisation of the draft rules, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a)
Yes, Sir.

A copy of the proposed Service Rules is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.F-4366/79].

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir.

While circulating the Draft of the above Service Rules to the various Ministries/Departments, they were requested to circulate these rules among the employees working on the posts, which are to be included in the proposed service, to obtain their views about these rules and based on them, send their comments to this Department. The suggestions/comments, in this regard received from various Ministries/Departments are being considered.

Creation of posts for Hindi work in
Ministries

8594. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of group 'A', 'B' and 'C' posts have been created for Hindi work in the various Ministries and their attached offices, if so, their approximate number in each group;

(b) whether it is a fact that the draft recruitment rules have been prepared and circulated to the various Ministries/Depts. for comments in respect of Group 'A' and 'B' posts, but no draft recruitment rules have been circulated in respect of group 'C' posts; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the overall proposed Raj Bhasha Sewa for group 'A' 'B' and 'C' posts, there is a provision of promotion from Group 'C' posts to group 'B' posts, if so, the reasons for finalising the draft rules for group 'A' & 'B' posts with finalising the draft service rules for group 'C' posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes Sir. According to the information received from the various Ministries/Departments, to be included in the proposed Central Secretariat Official Language Service, the estimated number of the posts to be included in the proposed Central Secretariat Official Language Service is as follows:-

1.	Group 'A'	—	24
2.	Group 'B'	—	81
3.	Group 'C'	—	339

(b) and (c). The draft recruitment rules of Group 'A' and 'B' have been circulated to various Ministries/Departments. There is a provision in the proposed recruitment rules for promotion from the posts of Group 'C' to Group 'B' according to the rules. So far as the posts of Group 'C' are concerned their recruitment rules are also being drafted.

Price Rise of Paper.

8596. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total production and supply of paper, from January to March 31, 1979;

(b) whether it is a fact that prices of paper are shooting up even though

production has not declined but increased during recent months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The total production and supply of paper and paper board during the period January to March, 31, 1979 was about 2,51,474 tonnes.

(b) and (c). There is no statutory control on prices of paper. However, it is a fact that taking advantage of the sharp increase in demand for paper, the paper manufacturers and traders have been raising prices to unreasonable high levels. A meeting had been held with the paper industry and they have been asked to cut back the prices. The paper industry has so far failed to respond. Government are working on a package of measures designed to curb profiteering in paper and to have a more equitable distribution.

Adoption of a low cost economy

8597. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to adopt a low cost economy in the Gandhian concept of trusteeship; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): (a) and (b) Government consider that it is necessary to reduce costs in all sectors of the economy, if possible, through increased efficiency. This does not appear to be related in any way to the Gandhian concept of trusteeship.

Attention is invited to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 326 which was answered on February 21, 1979.

Raise in prices of Tyres and Tubes

8598. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Dunlop has decided to further enhance the price of their tyres and tubes;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to bring down the tyre and tube prices and to fulfil the assurance given by the Minister on the floor of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) At present there is no statutory Control on the prices of tyres and tubes. The Government are, however keeping a watch on the situation. A reference has been made to the M.R.T.P. Commission to determine whether the price rise affected by the various tyre Companies in March 1978 constitutes a restrictive trade practice under Section 37 of the MRTP Act and whether the price rise effected violated the provisions of the MRTP Commission's order dated the 19th April, 1976. The Commission, findings are awaited.

Expansion of Phillips Company

8599. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report about the attempts being made by the PHILIP's company to expand its production by scuttling the Government regulations by drawing some small scale units into their production set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent the company from this illegal expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the news report, but M/s. Philips (India) Limited have not approached Department of Electronics with any specific proposal. The Department has also not received any representation from the small scale units in this regard.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Dacoity in Post Office in Kalkaji Extension, South Delhi

8600. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the night of March 7, 1979 a gang of armed dacoits broke into a post office in Kalkaji Extension South Delhi and escaped after looting Rs 2,400 in cash and some insured parcels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b) On 7th March, 1979 at 5.30 A.M. Post Master, Kalkaji, informed Police Station Kalkaji, on telephone that an incident had taken place in the Post Office. The local police rushed to the spot. The Chowkidar of the post office then informed them that he and the Postman were sleeping inside the post office, when at about 2.30 A.M. 10/12 persons entered the Hall in the post office after cutting the

iron rods of the window. The Chowkidar tried to get up but the intruders threatened him and the post man at a pistol point and did not allow them to get up. The intruders then asked the Chowkidar for the keys of the treasury but when told that the same was not with him cut the lock of the treasury and removed cash amounting Rs. 2438.73, and an insured parcel containing 26 HMT watches. They then escaped after tying the Chowkidar and postman on their cots with telephone wires. The spot was visited by senior police officers as well as by the crime team and the dog squad. A case FIR No. 308 dated 7th March 1979 u/s 395/397 IPC has been registered at P. S. Kalkaji and is under investigation.

12 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT (QUERY)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): I have given notice of an adjournment motion on the situation in Goa, which is very serious.

Two days back, the MGP Government headed by Shashikala Kakodkar was defeated on the floor of the Assembly, and it was followed by unprecedented scenes within the Assembly, including the throwing of a chair at the Speaker and the burning of the Constitution of India by the MGP Members. The Lt. Governor has submitted a report saying that the Ministry is already in a minority and a new Ministry headed by Mr. S. Laad should be sworn in there, but there is unfortunate delay and in the meanwhile Shashikala is using all her *kala* to get Members to her side, to get them defected. She has applied threatening tactics. An hon. Member of this House, Shri Faleiro has telephoned me from Panaji saying that the situation is very serious. The MGP Members are threatening and gheraoing the MLA hostel. The hon. Home Minister is here. The Lt.

Governor has submitted a report. Shashikala is coming to Delhi. I want him to make a small statement because this is a very serious situation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiyarinkil) I may add, because I have given notice of an adjournment motion...

MR. SPEAKER: Your adjournment motion is not on that subject. It is different.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have given notice under rule 377, I have given notice of a calling attention also.

MR. SPEAKER: Statements under rule 377 are only selected.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have given two notices on the same subject. Why don't you allow me to draw attention to the fact that horse trading is going on. Goa is completely under the administrative control of the Home Ministry. He can act.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ELECTRONICS TRADE & TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT *re.* REVIEW THEREON

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement regarding Review on the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology

Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4357/79].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF DELHI STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(2) Annual Report of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4358/79].

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND, HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD AND HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REPORTS

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Hundred and thirty-second Report on paragraphs 8, 14 and 17 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil), Volume I, Indirect Taxes relating to Customs Receipts.

(2) Hundred and thirty-third Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-seventh Report on Direct Taxes.

(3) Hundred and forty-first Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-third Report on University Grants Commission relating to Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FORTY-EIGHTH AND THIRTY-NINTH REPORTS

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes on the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(1) Forty-eighth Report on International Airports Authority of India—Imbalances in the utilisation of Airports and in the operations of foreign airlines vis-a-vis national carriers and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(2) Thirtieth Report on action taken by Government on recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.—Utility of Rajabagan Dockyard and other related matters.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to present the Nine-

teenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS OF STUDY GROUPS I AND II

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Report of Study tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta, Tatanagar, Bhubaneswar, Paradip, Puri and Visakhapatnam during September, 1978.

(2) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Calcutta and Andaman and Nicobar Islands during January, 1979.

(3) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Gauhati, Silchar, Aizawl, Lumding, Kohima and Tinsukia during January, 1979.

(4) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Baster, Bailadilla, Koraput and Bhilai during February, 1979.

(5) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Kota, Ratlam, Dhar (Mandav), Alirajpur, Dahod and Vadodara during February, 1979.

12.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF SPECIAL FACILITIES PROVIDED FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हजारीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनाकी अनुमति से निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय का उल्लेख करता हूँ :

“अनुसूचित जातियों एवं जनजातियों के आरक्षण के लिए पीछे यह मंशा थी कि चूंकि ये जातियां सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक सभी दृष्टिकोणों से पिछड़ी हैं अतः समाज के अन्य समूहों के बराबरी में लाने हेतु जब तक विशेष अवसर नहीं दिया जाएगा तब तक ये जातियां जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में पिछड़ी रह जायेंगी।

आजादी के 31 वर्षों के बाद भी जीवन के अन्य क्षेत्रों की बात तो दूर रही सरकारी सेवाओं में भी इनका स्थान नगण्य है। अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति की कुल संख्या मिलाकर मूल आबादी का 25 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा है, लेकिन अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति की संख्या प्रथम श्रेणी, द्वितीय श्रेणी और तृतीय श्रेणी की सेवाओं में तो नगण्य है ही, यहां तक कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी की सेवाओं में भी उनका आरक्षण का कोटा पूरा नहीं है। फलस्वरूप देश का एक चौथाई से ज्यादा आबादी वाला हरिजन आदिवासी राष्ट्रीय मुख्य धारा से कटा है। गरीब घर में भी यदि कोई बीमार सदस्य रहता है तो परिवार के दूसरे सदस्य भूखें रह कर भी बीमार सदस्य के लिए फल आदि की व्यवस्था करते हैं। देश का एक चौथाई हिस्सा सदियों से मरणासन्न अवस्था में है। आरक्षण के माध्यम से पिछले 31 वर्षों में जितनी जागृति आनी चाहिये थी अफसर-शाही एवं उदार दृष्टिकोण के अभाव के कारण उतनी जागृति तो नहीं आ सकी। फिर भी सदियों से शोषित पीड़ित लोग जग रह हैं। उनके मन में आशा की किरण फूट रही है तथा वे अपने को राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में यदि उनका आरक्षण खत्म कर दिया गया और मिलने वाली सुविधा से उन्हें वंचित कर दिया गया तो उन शोषित पीड़ित समुदायों के प्रति

अन्याय होगा ही, राष्ट्र भी कभी मजबूत नहीं होगा। श्रातव्य है कि 1980 में आरक्षण की अवधि समाप्त हो रही है।

अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि अनुसूचित जाति तथा जनजाति के सदस्यों को मिल रही सुविधा को अगले 30 वर्षों तक जारी रखा जाय तथा इस सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक उपस्थापित किया जाय।”

(ii) REPORTED POLLUTION OF THE RIVERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश श्यामी (बहराइच) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय का उल्लेख करता हूँ :

“उत्तर प्रदेश की अधिकांश नदियों का पानी केवल घाघरा नदी को छोड़कर शहरों व कस्बों के गन्दे पानी के कारण दूषित होने का भयानक समाचार है। भारत में नदियों के किनारे रहने वाली जनता ही नहीं अपितु समस्त धर्मावलम्बी हिन्दू जनता नदियों के पानी को पीना और उममें स्नान करना अपना धर्म मानते हैं। भारत के लगभग दो लाख गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। वह नदियों, तालाबों आदि के पानी पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। अतः सरकार ने नदियों के पानी को स्वच्छ रखने की तरफ तुरन्त ध्यान न दिया तो भारत की अधिकांश जनता रोगग्रस्त हो जाएगी।”

(iii) REPORTED DISSATISFACTION AMONG EMPLOYEES OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, it is widely reported in the press that the prestigious All India Institute of Medical Sciences is torn apart by suspicion among the employees and that there is at present more of political activity than the pursuit of medical sciences. Doctors are seen discussing more often the politics of the Institute than cases of patients they have come across and the research projects in the different departments of the Institute.

Among the members of the different faculties, so much dissatisfaction is being voiced regarding the procedures followed in the matter of staff selections. In fact, one surgeon filed a writ in the Delhi Court challenging the validity of the Selection Committee set up recently resulting in the Court issuing a stay order in regard to several selections. The writ, among other things, alleged various irregularities committed on the selection procedures.

The atmosphere of suspicion and uncertainty became worse with the taking over of the Institute by an Acting Director. His appointment as Director as such has not yet been confirmed. It is reported that a considerable amount of political lobbying in addition to taking the help of VIP patients, was indulged in by the Acting Director in securing the position as Acting Director. And after he became the Acting Director, suspicion and bickerings came to the fore among the staff and an unhealthy rift has developed among them—some siding the Acting Director and others working against him. In fact, the Acting Director is reported to have displayed open contempt towards some of the faculty members and he is also reported to have remarked that the research being carried on at the Institute was ‘pseudo science’. It is alleged by his associates that, after he took over, several changes were introduced by him in the hospital set-up in an arbitrary manner without consulting the Hospital Management Board. His interference in the work of the different departments is being highly resented to. With bickerings and dissatisfaction showing among the doctors about the way things are moving in the Institute, the hospital administration and the patients are suffering.

There has been unrest among the internees and junior doctors also of the Institute for various reasons and they resorted to strikes only recently.

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare is, therefore, requested to go into the affairs of the All India Insti-

tute of Medical Sciences and take such urgent measures as necessary for the smooth running of the prestigious Institute. The faculty members of the Institute made valuable researches in the field of medicines and its good name should not suffer because of internal bickerings and politics of the Janata Party.

(iv) REPORTED INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS TO THE SMALL SCALE SECTOR IN PUNJAB.

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH (Amritsar): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a very serious situation that has arisen on account of the threatened closing down of factories by the small scale sector in Punjab if adequate supply of steel, coal, furnace oil and other raw materials is not arranged by April 30. In a news item in 'The Tribune' dated 24-4-1979 it is said that 50 per cent small scale industrial units have been forced to close down due to steep rise in the price of steel and shortage of other raw materials. As a result, 50,000 workers were rendered jobless. The industry is not in a position to pay wages to the workers and taxes to the Government. The small scale industrialists have threatened to resort to a Punjab Bundh if the Government failed to meet their requirements. The small scale industrialists of Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan and U.P. too were ready to join them and give a call for India Bundh. It is a very serious situation and if not looked after seriously by the Government may lead to grave consequences and even law and order problems. Government should take measures on mass footing to ensure adequate supply of raw materials at reasonable costs.

(v) REPORTED TENSION AND PANIC AMONG MUSLIMS IN KALYAN (MAHARASHTRA) DUE TO PROPOSED SHIVAJAYANTI PROCESSION

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I rise under Rule 377 on a matter of great importance and urgency.

There is mounting tension and panic among the Muslim minority in

Kalyan and its adjoining areas in Maharashtra. A Shivajayanti procession is proposed to be taken out on April 28, 1979 with sinister insistence to pass through the sensitive area of Bunder Road in Kalyan. Threats are general that a Jamshedpur will be enacted. Morbid anti-Muslim elements are at work. A number of panic-stricken Muslim families are shifting out of the area. It is necessary that proper, adequate and timely steps are taken. In order that the anti-social elements are defeated in their sinister design, permission be not granted for the procession at all, and especially for passage through Bunder Road. Further as the S.R.P. allegedly a deplorable record of partisan attitude and consequently does not enjoy the confidence of especially the minorities the SRP be not deployed and more BSF and CRP should be posted. The Centre should take up the matter with the State Government immediately.

(vi) REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS WAGONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH FOR MOVEMENT OF RICE AND PADDY

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Andhra Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural State and it is being recognised as the granary of the South. The State has contributed largely to the food needs of the country by supplying rice to the deficit State during times of scarcity.

Now the Government of India have issued instructions to all State Governments to maximise the procurement of rice ignoring the targets fixed for the States for the Kharif season 1978-79 in view of surplus production of rice. All restrictions have been removed on the movement of rice within the country. Government have taken all these positive steps with the prime intention to provide markets for the paddy produced by the agriculturists.

The millers in Andhra Pradesh have purchased huge quantities of paddy hoping to export rice to other States as the percentage of free trade is increased from 20 to 80 per cent. Still nearly 30 per cent of the Kharif paddy

remains with the agriculturists besides the Rabi crop which has now rushed into the markets. But unfortunately the rice millers as well as F.C.I. are placed in an extremely difficult position due to the non-availability of railway wagons for movement of foodgrains.

The rice milling industry in the State is in a very critical condition and is also threatened with the risk of facing extinction. I regret to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Railways that wagons are not at all provided by the Railways for transport of rice. As a consequence several lakhs of tonnes of rice and paddy got stagnated in the mills. The millers are not able to pay cash to the growers. There are above two lakhs employees working under different categories in the rice mills which are participating in procurement programme.

There are more than 30,000 indents pending in the South Central Railway for supply of wagons and out of this 20,000 indents are pending for more than 2 to 3 months in Vijayawada Division alone which comprises of the coastal districts of Krishna and Godavari Delta areas which are the main producing centres. The movement of free trade from Andhra Pradesh is mostly to Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

I request the hon. Minister of Railways to kindly take into consideration the gravity of the situation caused by the shortage of wagons and help the industry and rice-growers in Andhra Pradesh.

The following measures are to be undertaken urgently:—

- (i) To alter 'D' priority allotted for movement of free trade rice suitably to ensure supply of wagons in view of the decrease in percentage of levy from 80 per cent to 20 per cent and increase free trade percentage from 20 per cent to 80 per cent.
- (ii) A commodity quota of minimum of at least 6 full rakes

of covered wagons and covered Box wagons per week for movement of free trade rice.

- (iii) Free supply of open wagons as and when the industry is prepared to load rice in open wagons.

- (iv) Unrestricted movement should be allowed to destinations in the States of Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Karnataka.

(vii) FORMATION OF NEW MINISTRY IN BIHAR

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : गत 19 अप्रैल, 79 को बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री को विश्वास मत प्राप्त करने का आदेश था। श्री कर्पूरी जी ने इस मत प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया में 105 वोट प्राप्त किये जबकि विरोध में 135 वोट गए। नये नेता के चुनाव के लिए 20 तारीख पहले ही से तय थी, किन्तु 20 तारीख को नेता पद का चुनाव नहीं हुआ और श्री समर गुहा लोक सभा के सम्मानित सदस्य जो पर्यवेक्षक नियुक्त किये गये थे, ने यह बयान भी दिया कि यह चुनाव जो आज होना निश्चित था बहुत रहस्यमय ढंग से टाल दिया गया। मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं कि चुनाव टला क्यों? . . . (उत्तरावध) . . . जहाँ तक प्रतिष्ठित नागरिकों का ख्याल है, उनका कहना है कि पटना में बिरला ग्रुप, टाटा ग्रुप और डालमिया ग्रुप तथा शुगर के बड़े-बड़े मालिकान जिनकी मिलें राज्य सरकार ने ले ली थीं तथा शराब के बड़े बड़े दुकानदार और ठेकेदार जो शराबबन्दी योजना से प्रभावित थे सबने पटना के बड़े बड़े होटलों में अपना कैम्प लगा लिया था और श्री कर्पूरी सरकार को गिराने के लिए पानी की तरह पंसा बहाने का निर्णय ले लिया था।

जनता पार्टी विधायकों की एक आवश्यक बैठक श्री कर्पूरी जी की अध्यक्षता में उनके निवास स्थान पर हुई थी जिसमें सर्व सम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास

हुआ था कि हम सब विधायक जो कर्पूरी जी के नेतृत्व में विश्वास करते हैं और आर० एम० एम० या अन्य किसी साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों के साथ सरकार नहीं बनायेंगे और न ऐसी सरकार बनाने की प्रक्रिया में कोई सहयोग देंगे।

जब विरोधी पक्ष ने श्री राम सुन्दर दास जी को नेता पद का उम्मीदवार बनाया तो कर्पूरी जी ने श्री समर गुहा को ए० नर लाला जिसमें उन्होंने यह स्पष्ट किया था कि हम श्री राम सुन्दर दास जी के विरोध में कोई उम्मीदवार खड़ा नहीं करेंगे और उनसे यह उम्मीद करेंगे कि वह अपने मंत्रिमंडल में आर० एम० एम० या आर० एम० एम० जैसी अन्य साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं के सदस्यों को नहीं लेंगे और यदि वे ऐसा करेंगे तो हमारा समर्थन वापस हो जाएगा। यह इसलिए था कि राम सुन्दर दास जी हरिजन थे, इसलिए हमने उनके विरोध में किसी को खड़ा नहीं किया। 21 अप्रैल को साढ़े चार बजे सायं का समय शपथ दिलाने का तय हुआ। जब इस बात की जानकारी हम लोगों को हुई तो हमने राज्यपाल को फोन यह खत भेजा कि सदन में 163 सदस्य कम से कम सरकार चलाने के लिए चाहिये और रामसुन्दर जी के पास कुल 116 या 11 हैं। हमने अपना समर्थन वापस ले लिया है। अन्य किसी विरोधी दल ने अपना समर्थन देने का वादा नहीं किया है। ऐसी स्थिति में एक अल्पसंख्यक नेता को शपथ दिलाना संविधान का मखौल होगा और सरकार एक दिन भी नहीं चल पायेगी।

राज्यपाल जी ने हमारा पत्र पाते ही बात की। उनका कहना था चूंकि श्री कर्पूरी जी ने एक आदमी श्री राम सुन्दर दास जी का विरोध न करने की बात की है तो राम सुन्दर दास जी को हम शपथ दिला ही सकते हैं। इस पर वरिष्ठ संसदीय सदस्य श्री श्याम सुन्दर नन्दन मिश्र जी

जो वहां उपस्थित थे उनको हमने फोन किया, उन्होंने काफी देर तक बहस की कि आप किसी व्यक्ति के लेटर का आधा पार्ट लें, आधा न लें, यह उचित नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्होंने अन्य संवैधानिक पहलुओं पर भी प्रकाश डाला मैंने उनको लिखा कि आपको शपथ नहीं दिलानी चाहिये। इसके अलावा उनको हमने श्री अयंगर साहब जब बिहार में राज्यपाल थे उस समय की घटनाओं का ध्यान दिलाया किन्तु राज्यपाल जी की बात से बराबर यह लगता था कि उन्होंने एक व्यक्ति नेता श्री राम सुन्दर दास को शपथ दिलाने का फैसला कर लिया है। इस आधार पर कि मुख्य मंत्री श्री कर्पूरी जी ने स्वयं श्री राम सुन्दर दास जी का विरोध न करने की बात कही है। अब अगर राम सुन्दर दास जी आगे मंत्रिमंडलीय सदस्यों में ऐसे लोगों को भरेंगे जिनको उन्होंने वर्जित किया है तब यह सवाल उठ सकेगा कि। . . . (शुबधान) . . .

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : यह 377 में कैसे आता है ? यह कोई तरीका है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Let him go ahead. He is only objecting to the procedure adopted.

श्री राज नारायण : राज्यपाल की बात से ऐसा लगता था कि दल के नेता को शपथ दिला दें, अन्य किसी को नहीं। यह बात करीब करीब उन्होंने श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र जी को भी बतायी।

शपथ समारोह पहले साढ़े चार बजे होने को था। बाद में समय साढ़े छः बजे कर दिया गया। इस बीच में विश्वसत सूत्रों से हमें यह भी जानकारी कराई गई कि पटना का जहाज उड़ने के बाद उसे रोक कर श्री सुन्दर सिंह भण्डारी जी की बात कराई गई।। . . . (शुबधान) . . .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North-East): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. What is your point of order?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It draw your attention to Rule 377. Having been exposed to the kind of things that we are allowed to raise here under Rule 377, I would like to understand from you on what basis you allowed Mr. Raj Narain to bring the entire party matter on the pretext of one small Constitutional point. What has it got to do with RSS or Birlas?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not see any point of order. We have been allowing other comments also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It has nothing to do with a matter of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the statement is concerned he may be right or he may be wrong but he is complaining about the attitude of the Governor. There were large number of passages even against the Governor which have not been allowed and got deleted.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसने रुखा दिया, किसको दिया उसका यहां पर क्या सम्बन्ध है ?
... (बयबखान)

श्री बसंत साठे (प्रकोला) : जब कोई कुछ कहता है जो उसका ताल्लुक हो सकता है। पैसा किसने दिया, टाटा ने, बिड़ला ने; यह माना चाहिये। (बयबखान)

श्री राजनारायण : इस बीच में विश्वस्त सूत्रों से हमें यह भी जानकारी कराई गई कि पटना का जहाज उड़ने के बाद उसे रोक कर श्री सुन्दर सिंह भण्डारी जी की बात कराई गई फलस्वरूप श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र को भी शपथ दिलाई गई। कैलाश-

पति मिश्र आर० एस० एस० के बहुत माने जाने नेता हैं। आरक्षण के घोर विरोधी हैं।

यहां तक घटनाओं का संक्षिप्त विवरण है। मेरी राय में एक अल्प मत नेता को जब तक कहीं अन्य संस्था से समर्थन प्राप्त न होतब तक उन्हें शपथ नहीं दिलाना चाहिये।

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसके प्रोटैस्ट में सदन से वाक-आउट करता हूं। इस तरह की चीज आपने यहां पर एल्युज की है, जानबूझ कर पोलिटिकल बातों को यहां पर ये रख रहे हैं।

(Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra then left the House)

डॉ० बलदेव प्रकाश (अमृतसर) : यह बिल्कुल गलत है, इस तरह का फैसला आपने दिया है। 377 के अन्तर्गत यह कैसे आ सकता है ? (बयबखान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. I am on my legs. No statement against Mr. Bhandari has been made. All that has been said is that there was a talk between him and Mr. Bhandari.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I draw your attention to Rule 352 para (v). It says:

"reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms."

MR. SPEAKER: If he had made any reflection on Mr. Bhandari I would certainly have excluded it. He has merely said that there was a talk between him and Mr. Bhandari.

(Interruption)**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is commenting on the conduct of the Governor.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as Rule 352 is concerned you cannot make any reflection on any person in high authority. That is the rule. It does not preclude you from criticising his official action. But you cannot attribute motives. You cannot attribute *malafides*.

That is all.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to raise a point of order. Please see Rule 352 and 353. Kindly see that..

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done that. I have given the rule.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Kindly hear me patiently. I am entitled to be heard.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर तो 377 में एक
संज्ञन ने यह मामला उठाया था कि नदियों
में केवल हिन्दू धर्मावलम्बी स्नान करते हैं
और उसकी इजाजत दे दी गई थी।
... (श्रवण) ...

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I rise on a point of order.

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don's record anything.

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Nothing is recorded.

What is your point of order, Mr. Gupta?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Please see what is given under 'Explanation.' It says:—

"The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a sub-

**Not recorded.

stantive motion drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him."

Then I come to Rule 353. It says:—

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned.."

MR. SPEAKER: You are reading it now. I have read it earlier.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am coming to the point. Shri Raj Narainji is a very good friend of mine. He has not right to say anything against a Member who is a Member of the other House. To say that the report is untrue is a reflection on the Governor himself. If you put up with such statements, then, what will be the position of this House?

MR. SPEAKER: Kanwar Lal Gupta, now you are on a point of order, and not on a lecture.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 377 is regarding drawing Government's attention on urgent and important matters.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you understand the position. Whenever a person of high authority is involved, you cannot reflect on his conduct. That does not mean you cannot say that his decision is wrong. It is not a reflection on his conduct. There have been at least 3½ paragraphs reflecting on the conduct of several persons. I have completely deleted that. I have not allowed that.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I rise on a point of order..

MR. SPEAKER: Saying that he had a talk with Mr. Sunder Singh Bhandari is not a reflection on his charac-

(Rr. Speaker)

ter. Saying that his decision is wrong, is not a reflection on his character. (Interruptions). I am on my legs. Now you please go on, Mr. Raj Narain.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 377 is only in respect of matters of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: This is an urgent matter according to him. I don't decide.

Mr. Raj Narain, please read your statement.

You have come up to the last paragraph.

श्री राजनारायण : अतः सदन में इस प्रश्न को उठाते हुये मेरी मांग है कि बिहार राज्य में होने वाले इस नेता पद के चुनाव को रद्द किया जाय । राज्यपाल को लिखे गये पत्र की प्रतिलिपि अन्वय समय हम अलग से दे देंगे । मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार की गलत प्रतिक्रियाओं पर सदन रोक नहीं लगायेगा तो अपने देश में संसदीय जनतंत्र के स्थान पर संसदीय तानाशाही आ जाएगी जो जनता पार्टी की घोषित नीति के पूर्णतः विरुद्ध होगी । मूल बात यहां पर ध्यान देने की यह है कि नेता पद का चुनाव किसकी अध्यक्षता में हुआ और नेता कौन चुना गया । इसकी जानकारी राज्यपाल को किसने दी ? जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कि श्री समर गुह द्वारा दी गई जानकारी पर राज्यपाल को कार्यवाही करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है । श्री समर गुह पार्टी के आंतरिक चुनाव को सम्पन्न कराने की प्रक्रिया की केवल देख-रेख करने वाले थे न कि राज्यपाल को सलाह देने का अधिकार उनको था ।

MR. SPEAKER: We will now go to the next item.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: On a point of order.

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि संसदीय प्रथा को कंवरलाल जो गुप्त भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं ।**

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Do not record.

FINANCE BILL, 1979

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Charan Singh on the 24th April, 1973, namely:—

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the Financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration.”

Before we proceed further, there was a suggestion yesterday that we should sit till 7.00 O'clock today and tomorrow, otherwise we will not be able to complete discussion on it by tomorrow. Is it the pleasure of the House that we sit till 7-00 P.M. today and tomorrow?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will be sitting till 7-00 P.M. today and tomorrow.

Shri Heera Bhal

श्री हीरा भाई (बांसवाड़ा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल वित्त मंत्री जी के वित्त विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहा था । मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे जो पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं उन में शिक्षा का प्रसार हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, नयी शिक्षा नीति के अन्तर्गत पांच साल के लिए कालेज खोलने पर बैन लगा दिया गया है लेकिन फिर भी उसमें यह प्रावधान रखा गया है कि जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, आदिवासी पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं वहां पर कालेज खोले जाएंगे और वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी से खोले जायेंगे । इसी प्रावधान के अनुसार राजस्थान सरकार ने बांसवाड़ा जिले में कुशलगढ़ और सांगवाड़ा में कालेज खोलने का निर्णय लिया और वहां पर कालेज खोले

जाने का राज्य सरकार ने आदेश दे दिया। लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार की सकारिया के बाद भी शिक्षा बोर्ड ने इस पर ब्रेक लगा दिया। हमारे यहां कालेज खोलने का जो राज्य सरकार ने निर्णय लिया था उसको वहां के शिक्षा बोर्ड ने रोक दिया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से सरकार के निर्णय को आफिसरों से बने बोर्ड ने रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया है। इस तरह से हमारे क्षेत्र के आदिवासी लोगों को शिक्षा से वंचित रखा गया। अगर सरकार यह परम्परा बनायेगी तो यह लोकतंत्र की हत्या होगी। सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है कि आदिवासी एरिया में कालेज खोला जा सकता है, उसी निर्णय के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था कि वहां कालेज खोला जाए। इस पर शिक्षा बोर्ड का रोक लाना उचित नहीं है। शिक्षा बोर्ड ने यह रोक इसलिए लगायी है कि जिससे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के आदिवासी दूसरों के मुकाबले में न आ सकें। इसीलिए यह टालमटोल कर के वे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास के रास्ते में अड़चन डाल रहे हैं। अगर इस तरह से सरकार आफिसरों के कहने पर लेती रहेगी तो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास की बात जो आप कहते हैं वह नहीं हो सकेगी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करने में आप सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। मैं दुबारा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया है और प्रस्ताव पास करके कालेज खोलने का जो फैसला किया है वह कालेज अगले सत्र में खुलवाने का वह प्रबन्ध करें।

सरविस में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में परसेंटेज के बारे में अब मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं। आपने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए आल इंडिया परसेंटेज निर्धारित कर रखा है।

लेकिन जहां 99 प्रतिशत आदिवासी हैं, जिले में कहीं पर 99 प्रतिशत आदिवासी हैं जैसे झाबुआ में है या कहीं पर अस्सी और कहीं पर नब्बे प्रतिशत हो सकते हैं जैसे पंचसहल जिला है, बांसवाड़ा है, डूंगरपुर है, उदुपपुर है, बिस्तौड़ है, वहां पर आल इंडिया परसेंटेज के आधार पर आपको उनको सर्विस में नहीं लेना चाहिये बल्कि उनकी आबादी जितनी है उसके आधार पर उनको आपको सर्विस में ले लेना चाहिये। पूरे देश के लिए तो आपने परसेंटेज निर्धारित किया है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन जहां नब्बे प्रतिशत या अस्सी प्रतिशत आदिवासी रहते हैं, जो आदिवासी एरिया है वहां पर आपको इस आधार को नहीं अपना चाहिए और उनका आनादों के आधार पर सर्विस में लेना चाहिये। आजकल देखा जाता है— कि वहां पर दिल्ली से आकर और कलकत्ता आदि से बलाकर लोगों को नौकरियां दे दी जाती हैं। ऐसे एरियाज में सर्विस में स्थानीय लोगों को ही लिया जाना चाहिये और आबादी को ही परसेंटेज का आधार माना जाना चाहिये। मैरिट लिस्ट के आधार पर यह भी देखा गया है कि अगर आदिवासी पहले नम्बर पर भी आ गया तो एप्वाइंटमेंट करते समय उसको छोड़ दिया जाता है और शहरी लोगों को ले लिया जाता है और जो आल इंडिया परसेंटेज है उसको ही ध्यान में रखा जाता है। अगर शहर वालों को, बाहर वालों को ले लिया जाएगा तो फिर आदिवासियों के लिए कहां स्थान रह जाएंगे जिन पर उनको भरती किया जा सके। ऐसे एरियाज में आपको जनसंख्या के आधार पर स्थानीय लोगों को नौकरियां देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

मेरा क्षेत्र एक पहाड़ी एरिया है और पहाड़ी एरिया होने के कारण अगर पानी ज्यादा गिर जाता है तो भी फसल सड़ जाती

है और अगर कम गिरता है तब भी फसल को क्षति पहुंचती है। इस वास्ते वहां पर हमेशा भकाल की स्थिति बनी रहती है, भकाल की काली ऊ या सवारा रहती है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां पर नहरों की व्यवस्था हो सकती है वहां पर नहरों की व्यवस्था करके सिंचाई का साधन उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिये और तालाब बना करके सिंचाई साधन उपलब्ध किये जाने चाहिये और जहां नहरी पानी नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है वहां पर ट्यूबवैल और कुएँ बना कर सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध आपको करने चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान को सीमेंट आदि का जो कोटा दिया जाता है वह वही है जो 1970-71 में निर्धारित किया गया था। वही कोटा आप आज भी राजस्थान को दे रहे हैं। विकास की गति को देखते हुए आप से प्रार्थना है कि इस कोटे को आप नई दरें निर्धारित करें और ज्यादा कोटा सीमेंट आदि को आप राजस्थान को दें।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hosangabad): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to speak on the Finance Bill which is the linchpin of the budget proposals and documents. I am overwhelmed by a sense of inadequacy of time allotted for this important debate. Over the years I find from the facts and figures at my disposal that there has been an erosion of time of total time, allocated for the budget discussion in the Lok Sabha, and it is high time now that we gave serious thought to this matter, because the budget session is the most important and the budget discussion is the most important for the economy of the country in the coming months. I should therefore suggest that in order to secure more time for discussion of important matters, the Finance Bill and the ministries' demands, we should see to it, we should try to ensure that the House does have more time than

it can get at present. Unfortunately, because of the constraints of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act and the compulsory, mandatory provision there, that there should be only 75 days between the introduction of the Finance Bill and the passing of the Finance Bill, all these difficulties crop up. I have given notice, I have introduced as a matter of fact a Bill seeking to raise that period, the time between the introduction and passing of the Finance Bill from 75 to 90 days and I do hope within this year, with the support of the entire House, including government's support, that Bill will become law so that next year we will have a more satisfying discussion, I do not say just more satisfactory discussion, but a more satisfying discussion on the Budget and the Finance Bill and connected matters.

While I am on that subject I should also like to suggest to the government to seriously ponder over the necessity for changing the financial year. The financial year we have got, April 1 to March 31 of the following year has been tailored to the British financial year, was tailored by the British regime. It is a hangover of the British regime; it still persists; after 30 years of Independence we still have that hangover.

MR. SPEAKER: Was it very intoxicating? Hangover is connected with intoxication.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Those who are in power get intoxicated. There is a saying in Urdu:

शराब का नशा उरता है लेकिन रक्ता का नशा बढ़ता जाता है, और लेकर डूबता है।

I am not going into that. You made a wise observation and I responded; I quoted that. I do not know whether I have satisfied you.

MR. SPEAKER: You always satisfy me.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Thank you for your appreciation. The Administrative Reforms Commission of which the Prime Minister was the first distinguished chairman, and I a humble member, a member from the then opposition parties—the Prime Minister continued to be the chairman till he was inducted as Deputy Prime Minister in 1967—that commission examined this matter—as far as my memory serves, as far as my memory can recollect, changing the financial year. I do not know whether we made a recommendation. When Mr. Hanumanthaiya was the chairman, after Shri Morarji Desai left, we referred to that matter in one of our reports. I personally think that it is high time we changed the financial year, and we had it from Diwali or round about that till the following Diwali, 1st November or 31st October and if the budget session commenced just before or after Dasherā and the discussion goes up to Christmas, I think that would give us a lot more time than we get at present. As I said earlier, you were also disposed to agree somewhat, not totally.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not said anything for or against.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: A few days ago you gave a recipe in your Bombay and Madras discourses. I had suggested that the total time for the Lok Sabha sessions should be increased from the present five and a half or six months to seven months in a year. The Prime Minister also in a letter to my hon. friend, the late Shri Asaithambi mentioned that the Lok Sabha sits at present for seven months in the year. I do not know wherefrom he got that information. I have gone through all the records for the last 27 years since 1952. I have got facts and figures. The Lok Sabha never sat beyond 6-1/2 months, that too in one or two years—I am not talking of the working days but the total duration of the sessions. Except for one or two years when it was 6-1/2 months, otherwise, it was only 6 months, and even 5-1/2 months in some years. That is

not fair to Parliament and to the people of this country. This great Sabha, the Lok Sabha of the largest democracy on earth, elected directly by 60 million people must do justice to the national problems and to the people who have sent us here. I would seriously plead with the Government that they should think over this matter and first increase the total time allotted for the sessions from 6 months or 5-1/2 months to 7 months in a year, and the financial year also should be changed so as to subserve the needs and requirements of our country. Soon after the monsoon it would be better to have the budget session when the kharif crop comes in. When I raised this matter in the Constituent Assembly with regard to the total number of sessions and the duration of the sessions—I had moved an amendment also that there should be a constitutional provision for at least three sessions every year not only for Lok Sabha but for all the State legislatures—Dr. Bedkar was perhaps very optimistic—I was not so optimistic as he was—and he observed at that time, "I appreciate Mr. Kamath's amendment. But I personally would like to tell him that there will be so much business before the Houses of Parliament and State legislatures that they will require to have more than three sessions in a year". If he were living today, he would see how some of the State legislatures behave—one budget session, a one-week session after that, a one-day session, as I remember in Haryana.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiraynkil): In U.P. there is not even the budget session!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I think the Constitution should be amended if need be to provide for three sessions a year for State legislatures. Here in Parliament the total duration of the sessions should be 7 months in a year, and the financial year should be changed from 1st April—31st March to 1st October—30th September. The Government may consider this matter. The duration of the period between the introduction of the

Finance Bill and the passing of the Finance Bill should be raised from 75 to 90 days so as to provide for a fuller discussion in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I agree with you.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Shri Satish Agarwal referred to it yesterday. He indicated his implicit support for that and I hope he will convert his colleagues in the Cabinet. I am sure that with his persuasive powers, he will be able to persuade his colleagues.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken 10 minutes on preliminaries.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Kindly give me a few more minutes. I have not spoken on many Ministries. I have got some points to make. If you wish, I will just make the points and not speak at all.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be better is that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: But it will be rather bland and dull, if I make the points without embellishing them.

The senior Deputy Prime Minister...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What does he mean by senior? There is no senior or junior Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is a statement of fact, I think because he is No. 2 in the Cabinet.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on the peripheries, there will be no time left.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If there are two, I would like to refer to one as senior...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the subject of discussion now.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If they are equal, one is not equal than the other!

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection, but I have to ring the bell in another two or three minutes!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Call A and E.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If you prefer that, I would leave it to you.

The senior Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister wanted to have a break with the past and he has tried his best to go forward on that path. I would like to invite his attention—he is not here, but his able deputies are here; I would draw his attention through his deputies; deputy in the sense one who deputises for him...

AN HON. MEMBER: Junior Minister or Minister of State.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not quarrel over words.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am not quarrelling; they are quarrelling; so, I have to respond.

On the 22nd of July, 1977, the new Finance Minister, the then Home Minister, who was physically more robust, more vigorous at that time—I hope he will once again become robust and vigorous, I am sure, by God's grace he will become as robust as he was then—at that time, on the 22nd of July, he made a very brief speech with regard to my Resolution on the Emergency, pledging this House and the Government; you were in the Chair and you may also remember the walk out by some members...

MR. SPEAKER: My eyes are always on the watch.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: There he referred to the socio-economic revolution. I am not reading one part of the revolution, because it may be objectionable to some members on the other side, where I have talked about Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her gang. Shri Charan Singh, at that time Home Minister, accepted the Resolution in

its entirety. He said on behalf of the Government—these are his very words

"I have nothing much to say because I accept the Resolution moved by Shri Kamath in its entirety. There is no question of a reply from me. Only I have some difficulty about the amendments. I think the amendments are not necessary. If my friends on this side agree with me, I request them to pass the Resolution as it stands."

The relevant portion of the Resolution, the last part, reads:

"and solemnly pledges its earnest endeavour for the speedy accomplishment, in close co-operation with the people and by peaceful, legitimate methods, of a socio-economic revolution, illumined by democratic standards, vivified by socialist ideals, and firmly founded on moral and spiritual values, for which Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose suffered and sacrificed, lived and died, and for which Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan"

—may he live long—

"three years ago, called the nation to battle."

Now the Finance Minister has got a golden opportunity to accomplish the socio-economic revolution.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 15 minutes. I will give you 5 more minutes for your very valuable contribution.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will require another ten minutes time so that I can at least mention the points.

The socio-economic revolution....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You spell out the socio-economic revolution.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you fall in his trap?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will not fall in any body's trap.

MR. SPEAKER: Young men are always troublesome.

13 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Chairman, I shall be brief, concise and precise, try to be; because, it is a very vast canvas. I do not know what to do; I am at a loss; you please give some light and guidance to me. There are so many points, I have to curtail them or gloss them over.

Now, Sir, the blue-print, or outline, may I say, of the socio-economic revolution was given in the election manifesto of Janata Party in the Lok Sabha election of 1977. I am glad, Sir, and the House is proud, and I am sure the country is proud, of the achievements of the Janata Government during the first year of its regime, of its rule. The political charter was completely accomplished and fulfilled, I mean all that was specified in the political charter of the manifesto. Now, the social charter and the economic charter have yet to be implemented, and I will not tire the patience of the House by reading in *extenso*, in detail, the items listed in those two charters. But, Sir, I am sorry to say that the main thrust of socio-economic revolution, that is to say, the land reforms and the employment problem or unemployment problem, are still staring us in the face, and have not been achieved. The law and order problem is also there, and probably no revolution can be achieved with a difficult law and order situation. To that extent it is necessary, but the States are empowered under the Constitution, and it is difficult perhaps for the Gov-

ernment to direct the States to do the needful. But, Sir, the Central Government can put the law and order situation in order, improve it in their own Union Territories.

AN HON. MEMBER: Goa?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Goa, Delhi and everywhere—and set an example to the States.

Having said that, I would say that there is a question of priorities. I am racing against time. On the question of priorities, I nowhere find here in the social charter or economic charter any reference to the implementation of prohibition. I am all for prohibition in principle, and I hope that all the world may go prohibitionist, stop drinking, but, Sir, to my mind this is a question of inverted priority. Prohibition should come, but whether it should come today, tomorrow or day after is the question. Today what is important is land reforms, cottage industries and employment problem, then the price situation and the law and order situation. These are far more important than prohibition. As a matter of fact, to my mind what a person eats or drinks is his own business so long as he does not become a nuisance to other people, and he does not do it at the cost of his family and his dependants. Otherwise, what he does is his own business absolutely. I don't ask what my friend, Mr. Ravi drinks in the morning or I don't know what Mr. Sathe does or my colleagues do here. I do not want to, and I should not.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Toddy is very good in Kerala.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Yes. And therefore, Sir, what does our Constitution has to say? Article 47 is invoked for the implementation of prohibition policy. What does that say? It says:

“...the State shall endeavour to bring about the prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal

purposes of intoxication drinks . . .”
What may intoxicate me, Sir, may not intoxicate you or Mr. Mavalankar.

“...and of drinks which are injurious to health.”

I am sorry that the Supreme Court—there is charas and bhang and all that, I do not know whether they are also prohibited, they should be prohibited, if they are injurious to health. I do not know whether the Supreme Court has given a final verdict or interpretation of this as they have done already on the Article relating to ban on cow-slaughter. The Supreme Court, I wish, in some case referred to them gave an interpretation of this Article—what exactly is indicated by ‘intoxicating drinks and drugs injurious to health’. And if drugs injurious to health are referred to here, what about smoking also? Smoking should also be prohibited. Smoking is more injurious also to the person near the smoker. Suppose Mr. Kodyan is smoking—he does not smoke, I know—and I sit by his side, it is injurious to me also, but if he drinks and I sit by his side, it is not injurious to me at all. Therefore, I would like to have a clear interpretation of this matter.

Two more matters, and I have done. One is Panchayati Raj in consonance with article 40 of the Constitution—it has been a long-neglected article—which says:

“The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.”

The report has been submitted by Shri Asoka Mehta and the senior Home Minister the other day replied to my question saying that it has been referred to the State Governments, but it appears are dithering and dilly-dallying, I will not say shilly-shally-

ing. So, I hope the Constitution will be amended some time to provide for this new set-up from *gram raj* to the *kendra*, Delhi raj, the Centre, and you have five Lists if necessary—the Union List, the State List, the District List, the Block List and the Panchayat List, for financial and administrative powers.

Then there is the question of the administration. Unless corruption is eradicated, no economic revolution, no rural revolution, no real change can be brought about. No radical change can be brought about unless the administration is made efficient and incorruptible. You cannot totally eradicate corruption. Nowhere in the world has it been done, human nature being what it is, you are likely to face it, it cannot be completely eliminated, but you can minimise it. I hope Government will seriously address itself to this task. The Lokpal Bill has been pending for a long time. During the now extinguished regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi it lapsed twice, but at least we hope to get it passed in this session, so that a major step towards the eradication of corruption will have been taken.

One more point and I have done—a small point which I will develop on some other occasion. There has been talk of nationalisation. Nationalisation has very often meant governmentalisation, it should be real socialisation, but it has meant only governmentalisation and bureaucratisation.

राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं, सरका करण हो गया । समाजीकरण नहीं हुआ ।
It has become *sarkarikaran* and *afsarikaran*. That is why it has not shown good results all these years, as the reports make out. The Prime Minister, if I remember aright, recently told some public undertakings conference, he made a speech, asking them to show results or get out. That is how the press has reported. I am glad he has taken this attitude. Otherwise, I am afraid, they would become undertakers of the country and not undertakings. I do hope they will gear

up their machinery and show better performance in the coming years.

The press and public relations of the Government should be improved. Achievements tend to be played down, while failures, party bickerings and in-fighting in the party tend to be played up in the press and the other media. The senior Deputy Prime Minister described himself as a farmer's son. He said he was not a farmer, but a farmer's son. He is a chip of the old block, as it is called. The son is better than the father sometimes. So, a farmer's son may be better than the farmer father. But there are farmers and farmers as you are aware, big farmers, chhota farmers, medium farmers, majhle farmers, sanjhle farmers. I do not know, to which category the Finance Minister belongs. He has been a good farmer. I do hope that in India, it being a vast rural country, during his regime, there will be a better deal for all farmers, big, small and medium and not for one category of farmers alone. All parts of the country should be linked as an organism, they should be integrated. There should be no conflict between the rural and urban areas. They should be linked together to subserve the national economy.

One last word. The Finance Minister—he has been a very able administrator—is new as Finance Minister at the Centre. I am sorry to say that the bureaucracy, which is ruling the roost in many Ministries also, do not just like some Ministers, implement the directives of the Parliament and the resolutions of the Parliament in the spirit and the letter in which they have been adopted. The attitude and style of the administrators to general work and performance could be summed up as follows, briefly—I hope that suits the picture, the administrative scene today—

“If you can, don't move;

If you must, move slowly;

If pushed, move in circles;

If cornered, appoint a Committee.”

I do hope and trust that the Minister will not get trapped in this

Chakravayuha of administration. He is not an *Abhimanyu*. He is a tried warrior. He is not a young *Abhimanyu* or an amateur *Abhimanyu*. He will have to come out of this administrative jungle. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once referred to the administrative jungle. Referring to the lowest class employees, he said: "When I became Prime Minister, there were 6,000 chaprasis and now there are 18,000. We must do something about it." At that time, I was not in the Ruling Party, I was in the Opposition. I pleaded with him and said:

"What do you mean by 'we must do something about it'? Why not you do something about it? You are now in the Government and you must do something in the matter."

I do hope that in the coming months, the economy will brighten itself and we have to watch the situation as regards the tax proposals; whether they will really narrow the disparities and all that, will have to be seen at the end of the year. We cannot judge anything just now. This is the first budget of the Finance Minister and I wish him good luck not merely good luck but also good cooperation from his colleagues, from the people in the accomplishment of a socio-economic revolution to which he pledged himself, the Government, the Lok Sabha and the nation on the 22nd July, 1977.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Bill that has been placed before us is a constitutional obligation on the part of the Government. Yet it provides an opportunity to the members to draw the attention of the Minister to various economic aspects so that ultimately wisdom prevails. Here, making the Budget Speech, the Finance Minister—I should call him, the Deputy Prime Minister—made a proud declaration that it is a farmers-oriented Budget. And that he is giving a new look to the Indian economy.

So far as the Indian economy is concerned, I cannot find anything new in it. He said about the up lift of the

farmers. I believe, the hon. Minister, Mr. Satish Agarwal, will agree with me as an educated person and thinking that he knows, there was a man called Mr. S. K. Dey from his State of Rajasthan who once upon a time became a Minister here. May I ask him what was the role played by Mr. Dey in the Indian Parliament? If you go through the whole history since Independence of this country, starting from the First Five Year Plan to the Fifth Five Year Plan, it can be seen that the Congress Government had given not only due attention but the entire planning oriented towards the development of agriculture and thus the villages. That is why the Community Development Scheme had been initiated by the Congress Government and a separate Ministry was constituted by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru for the Community Development. Mr. S. K. Dey was a Minister in-charge of the Community Development. I believe, Mr. Kamath was himself a Member of Parliament in those days. With all his political prejudices against the Congress Party, he can't say that the Congress Government had completely neglected rural development or community development. I think, it is an unfair charge, an uncharitable charge, which was made against the Congress Government.

I would like to quote some figures here for the information of the House. There are two aspects. One is, how many villages are there in the country and the other is, what is the population. There are 5.75 lakh villages. Out of these 5.75 lakh villages, 3.1 lakh villages are having a population of less than 500. When you speak of villages, you cannot ignore the population; you cannot ignore the topography of this country and the scattered villages. A population of 500 means 100 or 80 families. They are scattered all over the country. It is only 6,333 villages, as in 1974, with a population of 5000 or more. When you speak of villages, it is easy to say that there are 5.75 lakh villages. But what is the population of these villages? You cannot ignore the fact that the population has

increased rapidly when you think of Indian economy and the National growth. If you ignore these facts if you are not linking the national growth with the rise in population in the last 30 years, I can only say it is a mere ignorance.

I must draw your attention to the population figures. In 1951, the population was 361 million; in 1961, it was 439 million and in 1971, it was 548 million and in 1976, it was 600 million. When you calculate the per capita income or the national growth, can you ignore this fact also. I heard Mr. George Fernandes with all his vocabulary and demagoguery abusing the Congress Government, saying that in the last 30 years, they did nothing. There was the Community Development Scheme enunciated by the Congress Government. I heard a member from the Janata Party abusing the Congress Government, saying that the Congress Government ignored the rural areas while formulating the Five Year Plans. Is it fair? There was a separate Department of the Community Development. There were the Community Development Blocks, which divided the country into blocks for development. In my State of Kerala, a block means almost an Assembly segment. There are gram sewaks, gram sewikas, block development officers, etc. and the entire planning has been based on that. A block covers rural areas and the planning has been done at the block level, taking into account the needs of the block concerned. The block development means the development of rural areas and the rural areas mean rural population. I was not a Member of Parliament in those days. Mr. Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister. Except a few, many of them were party to the Community Development Scheme. Many members of the Janta Party should be proud of what they have done. I am not abusing them because they are in the Janta Party. They were in the Congress Party once upon a time. Of course, some of them were in the RSS. That is a fact. If Mr. Charan Singh claims that this is the only Budget, the only

attempt towards rural development, he is accusing himself, because he was a Congressman. He was the first defector in the country; in 1967 he defected to become the Chief Minister. It may be his political game; I do not want to blame him for that. But he was the first defector. The ulcer of defection was injected into the Indian politics first in U. P. in 1967 when he lost the leadership to Mr. C. B. Gupta; then he defected and became the Chief Minister. Till that time he was a Congressman in U. P.; he was a Minister. If it is said that from 1947 to 1967 for 20 years, the Congress Government ignored the rural population then that means, that Mr. Charan Singh was also responsible for it. Mr. Morarji Desai was also responsible for it; all those who were in the Congress then were responsible for it. But I am not prepared, for a moment to point and accusing finger at them and say that they committed a crime because no crime was committed. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the greatest leaders of the Indian politics, he was one of the greatest administrators that we have ever seen, he was one of the revolutionaries that India has produced; he understood the Indian problems, the problems of the rural population, and he was instrumental to framing the Five-Year Plan giving top priority to community development which means rural development. I can quote the figures here. But I do not know how much time you are giving me.

Anyway, the point of population has been raised because you cannot ignore that fact. May I ask a simple question of Mr. Agarwal? Do you think that you came to power because you posed economic question to the people? No. Don't think that people are fools. You had only one slogan, *Nasbandi* and *Emergency*. Nothing more. You look at the speeches that many of the Janta Party members made during election. Still you want to cash in on *Nasbandi* and *Emergency* from your political banks, but you are bankrupt now. So, you had only one slogan then. Did you have;

during your election campaign, any economic slogan to say that the Congress Government had failed on the economic front? You had only 'Nasbandi' and Emergency. Now what is happening today? You are also doing the same thing. I do not want to waste my time on *Nasbandi*. The Janta Government is also taking into account the threat of population growth and is trying to control it. You have only changed the name from 'Family Planning' to 'Family Welfare'. You have only changed the name without any substance. It is a ridiculous thing. This is all hypocrisy.

Last time, Mr. George Fernandes, with his demagogic utterances on the floor of the House said that the Congress Government had made 5,000 foreign collaborations but their Government had cleared only 300 collaborations in a year. If, in 30 years, the Congress Government had made 5,000 foreign collaborations, it works out, on an average, 150 a year, and the Janata Government has made 300 collaborations in a year! I can understand if you had reduced the number. But you have not reduced it; you have increased it. The same Congress Government, which entered into foreign collaborations, introduced the FERA in this country making 40 per cent limitation of foreign ownership. I can understand if Mr. Agarwal introduces a Bill reducing it further to 20 per cent and takes pride on that account. But you have not done it. Then what right have you to criticise the Congress Government's performance in 30 years? Mr. Fernandes says that he will go for any technology available anywhere in the world for this country. In 1947, can you enlighten us, Mr. Agarwal, whether there was enough technology in this country? What kind of technology we had in 1947? We had no technology. Naturally the Congress Government had no other option but to go in for foreign technology. That is how the whole progress has been made. I can come to our achievements one by one, but I do not have much time. I will only come to the agricultural front. Many

of the hon. Members coming from other States also know about the agricultural development, the development in food production. In my State there are irrigation projects and hydro-electric projects. The other States are also having these projects. I am not claiming, for a moment, that everything was perfect. But look at the whole investment which was made for agriculture in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans. The food production in this country, in those days, was very much less, it was being rationed, and we were depending on PL-480 supplies. Mr. Krishna Menon, who was criticised by the RSS and other reactionaries in this country, had always opposed PL-480. Shri Krishna Menon always took up the position that PL-480 would do harm not only to the development of India but will also harm the Indian farmers. He wanted that the farmers should come out with vigour to produce more and more foodgrains. All the time he felt that if we depended on PL-480 what would happen to our country later? So we should completely stop not only PL-480 Funds but we should completely stop the import of foodgrains. The food production has gone up and we are now in surplus. It has gone up to 110 million tonnes in 1976. With water and fertilisers the production has gone up. If food production has gone up, it is due to rains and if it had gone down Shri Bhattacharya would take to agitation and abuse the Congress Government. This is the double standard.

Sir, the food production has gone up thereafter. We are self-sufficient now. I have no hesitation to pay a compliment to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which had invented a variety of seeds. It is really a great achievement of the Indian Scientists which is a contribution towards food production. We have given water, fertilisers and that is why the productivity has gone up. This is the achievement in science and technology which the Congress Government has given to the country. You will

be surprised to know that in 1951 or so only 47 million rupees were spent; in 1972-74 it has gone up to 2,500 million rupees for the development of science and technology. What has happened in agriculture? Now you are in a comfortable position on the agricultural front. I remember on the floor of the House Mr. Filoo Mody was accusing the Congress Government and condemned for its failure to contain the abundance of production. Punjab is now producing not only wheat but also rice. Now they have gone to such a stage that schools and other institutions have been given holiday because there is no storage space to store the foodgrains. With all the infrastructure provided by the Congress Government the production has gone up to 126 million tonnes today. It is not because of the Janata Government's coming to power. Can you imagine so much of infrastructure being provided? Why then you go on accusing the Congress Government all the time?

Sir, I remember in my school days I got a slip from the school when I was studying in IV or V standard in order to get a piece of cloth and kerosene. It was over. Now, after thirty years, Congress rule in two years' of Janata rule, the people have to stand in queue for getting kerosene. Not only that. Even the vehicles have to stand in queue to get diesel oil. It was the Congress Government which could contribute to the production of the one-third requirements of oil of this country. It has now gone up to 40 per cent of crude production in Gauhati, Assam as well as in Bombay-High. Can you deny that this was due to Congress rule? Now you are rationing kerosene. The reason behind this you may say, is the political turmoil in Iran. Even the Americans said that there was no oil in India. But the Soviet Union said that there was oil available in India in Assam.

Congress Government's achievement was in finding oil in Bombay High and in Assam. Otherwise, I do not know what the Janata Government would do. Even the small turmoil in

Iran made the Janata Government people's and people have to stand in queue for their kerosene. They are taking this country back to the 1949 position. They are claiming many things. But, you cannot give kerosene to the people. That is because of the turmoil in Iran? Why go on abusing the Congress Government?

Coming to budget, I have a lot of things to talk, after hearing the speeches of the hon. Members abusing the Congress Government. I am proud of my being a Congressman and thirty years of Congress rule. The Congress regime contributed highly to Science and Technology. You expect to spend money in Khadi and Village industries now. That is because the Congress regime spent money already for other things. So, Sir, I am proud of my party.

Sir, Mr. Bhattacharya and his party always indulge in destructive activities. The agitations in the public sector as well as the private sector rattle this country. Their policy is to have agitation for the sake of agitation. Mr. George Fernandes once said that he will bring about a railway strike on the question of bonus thus resulting in fall of the Congress government. Now, he is there in the government for the last two years but he has not been able to pay bonus to the railway men. Sir, he made this demand of bonus when the railways were running at a loss and now when the railways are running at a profit they have not been able to pay bonus to the railwaymen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Lastly, word about the economic policy. You are trying to tamper with the Indian economic system. That will prove very disastrous. You may remember, Mr. Agarwal, we criticised your gold policy. Now, an ordinary citizen cannot get his daughter married. Sir, I know of Kerala there is demand of ten to twenty Sovereigns in each case of marriage and a Sovereign costs one thousand rupees. You have failed in your policies one by one. The results will be disastrous if you tamper with the economic system without a proper per-

spective of socio-economic goal. We are sitting on a volcano. So, I appeal to the Minister to have a realistic economic policy.

Sir, IDBI has become an institutions of corruption. I find only the relatives of some of the Directors of the IDBI are being appointed in different institutions to represent IDBI. Many cases have come in the court. Even the government of Tamil Nadu took exception to the appointment of a Managing Director to a firm in Madras. He was related to the Executive Director of the IDBI. I do not want to name him but his name you know is Mr. Punja. Five of his relatives have been appointed as Director or Managing Directors to various firms. Is IDBI meant for appointment of relatives of IDBI directors?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am concluding in a minute or so. Then, Sir, When Janata government came in power they removed some of the officers in the banking institutions but, I find they have come back from the backdoor. The former Chairman of the IDBI who was removed because of his alliance with the caucus has managed through the Industrial Finance Corporation to become the Chairman of Sylvania Lamps through the backdoor. Although you removed the old caucus people, yet I find they are again operating the banking institutions. Those are bad people. They should not be allowed to be there.

Lastly, a word about match industry. The matches are now being sold at twenty paise each but according to your taxation proposals it comes to seventeen paise. Due to coinage difficulty this three paise is going to the trader. So, when you were calculating your tax proposals you should have arranged in such a way that it should come to fifteen paise.

For the last many years the organised sector, WIMCO has not increased the production. The demand for matches is increasing every day in the country. So, the cottage industries must take up more and more of production. They must be able to

cope up with the demand. We must encourage the cottage industries which do only ten per cent now. 50 to 60 per cent of the production is concentrated only with one family in Sivakasi. They are taking more money under your taxation system also. So, you must consider this problem in all seriousness. A little more concession should be given to this sector to fix the price of these matches at 15 paise. I request Shri Agarwalji to consider all the points which I have raised and I also request him to advise their Janata Members not unnecessarily to abuse the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, who had ruled this country under the Congress regime for quite some time. With these words I conclude.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा (रामपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के फिनांस बिल के समर्थन के आधार पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

इस वर्ष इस वित्त विधेयक के बारे में ग्राम जनता में, और इस सदन में, तरह तरह के विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं। सच्चाई यह है कि इस बजट के द्वारा इस देश के सभी समुदायों पर, चाहे वे किसी भी वर्ग के हों, चाहे वे नगर के रहने वाले हों या देहात के रहने वाले हों, करों का बोझ लादा गया है। टैक्सेशन के द्वारा 946 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त भार इस देश की जनता पर लादा गया है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का कहना है कि देश के डेबलपमेंट के लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ रीसोर्सिज की जरूरत है, जिनके माध्यम से देश का डेबलपमेंट किया जा सकता है। यह बात अपने स्थान पर सत्य है, लेकिन आ कमेटी ने कहा है कि अधिक से अधिक टैक्सेशन लगाये जाने के उपरांत लोगों में टैक्सों की चोरी की मनोवृत्ति बढ़ेगी। यह बात देखने में आ रही है कि हमारे देश में ग्राम व्यक्ति टैक्सों से बचने की कोशिश करता है, और यह बात सबसे ज्यादा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। आज इनकम टैक्स

डिपार्टमेंट के लोग अच्छी प्रकार जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार से टैक्स इवेजन की कोशिशें की जाती हैं। इस विषय में मैं सर्व प्रथम यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें अपने इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को क्रियाशील बनाना चाहिये और उसमें उच्चाधिकारी ईमानदार लोग रखने चाहिये। जब वे स्वयं लोगों को उन गतिविधियों में मंत्रग्न हो जाते हैं, जिनके द्वारा व टैक्स इवेजन करना चाहते हैं, तो इस टैक्स इवेजन को रोका नहीं जा सकता है।

1974 और 1976 में यह कोशिश की गई कि जनता पर टैक्सेशन का बोझ घटाया जाय और उसके अच्छे परिणाम देखने को मिले। उसके परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष भर के उपरांत टैक्सों में काफी बड़ी मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है। किसी हद तक यह आवश्यक है कि देश के डेवलपमेंट के लिए टैक्सों के माध्यम से धनराशि जुटाई जाये। लेकिन अगर संसार के अन्य देशों के टैक्सेशन से तुलना की जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि भारत की टैक्सेशन की राशि बहुत अधिक मात्रा में है, जो बहुत दुःखदायी बात है।

इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पांच वर्षों में टैक्सेशन का जितना बोझ जनता पर लादा जाना चाहिये था, उसका 75 परसेंट पिछले दो वर्षों में लाद दिया गया है। अगले तीन वर्षों में कितना एक्स्ट्रा बर्डन जनता पर लादा जाएगा, इसका अंदाजा लगाना कठिन है।

हमारे देश में आज जो व्रैंक मनी की पैरालल इकानामी रन कर रही है, उसके विषय में वित्त मंत्रालय ने किसी प्रकार का कोई संकेत नहीं दिया है, जो अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। कांग्रेस सरकार ने वालंट्री डिस्कलोजर की एक दो बार सुविधा प्रदान की लेकिन मैं उससे विशेष सहमत नहीं

हूँ। मेरा इस विषय में यह कहना है कि आज हाउसिंग प्राबलम, रूरल एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट की प्राबलम देश के सामने बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन कर खड़ी है। सरकार की तरफ से बड़ी-बड़ी एरियाज के अन्दर कोजोनीज डेवलप करनी चाहिये और वहाँ पर व्रैंक मनी के लोगों को अवसर देना चाहिए कि वह वहाँ पर उसको इन्वेस्ट करें, उसके ऊपर सरकार उन लोगों को छूट दे। इसी तरह से रूरल डेवलपमेंट के अन्तर्गत भी उन लोगों को सुविधा प्रदान करनी चाहिये ताकि देश को उसका लाभ पहुंचे, अन्यथा इस व्रैंक मनी ने हमारे देश की इकोनामी को बिल्कुल चौपट कर दिया है। आज हर व्यक्ति की क्रय शक्ति गिरती चली जा रही है और इन्फ्लेशन की मात्रा देश में लगातार बढ़ रही है।

हमारी कर-नीति इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिये जिसमें कि देश के अन्दर इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन और ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन को आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिले। जहाँ तक ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन का प्रश्न है, देश के अन्दर आज इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ हमारी जनता सरकार ने उत्पन्न कर दी हैं कि किसान जुटा हुआ है, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था जुटाई गई है, अन्य साधन जुटाये गये हैं, आज चौधरी साहब ने किसानों को बहुत सुख सुविधाएँ दी हैं जिसके कारण हमारा ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों के अन्दर ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस की जो दुर्गाति हुई है वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। काटन को देख लीजिए, पोटैटो को ले लीजिए, शूगर केन को ले लीजिए। किसान को उसका उत्पादन-मूल्य भी वापस नहीं मिला। इसके लिए सरकार को सुनियोजित ढंग से लम्बी योजना के आधार पर इस तरीके की कोई नीति घोषित करनी होगी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसान को उसका उत्पादन मूल्य सही

मात्रा में मिन सके, अन्यथा घाने वाले वर्षों में जो एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस के भण्डार अपने देश में दिखाई देते हैं उनकी स्थिति डावांडोल हो सकती है। पोटेटो के भण्डारों की, उसके रखरखाव की व्यवस्था और विदेशों में उसके निर्यात को समुचित व्यवस्था करना सरकार का सब से बड़ा कर्तव्य है और यह सबसे पहले होना चाहिये। पोटेटो को आज कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह मदन अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि 5 रुए मन आलू बिक गया और कई जगहों में आलू का लोगों ने नदियों में ऐसे हों फेंक दिया क्योंकि उसके रखने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। ऐसी स्थिति में किमान क्या क्या सहयोग मिल सकता है ?

इस बात की बहुत चर्चा हुई कि ग्रामीण अंचलों के अन्दर इम टैक्स का भार नहीं पड़ा। बेशक, नहीं पड़ा। लेकिन उम के दूरगामी दूसरे परिणाम सामने आए हैं। पिछले एक वर्ष से कोल, केरोसिन आयल, पेट्रोल, डीजल और अन्य इस प्रकार की चीजों की जिनको कि देहात के लोग भी इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं और शहरों के लोग भी इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं, उन की प्राइस में किस तरह से वृद्धि हुई है यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। आज एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन की बात हम जहाँ करते हैं उसके साथ-साथ इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन की जो हालत है उम का मुख्य कारण कोल, सीमेंट और पेट्रोल आदि का उपलब्ध न होना और इस के साथ साथ उम की प्राइसेज का आसमान को चढ़ जाना है।

पिछले दिनों में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लोगों ने माननीय वित्त मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया और उस पर अनेक संसद् सदस्यों के द्वारा सस्तुतियाँ भी लिखवाई

गई। उस के द्वारा आइटम 68 में यह मांग की गई कि जो 30 लाख रुपये तक की एग्जणन थी उस को घटा कर 15 लाख जो कर दिया गया; उसको समाप्त किया जाये। आज बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को देखा जाय तो उस को 30 के स्थान पर 50 लाख करना चाहिए था। अगर हम अपने देश में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री को जीवित रखना चाहते हैं, उसे जिन्दा देखना चाहते हैं तो हमें हर प्रकार से उन के अन्दर सहयोग देना पड़ेगा। पिछले वर्षों में आइटम 68 में एक प्रतिशत से ले कर 8 प्रतिशत तक एकमाइज इयूटी बढ़ाई गई। आज ये लघु उद्योग धन्धे लड़खड़ाती स्थिति में हैं। यदि सरकार इन की दयनीय स्थिति पर विचार नहीं करेगी तो अन्ततोगत्वा इम के दूरगामी परिणाम देखने को मिल सकते हैं।

पब्लिक सेक्टर पर हमारे देश में 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी व्यय की गई है। आज पब्लिक सेक्टर की क्या स्थिति है यह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री इस बात के विरोधी हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में और अधिक व्यय किया जाय। उमपर और अधिक व्यय करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर केवल उसी देश में पनप सकता है जहाँ नेशनल करेक्टर और मॉरल ऊंचा हो। दुर्भाग्य से पिछले तीस सालों में कांग्रेस सरकार ने दहाँ नेशनल करेक्टर को टफना दिया और परिणामस्वरूप बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी आज उसका अपना मान कर नहीं चलते जिस का परिणाम यह है कि वहाँ करोड़ों रुपये के लासेज का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जहाँ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में अच्छाईयाँ हैं, वहाँ बुराईयाँ भी हैं लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर की देख-रेख के लिए सरकार ने हर स्थान पर नियन्त्रण लगा रखे हैं परन्तु

हमारे अधिकारी उनको तोड़कर तरह तरह से मनमाने ढंग से काम करने के लिए उनको सुविधा देते हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री के द्वारा जो यह घोषणा की गई है कि सरकारी खर्चों की व्यापक जांच के लिए आयोग की नियुक्ति की गई है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। इस स्वागत के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि उनको एक व्यवस्था और भी बनानी चाहिए। अभी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो बड़े बड़े उच्चाधिकारी होते हैं वे अगर अच्छे रिजल्ट्स नहीं दिखाते तो उनको मुँह की खानी पड़ती है। उनकी पाँच हजार की तनख्वाह समाप्त, गृहविन समाप्त, उनको बाहर निकाल दिया जाता है। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर का दुर्भाग्य है कि एक उच्चाधिकारी द्वारा करोड़ों का नुकसान करने के बाद भी उनको और अच्छा स्थान दे दिया जाता है। मिमाल के लिए इंडिया स्कूटर्स लि० लखनऊ में एक आई० ए० एस० उच्चाधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया जिसने दो वर्ष में कई करोड़ का नुकसान पहुंचाया लेकिन उसके बाद भी उनको गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया में ले लिया गया। आए दिन हम प्रहार की मिसालें मिलती रहती हैं। वास्तव में तो ऐसे अधिकारियों को दण्डित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि उनको सबक मिले कि अगर हमने किसी प्रकार की बदनीयती की या गड़बड़ी की तो हमें उसकी सजा मिलेगी।

सरकारी धन का अपव्यय किस तरह से हो रहा है उसकी स्थिति मदन के सामने स्पष्ट है। अनेकों मंत्रालयों द्वारा करोड़ों रुपए पानी की तरह बहाए जाते हैं। हरिजन समाज कल्याण विभाग के द्वारा तरह तरह के जो व्यय किए जा रहे हैं उससे आम जनता को हरिजन भाइयों को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। इस तरह की सभी चीजों

पर अच्छी तरह से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

आज हमारे देश के कृषकों की क्या स्थिति है, अगर पिछले तीस वर्षों के आंकड़े देखे जायें तो इस बात की मत्तना सामने आ जायेगी कि ग्रामीण अंचलों और अरबन एरियाज में वित्तना बड़ा अन्तर कांग्रेस सरकार ने रखा—मैं आपके सामने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ तथ्य प्रस्तुत करना चाहूँगा। आज अन्तर एक और चार का हमारे सामने है। 1978-79 में कुल कृषि की आमदनी को उनकी पूरी जनसंख्या पर यदि वितरित किया जाए तो औसतन प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी प्रति वर्ष 2 हजार 90 रु० बैठेगी और प्रति दिन के हिसाब से 5 रुपए 70 पैसे बैठेगी। अब 5 रुपए 70 पैसे में कोई भी श्रमिक अपना तथा अपने परिवार का जीवन-यापन नहीं कर सकता है। अपने ही देश के अन्य लोगों की तुलना में कृषकों की यह आमदनी बहुत कम है अन्य देशों से तुलना करने की बात ही क्या है।

इस बार बजट के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोल, डीजल, केरोसीन आयल की प्राइसेज बढ़ाई गई हैं जिससे आम जनता बड़ी प्रभावित हुई है। विशेष रूप से कृषक वर्ग तथा छोटे छोटे लोग बहुत ही प्रभावित हुए हैं। अभी जैसा कि बहुगुणा जी से संकेत मिला है, प्राइसेज और भी बढ़ाई जायेगी। मैं नहीं समझता गरीब जनता किस तरह से अपनी इन चीजों की जरूरत को पूरा कर सकेगी। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, विदेशों में एक लीटर पेट्रोल पर सात पैसे की वृद्धि की गई है जबकि हमारे यहां 55 पैसे बढ़ाए गए हैं। यह जनता के साथ अन्याय है जिसको रोकना चाहिए। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा जो अपना

प्राफिट लगाया जाता है और जो यहां पर कूड प्रायल तैयार होता है उसको समान स्तर पर रखने के लिए इस प्रकार की कोशिश की जाती है। पिछले पांच वर्ष में ट्रैक्टर की प्राइस 30 हजार से बढ़ाकर 80 हजार कर दी गई है। कृषकों के लिए भी किसी चीज की सीमा होनी चाहिए। ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करने के बाद ऐसा मालूम होता है कि किसानों से खेती कराने का विचार ही छोड़ा जा रहा है। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस विषय पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए। ट्रैक्टर तथा दूसरे इलानेन्डस को जो प्राइसेज बढ़ाई गई हैं उन पर नियन्त्रण लगाया जाए।

एक बात मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक टैक्सेशन तो वह है जो शासन के द्वारा लगाया जा रहा है लेकिन इस के अतिरिक्त एक इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन और है जो हमारे देश में बुरी तरह से व्याप्त है। जब तक हमारी सरकार उस पर कन्ट्रोल करने की कोशिश नहीं करेगी, तब तक हमारी जनता त्राहि-त्राहि करती रहेगी। इस इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन को मैं करप्शन का नाम दूँ, तो गलत न होगा। चाहे शहर का रहने वाला हो या देहात का रहने वाला हो, जब तक वह इस इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का पेमेन्ट नहीं कर देता, उस का जेन्यून काम भी कोई करने को तैयार नहीं होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन सब चीजों के बारे में अपने उत्तर में स्पष्ट करें कि करप्शन को समाप्त करने के लिए वे क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। हम ग्रामीण लोगों की बात करते हैं, उन लोगों के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक पम्पिंग सेट जो ढाई हजार और तीन हजार रुपये का आता है, उस के लिए उस को

पांच हजार रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं और किसान को इतने पैसे जुटाने पड़ते हैं। उस को अगर कुछ पैसा सरकार की तरफ से दिलवाया जाता है या दूसरी एजेंसियों से दिलवाया जाता है, तो उस पैसे को अगर वह जमा नहीं करवा पाता है तो उस को जेल में डाल दिया जाता है लेकिन उस का पैसा जो फैक्ट-रियों के पास या दूसरी जगहों पर होता है, वह उस को नहीं दिववाया जाता है। इस से बड़ा अनर्थ और क्या हो सकता है।

आज हमें अर्थ और रूरल पब्लिक के बीच में कोई भेदभाव खड़ा नहीं करना है आज शहरी जीवन क्या है और एक ईमानदार व्यक्ति की क्या स्थिति है, यह आप देखें। मुझे मालूम है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर हजार, आठ सौ रुपये में भी दो कमरों वाला मकान उपलब्ध नहीं होता। ऐसी स्थिति में हम आशा करते हैं कि लोगों को किस प्रकार से न्याय मिल सकेगा, इन सब चीजों पर जो मैंने प्रकाश डाला है, मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन चीजों में सुधार लाने की व्यवस्था करें।

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA (Tamluk): This is the first time that I am taking part in the debate on the Finance Bill and therefore there is a possibility that I may commit mistakes. To this Finance Bill I should give my all out support and I am giving it. In its election manifesto of 1977, the Janata party declared that in the economic sphere the Janata party will give primacy to agriculture and rural reconstruction and it will continue to be the base of our planning and development. What the Janata government have done in the last two years, I do not like to mention. But in this budget at least the Finance Minister and the finance ministry has rightly taken up this particular point, primacy to agriculture. Due to that the entire budget

has been very much rural oriented. Anyone who knows that will not say that it is a kulak's budget; it is not at all a kulak's budget. It is a budget for the farmers' benefit and for the benefit of the small industries, poor people and weaker sections. Let me quote some remarks which were published in the 'Commerce of Bombay on 3-3-1979,' just three days after the budget was presented here:

"Mr. Charan Singh had made a significant shift in the budgetary strategy in three directions, a strategy which, if pushed further may have the potential of far-reaching consequences. First, he has taxed capital-intensive urban oriented production and has given relief to employment-intensive production in the decentralised sector. Second, he has given massive relief to agriculturists who have adopted modern methods of farm production. Third, he has laid special emphasis on increased production and employment in contrast to investment. If this budgetary strategy is implemented more vigorously the imbalance between urban and rural areas may be rectified over a decade."

Now it is the question of implementation. Certainly the budget itself and its implementation are two different things. There may be a big gap between these two. For the last 32 years, we have seen many good budgets, but in the case of implementation, there had been a very big gap. So our country has been made poorer and poorer. As a result of that, the percentage of people under poverty level has risen to more than 70 per cent. I will read another comment:

"Entrepreneurs and the middle class in the urban areas must understand that they are no more than the branches of the tree of the Indian economy. If the rural roots of the tree continue to remain starved for decades, the tree will wither away. The recent crises of the economy could be traced to this relative neglect of rural areas. The fact that India with a population of

nearly 650 million people has a market of only 60 million people should also convince the urban affluent class that its industries just cannot prosper with such a small market of restricted purchasing power."

There is no purchasing power with 80 per cent of the population living in the rural areas. Therefore, our consumer goods and industrial commodities cannot be sold and industries cannot prosper. The big industrialists and affluent people should understand it. I had talks with some friends in industry and big commercial houses very recently after this budget was presented. They were very much critical of it and I tried to convince them calmly saying that they have earned much and now they should look after the most poor people who have been deprived for decades and who should not be allowed to be deprived any more.

In spite of all this, the Finance Minister has made very significant provisions for so many good things. He has made a provision of Rs. 1488 crores for irrigation and flood control, Rs. 1811 crores for agriculture and rural development and Rs. 254 crores for special programmes in 2000 out of 3000 blocks. That means, each block will get at least Rs. 12.70 lakhs. It is not a small amount. For drinking water, the Budget has provided Rs. 80 crores. Though we have in our country more than 1.60 lakh villages without any drinking water facility, yet this Rs. 80 crores will do something for those villages. For rural electrification, Rs. 285 crores have been provided. For Food for Work, Rs. 100 crores have been provided in this Budget. But here, I have one experience in our State of West Bengal. Last year, they got Rs. 1 crore from the Central Government for Food for Work. But to my knowledge, not more than Rs. 25 lakh worth of work has been done. I do not know what is the fate of the balance amount of Rs. 75 lakhs. The Finance Ministry should look into it. Now, they are

providing Rs. 100 crores. There will again be a big gap in implementation. It should be looked into very carefully. When the Centre is giving grant to the States of such a huge amount, it should also see that it should be properly utilised.

14 hrs.

We have announced categorically several times that there is disparity in the country. Chaudhary Sahab, our Finance Minister, has been fighting for removing disparity between urban and rural people, between rich and poor and between upper class and weaker sections. The disparity should not be maintained or should not be fostered in our country. But I have one experience. In this Bill, the Government has not made any provision to remove disparity between the Government employees and the Government undertaking employees. We have a good number of undertakings and those have their employees. I shall particularly mention about the house rent of the employees of the Government undertakings. On 21st June, 1978, the Vice-Chairman of the Steel Authority of India wrote to the Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes. In his letter, he mentioned:

"The steel plants of SAIL have got their own townships for the benefit of their employees. The residential accommodation in these townships is allotted to the employees both executives and non-executives against payment of monthly rent."

In the third para he has mentioned:

"Scales of pay and allowance of executives upto the scale of Rs. 2100-2600 were revised with the approval of the Government of India and revised scales were introduced with effect from 1st January, 1975. According to the relevant order, the house rent recovery from the executives who have been allotted quarters by the Plants will be at 10 per cent of the revised pay etc. etc.

Now those employees have been asked to pay the house rent according to the market rent; by payment I mean that their income will be calculated, will be assessed, according to the market rent. Suppose an executive is paying Rs. 200 for his own unfurnished quarter, the market rent of that quarter will be about Rs. 900 per month which means Rs. 700 more per month or Rs. 8,000 per year; which will be added to his income and he will have to pay income-tax on that Rs. 8,000 also. It would be a very great hardship on him. At the same time, in the case of Government servants it is not so. I am not saying that the Government employees should be harassed for that; my only request is that they should be treated at par, because they are all employees of the same Government, though not strictly speaking Government servants.

Then, para 4 of that letter reads:

"As per the Rules framed by the Government for allotment of Government quarters to Government employees, the rent is determined as a percentage of the basic pay (it is normally 10 per cent but is lower in the case of low paid employees) or standard rent, whichever is lower. From the above it would be seen that the same principle is being followed by the Company."

The last para reads:

"In view of the foregoing it is requested that in case of employees of Corporations / Companies coming within the purview of Income Tax Rule 3(a)(ii) be treated at par with the employees of the Government for purposes of determination of the value of unfurnished residential accommodation and no distinction be made between Government employees and the employees of the said Public Sector Undertakings/Corporation/Companies as pay scales of the employees of such Corporations/Companies are determined with the approval of the Government which also takes with regard to prevailing wage structure in the Government.

In any case, the perquisite value of such furnished accommodation be determined at 10 per cent of the salary or standard rent (as fixed under FR 45-A), whichever is lower."

In the Finance Bill nothing is mentioned about this.

Another point is regarding conveyance. There are five categories made under rule 163(c)(ii):

(a) employees not receiving any conveyance allowance (who may or may not be maintaining a vehicle);

For them a sum of Rs. 3,500 have been deducted from the pay when the assessment is made. But, in the case of the other four categories, only Rs. 1,000 is deducted. This is a disparity which should be changed or removed.

The Choksi Committee has recommended in Chapter V (Para 1-5.9) that "the standard deduction under section 16(1) may be calculated at the uniform rate of 20 per cent at all levels of salary and the monetary ceiling may be increased from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 5,000." This should be taken up.

Then, in para 63 of Chapter V they have stated that in the case of an employee having the use of a conveyance, the limit over the deduction under section 16(1) should be raised to Rs. 2,500 from the present limit of Rs. 1,000. Further, in the case of an employee who is in receipt of conveyance allowance, the ceiling should be fixed at Rs. 5,000. This is the Report of Choksi Committee. So, we should accept it. Otherwise the disparity would be prevailing.

Another thing is, we have a deficit Budget of about Rs. 1,300 crores. We can tide over the deficit. How? I would mention a very unpleasant thing which may not be relished by many people here. But I must mention it. We have black money of about Rs. 10,000 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): He said Rs. 10,000 crores?

In 1970 it was Rs. 3,000 crores and it is growing at the rate of Rs. 1,400 crores every year.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: According to Wanchoo Committee Report, it is Rs. 10,000 crores. However, there is black money. It may be more or it may be less, that is another matter. But there is black money. How to get this money out? Our Finance Minister or Finance Ministry should give some soft-peddling to the owners of black money and give some sympathetic consideration for them so that black money may come out. During the last 30 years we have failed to take out that black money. Black blood is very bad for health, so black money is also very bad for the economic health of the country. If that black money can be taken out and the deficit can be tied over. Deficit budget means price uprise. We cannot avoid that price uprise. So, if we want to get that money, some method should be found out. According to me, let the Government take decision that black money be invested as premium in the LIC or for the purchase of any certificates of any savings organisation or financial savings organisation with the approval of the Reserve Bank. Then that saving should get some rebate in income-tax. If they invest money in rural development, in irrigation for desalination of water or for any other social service activities recognised by the Government of India then that black money may get some tax relief and Government will not take any penal measure against the people with black money. In this way the black money can come out and we may have more resources for getting funds. Let me request the Ministry to think over this so that we can tie over this deficit system which is in vogue in the country for the last 32 years.

With these words, I request the Ministry, through you, to bear this in mind that we have already invested Rs. 1,500 crores in producing fertilizer, the installed capacity being about 20 lakh metric tonnes. But they are producing 50 per cent of this, that is,

[Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara]

10 lakhs metric tonnes a year. We have 30 crores acres of cultivable land. So, this production of fertiliser is very insufficient. Only the gobar gas plant can be of great use. By gobar gas plants we can produce at least 70 to 80 crores metric tonnes of manure every year very easily. So, let me request the Finance Minister through you to think over the establishment of gobar gas plants in large number throughout the length and breadth of the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is one of the most unusual Budgets, and the authors are either quiet about its clear implications, or it is a part of a plan and they have produced this Budget. I am very sorry that it is amounting to throwing dust in our eyes in the name of revival of the rural economy. Ritual is inevitable in a capitalist economy, but you are adding fuel to the fire and creating an alibi with hollow assurances that the impact will be negligible. The Budget has earned the name that it is an One Per Cent Budget.

A PTI survey dated 4th March, 1978, says:

"Consumers all over the country have begun to feel the pinch as traders are charging even more than what the all-embracing leaves warrant."

I do not know how Mr Zulfikarallah will react to this news item. Official figures admit that the rate of inflation has risen from 2 to 5.4 per cent, and I feel that North Block is not quite in India, it is outside India, because it has no relation with the reality that is to be seen in the country.

On the one hand, they are abetting inflation or creating inflation, and on the other hand, they are themselves directly increasing prices. Take for example cement, steel and coal. The price of cement—I am talking about the controlled price, not the black market rate, which is 300 per cent more—was Rs. 174 per tonne in 1968 and

Rs. 412 in 1978, but again they have added another Rs. 20 to the controlled price.

The price of steel bars, which is a very important item amongst all the steel products, in 1973 was Rs. 1570 per metric tonne and in 1978 it was Rs. 2230. The present market price, if you ask me, is Rs. 3,400.

Coal, at the time of nationalisation, was Rs. 37.50 per metric tonne. Now, although the official rate is Rs. 64.90, in Ahmedabad I came to know for certain that a tonne of metallurgical coal costs as much as Rs. 1,100.

The Janata Party manifesto contains pre-election promises. There is always a gap between promise and performance. The voters are the people who must be taken for a ride. What did it say? The garbi hateo of 1971 and the Janata Party's manifesto have to be weighed in the same taraju. It said:

"A New Economic Policy: Social justice is not an abstract concept indicating good intentions, but is a basic philosophy which must be translated into action and lead to the welfare of the masses on the principle of equality and prosperity for all."

Very brilliant.

"There cannot be two societies, rich and poor, in which the latter category is made to subservise the goals of elitism, consumerism and urbanism. The Gandhian values of 'antodaya' and austerity must be accepted and implemented if the vicious circle of the poor becoming poorer and the rich richer is to be broken. Hence the Janata Party affirms..."

Then it also talks about "End Destitution in Ten Years" It is a very good vote-catching gadget, but in 1982 you have to bring out some jargon, and even then you will be hardly able to bring 90 per cent of your chaps here.

The full employment strategy, promised of.....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: 90 per cent will be good enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said, 90 per cent will not be able to come.

The present Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister shows concern for the rural population. But strangely enough, the corporate sector, which is making unprecedented and fabulous profits at the cost of the weakest sections of the society, has been left untouched. Similarly the rural rich, piling money, have not only remained untouched but have been given a bonus.

Now your Economic Survey of 1977-78 says (page 51, para 8.23):

"The predominance of low incomes and poverty in the rural areas should not make us overlook the fact that income distribution in rural areas also is uneven and that there are well off farmers who do not pay direct taxes and who receive a number of agricultural inputs at concessional prices. Therefore, ways should be devised to make this section also to contribute its fair share to the exchequer. Otherwise, the country would not be able to move forward sufficiently fast. At the same time care should be taken to ensure that such taxation does not act as a disincentive to higher production."

What is the existing provision for helping the rural rich? If you read the Economic Survey of 1978-79, it says (at page 8):

"Despite these development, institutional credit still meets less than half the amount of agricultural credit actually needed. Moreover, a greater part of such credit goes to the relatively better off farmers. Therefore, the share of the small and marginal farmers which is already 37 per cent in the direct credit by scheduled commercial banks is to be raised to a minimum level of 50 per cent."

बजोर साहव, फरमाइए, यह आप को हे लिखी हुई किताब में है ।

I expose these things and you are throwing dust in the eyes of others. I will now come to how the corporate sector, the multinationals are being fattened. I will quote one company to start with viz. the Union Carbide, which has got its tentacles all over the sphere. The profits after tax and the net fixed assets of Union Carbide India Limited during the 10 years ended 25th December are as follows:

1969—Profit after tax Rs. 316 lakhs

1978—Profit after tax Rs. 504 lakhs.

Net Fixed Assets—1969—Rs. 1833 lakhs 1978—Rs. 3693 lakhs.

Approvals given by the Reserve Bank for remittances by the Company during the ten financial years ending 31st March 1978 are as follows:

Dividend—1968-69 : Rs. 28,47,263.

1977-78 : Rs. 1,32,67,800.

On Technical know-how account, they have sent out 50 per cent more than what they have sent out earlier. The multi-nationals plunder money unabated and their sphere of activity is mostly the consumer goods, which are high profit-yielding and low priority areas. They are producing sub-standard goods and this Government has become a silent spectator. Take for example, Hindustan Lever, which deals in most of the consumer items. The total fatty content in their soap, which was agreed to be 72 or 74 per cent by a Committee where a representative of the Hindustan Lever, I think, was the Chairman or at least a Member, has been brought down to 54 per cent. This is in regard to the toilet soap.

बजोर साहव, थोड़ा मेहरदानी कर के इनका भी खबर कीजिए ।

only the other day, in Ghaziabad, in their factory an oil tanker was caught with adulterated oil for the manufacture of Dalda. Now in this country, if you are willing to spend money and engage the best of lawyers and if you can move in the court of law I would not call it a bribery or corruption in judiciary. Then you can get out of anything. I am not surprised that they

have been able to get out of it. But the fact remains that this Company was caught red-handed in possession of adulterated oil for the production of vanaspati.

Coming to Hindustan Lever; the profit in 1972-73 was 969.48 lakhs; in 1975-76, it was 1506.92 lakhs and in the current year, it is much more. I have been writing to Parliament that the Parliament Library must have the latest Annual Reports and Profit and Loss Accounts of private sector companies which have the paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore or more. But it has been deliberately avoided because we cannot get readily such figures which we must know.

Take, for example, Cigarette Manufacturers, like, India Tobacco Co. They are enjoying a total monopoly and middlemen dealing in tobacco had a windfall profit of Rs. 60 crores last year. I wrote to the Finance Minister for mopping up all this windfall profit or force them to reduce the price to benefit the consumer. But nothing was done because the India Tobacco Co. lobby is everywhere with plenty of money and other amenities waiting for the people in power who can enjoy themselves and fatten themselves to fleece the poor farmer and the poor consumer.

In the current Budget there is on all time record taxation and deficit financing of Rs 1355 crores. The new tax imposts amount to Rs. 665 crores and in the next four years, these will amount to Rs 2600 crores. You cannot dispute it. I am giving actual facts and I am charging you. As regards additional taxation, the target for five years is Rs. 7750 crores and in the first two years alone, two-thirds has already been imposed. In the current two years, the Plan outlay will be only 1/3 of the original targetted amount which is bound to create inflation. You cannot escape it. Last year's deficit financing plus this year's deficit financing has added fuel to fire. You have no control over the economy and you are running a hand-to-mouth operation.

Regarding transfer of money from the Centre to State, of the total devolution, in 1978-79 it was 40 per cent. Why is it in 1979-80 when they are demanding greater autonomy and more economic powers you have the courage to reduce it to 37 per cent? I am alarmed to read in papers that you are now wanting to prune the State plans. The pretext is that they have not been able to raise their resources. But you have got the master key to the entire economy of the country in your hands and you are flogging the State Governments to raise the resources. You tell us from which source will they raise the resources. They cannot raise resources.

Now, let me talk about export subsidies, how you are drawing out money and what disastrous policies you are following. I quote:

"According to an official report recently quoted, a cash assistance of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was given for the export of a commodity which brought in a gross total of Rs. 3.88 lakhs, after using imported materials worth Rs. 3.79 lakhs. The cash assistance of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was thus given for a net foreign exchange earning of Rs. 4,000 or \$470, which meant an implicit rate of Rs. 245 of cash assistance for each dollar earned."

You tell us what sort of economy is this? I have many more things to say. But I do not want to take the time of the House on this.

Regarding the rural rich, out of Rs. 1500 crores lent by banks in the rural areas, Rs. 1200 crores have cornered by kulaks only; Rs. 240 crores have gone to marginal farmers and merely Rs. 60 crores have gone to landless labourers and artisans. Duty relief on diesel oil and fertiliser means benefit specially to the rural rich. How many poor peasants own pumps and tractors? How much fertiliser is he able to buy? Kindly make a trip to the eastern region and Madhya Pradesh area and count the number on your finer tips as to how many tractors you will find in a district and

how many pumps are there. You are shifting resources to the rural rich. But there is no off-take from them. It is dangerous. 1 per cent of rural household accounts for 20 per cent of the rural assets. No special effort is being made to ensure remunerative prices for agriculturists and, as a result, the small and the marginal farmer is becoming poorer and poorer. The growers of cash crops, like tobacco, sugarcane, jute, cotton are being fleeced from year to year, every year, by the industrialists and the Government is a silent spectator.

In the Janata Party manifesto, before the elections for vote catching, you promised that the difference between the highest wage and the lowest wage should be 1:20 and you wanted to reduce it to 1:10. What have you done about that? The vote is over; you have been brought into power and, therefore, you kick them and you do not allow them to come inside.

What are your banks doing? The banks are failing to maintain the statutory liquidity ratio. Why is it so? Coming to Indian banks in public sector and private sector and foreign banks in the private sector, and, against the specific directive of the Reserve Bank of India, this constitutes a penal offence.

I would like this to be covered in your answer as to what action you are taking against these offenders. How good you are to big houses! Kapadias and Kohinoor mill people swallowed Rs. 28 crores belonging to the Central Bank of India. The Central Bank had a paid-up capital of Rs. 17.4 crores. Not only has the entire capital been wiped away, but also they have taken another Rs. 10 crores with them. Kapadias are still at large but you cannot touch them because political parties with your philosophy cannot live without them.

Mr. Minister, your senior colleague proposed two Committees for finding out the impact on government expenditure—

results and financial effect on productivity in regard to the various reliefs and rebates given through taxation. Mr. Minister, we are sick and tired of Committees and Commissions. Do you know what the Taxation Law Committee of Parliament of which I happen to be a Member, had to face? You will find from the Note of Dissent that your bureaucracy refused to produce certain documents and, as a pretext, a false statement was made. All the time by your bureaucrats, your back-seat drivers you are made to tell a lie on the Floor of the House, and then face Privileges. As I said the other day, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said the settlement grant was Rs. 840 crores while it was only Rs. 200 crores. About fixing responsibility they say the gentleman has gone back to the State cadre and they cannot touch him. Why take the steering and sit in the front seat when you don't know how to drive? There are cases like this. In the case of the Taxation Law Committee, if you go through the Note of Dissent, you will see that they refused to produce documents. The same thing happened to the Wanchoo Committee. What was the outcome of the Wanchoo Committee's Report? In its interim report it was said vigorously that if you want the economy to be on a sound footing, demonetisation was the only answer. But you dare not do that because your coffers will go dry and you cannot run your political establishment.

The Expenditure Committee is another joke. It is an asylum for retired bureaucrats. Since Independence, I understand that no less than 22 Committees have been appointed to enquire into Income-tax, Customs, Central Excise etc. But, improvement apart, they were unable even to stop deterioration in our economy. Recently the B'ia and Big Houses Enquiry Committee after spending 185 lakhs of rupees during a period of nine years, pulled their shutter down. And you have gracefully done it. Why don't you go and celebrate it that the Big Houses Commission has been done away, with.

I find in the Finance Bill an amendment, a very important amendment—from our point of view it is causing concern—to the Income-tax Act regarding Settlement Commission. It is based on Choksi Committee's report. I have nothing against Mr. Choksi personally. But to whom does Mr. Choksi stand for? Is he not a proxy for Mr. Palkhiwala? And to whom does Mr. Palkhiwala stand for? I wrote to the Finance Minister that the recommendations were highly controversial and that, without a proper debate in Parliament, nothing should be done. But so far nothing tangible has been said. In fact, Choksi substituted for Palkhiwala. I regret, an inspired report was planted in the press prior to the submission of the Choksi report and the unseen hand of Palkhiwala, who stood for big business, multi-nationals and vested interests was there. Please read the chapter on removal of disincentives to non-foreigners to invest in India to find out the truth of the statement. Mr. Palkhiwala himself created many trusts. The major recommendations were about relaxation of restrictions placed by Parliament, right from 1961, when Mr. Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister, to check abuses by big industrialists through charitable trusts to avoid payment of taxes. The Tyagi Committee, the Law Commission and Parliament—each—deliberated about the Income-tax Bill of 1961, but failed to stop this misuse. The glaring case was Lok Shiksha Trust. The Choksi Committee recommended deletion, not involving the carrying on of profit. The famous Beach Candy Club of Bombay is considered in the eye of the taxation people, an organisation for charitable purposes. So, scrap the Choksi Committee's recommendations. It is only to feather the nest of the rich people. The Settlement Commission is another racket. It is theoretically not meant for interfering in cases where concealments have been detected and penalties imposed. Originally the Income-tax Act provided for this. If a Commissioner feels that there is a case of fraud or concealment, the benefit of settlement should not be given. He could

object to entertainment by the Settlement Commission of such application. I am horrified to see the amendment in the Finance Bill; it means that even if the Commissioner says 'no', the Settlement Commission can admit the application. What are you after, kindly tell us. Even if you do not tell us, we can understand what are you after. I can give an example the case of Mr. Bhattacharya of Calcutta who received a huge commission from Westing House for supply of substandard thermal power plants to the West Bengal Electricity Board. The Incometax Department never enquired about this also. We wrote to so many people when the matter came up before this House, his house was raided and his involvement with one John Drubo was revealed. He jumped bail with the connivance of one Jaspal Kapur, one of the persons of the Indira caucus. Mr. Bhattacharya's house was raided. The Commissioner objected to his petition being entertained by the Settlement Commission. You have to tell us why it has been ruled out. What is the consideration which has made you rule it out? Strangely, the Finance Ministry is filing an appeal to the Supreme Court against the action of the Settlement Commission, its own creation. The amendment should be withdrawn.

Now, in the new budget, we have Rs. 665 crores of taxation, mostly indirect taxes. In the corporate sector, they have left scot free parallel earnings in bonus shares. There is extensive tax evasion. If you read the report of Central Excise Self Removal Procedure Review Committee, in the chapter 'Evasion', on page 112, you will find all the details...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not reading it, Sir, I will take two more minutes.

Sir, about the indirect taxes under which the poorest people, the weaker

sections are groaning, even if you are able to collect a fair share and realise that, you would have been able to reduce the taxes. But, you are following the capitalist path of development, a system under which, you are helpless. You cannot do anything.

Now, we would appeal that you please consider this that all the items of commonman's use should be freed. Instead, you should have taxed the luxury items, the items that are used by the affluent sections of the society. (Interruptions)

Mr. Minister, are you aware that the Executive Board that you have created in the Ministry is enjoying powers to reduce or completely waive the taxes through notifications? Are you aware of this? The Public Accounts Committee, before emergency, when I was the Chairman of that Committee, detected in one case the I.C.I. (Imperial Chemical Industries) and Synthetics and Chemicals where they got customs exemptions amounting to about Rs. 340 crores. Mrs. Gandhi had granted the exemptions, of course, for a consideration.

Now, ten days before the Election in 1977, concession of Rs. 1.76 crores was allowed through an executive notification on import by Ahmedabad Mill, a Tata concern. Kindly go through it and the reply that was given. If you call for the file, it will reveal the consideration behind the unjustified concession.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): I have removed that order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please cover it in the reply. I shall be grateful.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I am saying this on the floor of the House that I have done this. It is about Rs. 1.40 crores of concession.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The India Tobacco Company, a multinational obtained a huge concession on 19th of March, 1977. If my informa-

tion is correct, the exemption was granted by Shri Pranab Mukerjee. I am told that the amount was about Rs. 90 lakhs. Please find out as to why this was done. This is the role of bureaucrats. In this system, mere change of Government does not affect them. It is a collusion between big industry, big officials and big politicians. It continues unabated. Therefore, Mr. Minister, coming to the budget, your budget has added fuel to the fire. The groaning millions are worst victims of your budget and there are many avenues for taxing the affluent provided you have a political will which you are lacking. The Janata Government is no better and no worse compared to their predecessor and, on economic issues, they are just as bad as the others. One small thing is about your taxation policy on matches will throw out thousands of people from the match industry. WIMCO workers have no welcome to Delhi because they feel that they are going to be thrown out on the streets and they will starve. I appeal to you for averting this.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this budget, as it has been presented by the Deputy Prime Minister, gives an additional thrust to the policy of the Janta Government for reorientation of the countries economy.

Sir, the philosophy behind this budget has been enunciated by the Deputy Prime Minister himself in his booklet which says:

"As an Economist has very correctly said, India is a rich country with poorer people. That is, we have enough resources to provide our men, women and children a fairly decent living. But the vast millions of our people continue to be as poor as before and, in fact, in some respects, poorer than others."

... "The answer to the Indian riddle—the riddle of massive development or developmental potential and massive poverty—lies in non-utilization or the faulty mode of utilization of our physical and

human resources. Poverty, unemployment and disparities of income or wealth are not an accident of development. They are built into the mode of development we have adopted. Modernisation of production has taken place in India in a circumstance of simultaneous modernisation of consumption. Industrialisation, important in itself, was capital intensive with the result that, even for the massive investments, relatively fewer people could get jobs.

As a very eminent economist put it: "Large scale industries in our private sector, which mainly cater to luxury consumption, are, so to say, an agglomeration of tiny island of riches surrounded by a vast sea of poverty."

Sir, he goes on to say:

"This man appear to be terrible indictment of our planning process, but this is no more than some realistic stock-taking of what has been achieved and what that achievement has done to life styles in India—is life style of abject misery, massive unemployment on the one hand and a life style of conspicuous consumption on the other."

It is against this that the Finance Bill and the budget are directed. The Finance Minister has taken three measures. First, he has taxed the capital-intensive urban oriented production and given relief to employment intensive production in the decentralised sector. Second he has given massive relief to agriculturists who have adopted modern methods of farm production; and, third, he has laid special emphasis on increased production and unemployment in contrast to investment. This is designed to rectify the imbalance between the rural and the urban areas. It is a shift from an economic strategy which concentrated more on pseudo-modernisation than meeting the basic necessities of the poor.

Sir, the question that has to be seen is whether for implementation of this policy such massive mobilisation of resources through taxation was called for and is going to be utilised in the proper manner. It is for the first time that since the coming of the Janata government that we have abandoned the theory of percolation which meant that if there is a higher growth i.e. the total national product goes higher up, then its benefits will percolate to the people—to the lowest and the lowliest. That theory has been exploded by experience. After thirty years of planning we have come to a stage where we find that despite massive investment, poverty and destituteness and large scale unemployment and under employment persist, also there are shortages of basic materials, coal, oil, electricity, cement, steel etc. which go into the production of almost all the industrial goods. Where there are surpluses there is glut in the market, as also is demand recession, because of lack of purchasing power. There is, therefore, widespread sickness in industry which persists. About 8,000 small units, 300 large units are stated to be sick. How long can our development processes go on in this manner? These massive doses of taxation, in good measure, touch the pockets of the poor who are living below the poverty line. The number of those people has increased. We have to reconsider whether the path which we have followed so far is the correct path which can take us to one goal of eradication of poverty and unemployment. The question is, what is the justification for these massive doses of taxation. It is true that we had hitherto reached only upto the black level in our planning process. It is now for the first time that we are looking to the needs of lowliest person. We have got the antyodaya programme. We have got the programme of integrated rural development; we have got the programme of minor irrigation works. We have got the small scale and cottage industries development programme which will promote employment for our youth.

All these rural development programmes will provide facilities for the poor who are living below the poverty line so that their condition may be improved. The social infra-structure has yet to be built up, like education, health communication and soon. Of course, this requires heavy investment. The benefits of these measures, however will take some time to materialise and reach the people. But the impact of the budget on prices will be immediate. Because of the imposition of indirect taxes on articles of daily use, the common people have naturally been hard hit. It is not a question of urban or rural poor. High prices will hit both the rural and urban people equally, whether it is kerosene or matches or soap or other necessities of daily life. Practically every item has into the excise net. The hon. Finance Minister may have been able to redress the imbalance between the urban and the rural poor. But the imbalance between the urban and the rural rich and the rural poor remains still unredressed. For the concessions given in the budget will not benefit the poorest who use neither tractors nor tillers nor power. Their implements are simple with which they do their cultivation. Their funds are very small. So, most of these concessions that have been given in indirect manner are likely to benefit the rural rich and not the rural poor to that extent. The question therefore again arises whether such heavy taxation was desirable? Could the resources not have been raised otherwise than by imposing this heavy dose of taxation? The first question is about the Government expenditure itself. Of course, a Committee has been set up to go into it. But Committees take time to give their report and recommendations, as Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has pointed out. We know it for a fact that out of the benefits of the monies that have been provided in our plans barely 2/3rds it may be only half, that actually reaches the poor. So while the Finance Minister has taken steps to cut production of luxury and semi-luxury items of goods, he should also

show sufficient courage to curb Government consumption. During the past two decades, Government expenditure has risen from Rs. 2500 crores or 17 per cent of G.N.P. in 1960-61 to Rs. 27000 crores or nearly 30 per cent of G.N.P. today. In other words, Government Expenditure appropriates Re. 1 worth of goods and services out of every Rs. 3 of goods and services produced. On top of these budgetary deficits of both the State and Central Governments, it contributes to inflationary pressures. The state of the economy is thereby undermined by huge Government expenditure and deficit financing. The fact that budgeted deficit itself is a matter of concern and it shows a tendency to rise at the end of every/year. The current year is now expected to close with a record deficit of Rs. 1590 crores, compared with the budget estimate of Rs. 1071 crores which underlines the continuing inability on the part of the Government to effect the much needed economy in Government expenditure.

Sir, the general impression is that while the fruits of development have been clearly visible in the proliferation of the bureaucracy and its high standard of living, they have been conspicuously absent from the life of the common people of this country. Some 70 per cent of our children still go to bed hungry every night.

The other point is about the massive investment in public undertakings which is not yielding sufficient return; this year, it is showing an overall loss of 14 crores. I wonder how long this continue at the cost of the tax payer. One wonders at times why some of the other Asian countries have made good while we have lagged behind. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of Singapore raised this question. "It is pertinent to ask how is it that the Asian countries like Japan, Hongkong, Taiwan, Thailand and Malaysia have achieved success while countries professing socialism have failed to produce satisfactory results". These small countries, which have not the same resources that this country has, have made much better progress and eco-

conomic development than we have been able to do. We have to review our policy as to how much curbs and constraints we should place on the industry. The Government have ample fiscal and regulatory powers to curb and crush any waywardness on the part of the private sector without taking over ownership of their undertakings, particularly the efficient ones. The private sector should be allowed to function in a manner which gives them sufficient scope for the exercise of its initiative and skill.

15.00 hrs.

I would like to make one more point. Apart from the proliferation of bureaucracy there is widespread corruption everywhere and unless something is done to root it out, nothing is going to reach the common man. He is at the mercy of the officialdom through whom we seek to confer the boons of welfare on them. As a matter of fact, these boons become curse when they descend from the files into the fields.

Finally there is need to change our ideas about development. We are using the non-renewable sources of energy which are very scarce, that is why we are confronted with shortages at every stage. We have to have a new approach to this question. The strength of this approach lies in that it is aimed at not only the regeneration of villages but also the regeneration of science. So far the stress has been on taking technology to villages in which the farmer was conceived as the passive recipient of instructions; and the thing to be doled out was technology, that is, a set of practices, possibly evolved in another environment. Instead, the emphasis inherent in the suggested approach is on making villages the bastions of science. Questions relating to science will well up when there are efforts to unravel the mysteries of recycling in its varied forms and the endless variety of inter-relationships woven by inhabitants of the soils and the plants. All these questions will be stimulated by the demands of a truly scientific agricul-

ture and the needs of remodelling a village society in a way which is not repellant to Nature. This is a way which does not destroy, but gives scope to recreate, an eco-system on the basis of partnership between man and Nature.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (सीवान) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आकाश में धूप और वायु के जरिए नदी, नाले और समुद्र सब जगहों से पानी उड़ कर जाता है और वही बादल बन करके बरसता है इसी तरह से सरकार को भी हक है कि हमसे कर ले और उस कर से फिर हमारे देश की सुरक्षा हो, उस से हमारे कल्याण और विकास के सब काम वह चलाए और हमारी उन्नति करे। नहीं तो सरकार चल नहीं सकती। शासन के लिए यह परमावश्यक है, ऐसा उसे करना ही पड़ेगा।

15.04 hrs.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair.

लेकिन यह तब तक ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो सकेगा जब तक कि लगाए हुए कर का खर्च ठीक ढंग से न हो। नहीं तो होगा यह कि कुएं में से चलनी से पानी भरने जैसी बात होगी। दिन भर भरते रहेंगे, चलनी से एक बूंद पानी आप के पास आएगा नहीं और आज यही हाल हो रहा है। मैं दो एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अभी मेरे सामने यह है—आप के सरकारी उपक्रमों में बेहिसाब खर्च और वह भी वैसा खर्च जो होना नहीं चाहिए था। जैसा कि मेरे सामने यह है :

"Lavish spending on Air-India bosses."

इसके बारे में सारा पढ़ने में तो बहुत समय लगेगा, मैं दो एक उदाहरण ही देना चाहूंगा। यह पब्लिक अण्डर-टेकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"The Committee finds that Air India spent Rs. 20.74 lakhs in 1974-75 Rs. 22 lakhs in 1975-76; Rs. 22.89 lakhs in 1976-77 and Rs. 29.90 lakhs in 1977-78 in providing perquisites to 46 of its executives drawing Rs. 2,000 and above."

यानी मैलरी या वेतन के ऊपर ये परक्वीजिट्स सुविधायें हैं। कहा जाता है कि परक्वीजिट्स पर टैक्स लगता है, कुछ हद तक छूट देकर, लेकिन कैसे लगता है और कितना लगता है—इसके बारे में कुछ शंकायें हैं, आपका कानून बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं है। कुछ बातों में वह बतलाता है और कुछ बातों में नहीं बतलाता है। अब इसकी आप सीमा देखें :

"The average annual value of perquisites per officer in India is of the order of Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 39,000 In other words, the value of perquisites enjoyed by each of the executives cost Air India as much as Rs. 3250 per month in 1977-78."

अब इसमें मुझे पता नहीं टैक्स खाते में कितना जाता है, कितने पर टैक्स लगता है और कितनी छूट दी जाती है।

बत अब चरम सीमा पर यों आती है। मैं नाम नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ क्योंकि नाम पढ़ने की पद्धति यहां पर अच्छी नहीं मानी जाती है।

"The expenditure on perquisites enjoyed by" I will not mention his name. He was the chairman-cum-managing director."

मैं नाम नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ये अफसर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के चेयरमैन-सह-अबन्ध-निदेशक थे।

"was of the order of Rs. 81,905 in 1975-76; Rs. 89,111 in 1976-77 and Rs. 91,796 in 1977-78. The former managing director out stripped him by spending as much as Rs. 88,772 in 1975-76, Rs. 92,817 in 1976-77 and Rs. 24,910 during the 4 months prior to his retirement in July 1977."

शिकायत की जाती है प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कि उन्होंने अपने मैनेजर्स को इतना दिया, इतना दिया लेकिन आप क्या कम देते हैं ये परक्वीजिट्स सुविधा, अतिरिक्त भत्ता किस खाते में जाते हैं ?

आगे चलकर एक चीज और आती है। सभी सीनियर अफिसर्स को गाड़ियां दी हैं और उनके साथ ड्राइवर्स भी दिए हैं :

"The chairman is allowed to use petrol upto 250 litres a month while other executives are allowed 160/200 litres. The rates of recovery for all these facilities are "a ridiculously meagre" Rs. 150 a month from the chairman and Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 from others."

इस तरह से यह है और वह भी तब जबकि यह उःक्रम घाटे पर चल रहे हैं। इसी तरह से दूसरे उपक्रमों में भी हुआ है। कमेटी ने गेस्ट हाउस के बारे में भी बताया है।

इसके अलावा कल ही जो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट हमें मिली है उस में मैंने पाया है कि एलआईसी के बारे में कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले कम्पनियों को सूद की आमदनी साढ़े तीन फी सदी फी साल थी और अब सात परसेंट नेट इन्व्हेस्ट इन्व्हेस्टमेंट पर मिल रहा है। साथ ही यह बात भी जानी हुई है कि मोर्टेलिटी रेट यानी मरण दर पहले से बहुत घट गया है लेकिन फिर भी अभी कुछ इसी में डूब गया क्योंकि एक्सपेंस रेशियों खर्च का दर बढ़ता ही जा रहा है।

मैं यहाँ यह स्पष्ट कर देना जरूरी समझता हूँ कि एक थ्रेसहोल्ड लेबिल होता है यानी कम से कम यहाँ तक इन्ट्रेस्ट या मूद न आए तो घाटा होगा क्योंकि खर्च और मरने वालों के बीमे का घाटा पूरा होना है सूद से और मूद से अमुक दर पर मुनाफ़ा और घाटा दूरा हो जाता है। इसके साथ ही साथ मोरटालिटी रेट की बात है और ये बातें साढ़े तीन परसेंट पर चलती थीं और बीमा कंपनियाँ उसी में से लाभ कमा कर बोनस देती थीं और जब नेशनलाइज नहीं किया था तब तो यह थ्रेसहोल्ड लेबिल यानी घाटा न हो वह मूद दर 3 परसेंट से नीचे था। अब आज जब मूद दर ऊंचा हो गया है सात परसेंट है जब कि मारटेलिटी रेट में आशा से अधिक सुधार हुआ है तब भी आप बोनस ज्यादा नहीं देना चाहते हैं। क्यों इसलिये कि खर्च बेहिसाब बढ़ गया है। मैंने दो सस्थाओं का नाम उदाहरण के तौर पर लिया है। क्या आपने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि जो इनपुट बेटन के रूप में आप अपने कर्मचारियों को दे रहे हैं उसके अनुरूप काम भी हो। अगर इनपुट के मुकाबले आउटपुट कम होगा तो दिवाला निकलेगा ही और निकलता जा रहा है। अगर आप कड़ाई से यह देखें कि इनपुट के मुकाबले आउटपुट भी अच्छा हो तब यह बात नहीं होगी। अगर ऐसी हालत में थोड़ा इनपुट बढ़ भी जाये तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है क्योंकि दोनों के बीच में कुछ भाँजित रहता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज़ को किसी भी गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं देखा, मैं आपकी शिकायत नहीं करता हूँ, क्योंकि लेबर के वोट लेने के इसलिए काम अधिक करो उपज बढ़ाओ इस तरह की बात लेबर को कोई कहने का साहस नहीं करता। उत्पाद और बेटन में निश्चित सम्बन्ध रहना चाहिये ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं बना है।

एक बात तो यह है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ थोड़ी कंजूसी भी कहीं कहीं परकी जाती है।

जहाँ पर रकमें ज्यादा लगी हुई, शिथिल ज्यादा लगी हुई है मैं वहाँ की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन यह एक छोटी सी रशि की बात है फिर भी उसके पीछे भावना बहुत बड़ी है। सरकार राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को कुछ पेंशन दे रही है उन राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को जिन्होंने देश के लिए अपना सब कुछ बलिदान किया था, सरकार पेंशन दे रही है। आज ही यह सवाल उठा था कि यह पेंशन उन लोगों को भी मिल रही है जिन में से बहुतों के बारे में बाद में हम पता चला कि उनकी आमदनी 500 रुपये माहवार से से ऊपर है। इसलिए उनकी पेंशन बढ़ कर दी जाए। ठीक है, चन्द कर दीजिए लेकिन मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों है। अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने मुझसे कहा कि मैंने अपनी राजनीतिक पीड़ितों वाली पेंशन बनवा करवा दी है क्योंकि यहाँ आकर मुझे संसद में 500 रुपये बेटन मिल रहा है मगर मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि क्या सरकारी अफसर के लिये भी ऐसा बतल है जो सरकारी अफसर संसद सदस्य बन कर आते हैं, उनको सरकारी पेंशन मिलती है। संसद बनने पर उनकी सरकारी पेंशन नहीं मिलती तो फिर यह राजनीतिक पीड़ितों के लिए ही क्यों होता है? उन्हें पेंशन देना गरीब को दान देना नहीं है। यह हमारा पुनीत कर्तव्य है। इसके अलावा राजनीतिक पीड़ितों का एक दल और भी है, जिसको क्रान्तिकारी, विप्लवी दल कहते हैं और जिसकी नीतियों से, जिसके कार्यक्रमों से हमारा कमी मतैक्य नहीं रहा और हम हमेशा उस दल के बारे में यही मानते रहे हैं कि वह गलत रास्ते पर है। यह वह दल था जिसने हिंसा का रास्ता अख्तियार किया और जिसने अपने जमाने में अंग्रेजों को, अंग्रेज परसतों को मारा था या मारने का प्रयास किया था और उसमें किसी को सफलता मिली और किसी को नहीं मिली। किन्तु रास्ते के गलत होने के कारण उन के लिए मेरे मन में प्रेम, आदर और श्रद्धा के भाव तो कम नहीं होंगे क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि

हमारा और उनका दोनों का लक्ष्य एक ही था, जो हमारा और आपका लक्ष्य था, वही उनका भी था लेकिन रास्ते भ्रमण भ्रमण हो गये। उन्होंने अपने उतावलेपन में वह रास्ता पकड़ा, जो हमने समझा कि गलत है मगर उन्होंने जो त्याग किया, जो बलिदान किया, उसके कारण हमारे मन में उनके लिए आदर कम नहीं हुआ। उन में भगत सिंह जैसे नौजवान फांसी के तख्ते पर झूल गये और चन्द्रशेखर आजाद ने गोली का जवाब गोली से देते हुए वीरगति पाई पर सभी का ऐसा सौभाग्य रहा हो, ऐसी बात नहीं थी। उनमें से अधिकांश तो ऐसे हैं जो तिल तिल कर के गल गये और जलते जलते उन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी वित्ताई। उनमें से बहुत से गलते, जलते मर गये मगर थोड़े से आज जिन्दा रहे हैं परन्तु उन्होंने जो यातनाएं सही, जो कष्ट सहे, उनकी हम सहज में कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते।

यहां वालों की बात में छोड़ता हूँ। पिछली फरवरी में मैं अण्डमान गया था। वहाँ जाकर मैंने सेल्युलर जेल को देखा। जो बच्चा हुआ सेल्युलर जेल है, उसको देखा। जो हमारे देश के विप्लवी थे, उनको वहाँ रखा गया था। हमारे साथ बहुत सारी बातें उन लोगों ने की जो कि अब जीवित बचे हैं और संयोग से हमारे साथ एक ही जहाज में गये थे। अपने सुख-दुःख की सभी बातें उन्होंने की। उनके बारे में बहुत कुछ साचा जाता है कि उन में से बहुत से तो मर गये हैं और बहुत से जो बूढ़े हो गये हैं वे भी मर जायेंगे। लेकिन उनकी हालत आज क्या है? उन्होंने जो किया, अगर मान लिया जाए कि वह उन्होंने न किया होता तो वे भी वैसे ही होते जैसे कि हम और आप सब कोई हैं। उनका भी परिवार होता, उनका भी घर-बार होता अपने बच्चों को व भी उसी तरह पढ़ाते लिखाते जैसे कि दूसरे। वे घर से दूर बर्षों बन्दी रहे और उन्हें यह कभी उम्मीद नहीं थी कि वे बापिस लौट

जायेंगे। उनमें जिनकी आयु शेष थी, जिन्दागी थी, अपने-अपने परिवार और अपने देश के सौभाग्य से अकथनीय यातनायें सह कर भी बचे और आज तक जीवित हैं। वे बूढ़े हो गये हैं। उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई, शिक्षा-दीक्षा कुछ नहीं हुई या हुई तो बहुत कम हुई। उनके बच्चों को पढ़ाने वाला यहाँ कौन था? कुछ और लोग उन में बूढ़े हो गये हैं जो जवानी में बिना ब्याह जेल गये थे। अब इस बुढ़ापे में इतने सालों के बाद विवाह का सवाल ही नहीं है। उन्हें देखने वाला कौन है? तो क्या यह गलत है कि अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि आप उनको भी वही दर्जा दो जो किसी समय हमारे देश ने भीष्म पितामह को दिया था,—जिनके कि कोई सन्तान नहीं थी। पिता पितामह का तर्पण आरम्भ किया जाता है भीष्म के नाम के तर्पण से।

अपुत्रकाय भीष्मवर्षणे तर्पयामि ।

मैं उनकी दो-चार जो मांगें हैं, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उनकी पहली मांग यह है कि सेल्युलर जेल कोखाली राष्ट्रीय स्मारक कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। वहाँ पर यह व्यवस्था करनी होगी कि लोग वहाँ जायें, आयें और वहाँ से प्रेरणा लें। वहाँ कोई म्यूजियम बनाया जाए और उसकी व्यवस्था सुचारू रूप से की जाए।

उनकी दूसरी मांग यह है—यह कहने में तो बहुत कठिन है लेकिन इसके पीछे एक भावना है—कि सेल्युलर जेल की चार शाखाओं को तोड़ कर जो अस्पताल बनाया गया है और जिसका नाम पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत हस्पताल रखा गया है—वैसे पंडित गोविन्द-वल्लभ पंत जी के लिए उनके दिल में बहुत आदर और सम्मान है और पंडित जी ने उन्हें वहाँ से लाने का भी प्रयास किया था—वह नाम किसी व्यक्ति विशेष पर न रख कर व्यक्ति निविशेष जैसे शहीद अस्पताल या कुछ और इसी तरह पर रखने की व्यवस्था हो।

इसमें पंडित जी के भावर और सम्मान को ठेस पहुंचाने की भावना नहीं है। इसी तरह से वे चाहते हैं कि ग्रण्डमान का नाम भी बदला जाना चाहिए, पोर्ट ब्लेयर का नाम भी बदला जाना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ वे यह चाहते हैं कि वहां हर साल लोगों को जाने का अवसर मिले और पुरानी स्मृतियों को याद करने का अवसर मिले। साथ ही साथ उनके बच्चों को भी वह स्थान देखने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए जिससे कि उन्हें प्रेरणा मिल सके कि उनके पिता कैसे थे और उन्होंने कौसी कुर्बानी की। वे भी देश के लिए कुर्बानी देने में सक्षम हो सकें।

इम के अलावा अब मैं दो-तीन बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे इनकम टैक्स के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहना है। टैक्सिज के बारे में आपके निर्णय स्पष्ट होने चाहिए। आप कुछ निर्णय लेते हैं और वे जा कर के आपके आफिसरों के पास रुक जाते हैं। ऐसा क्यों होता है, पता नहीं चलता। मैं एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखूंगा। अभी आपने निर्णय किया उत्पादित शुल्क के बारे में। तीस लाख से कम जिसका उत्पादन हो उस पर यह शुल्क अब तक नहीं लगता है इस छूट राशि को घटा कर 15 लाख कर दिया है। यानी जिसका 15 लाख का उत्पादन होगा, उसके बाद उसे टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। यहाँ दो सवाल उठते हैं। उत्पादन दो किस्म का होता है। एक

तो शुद्ध उत्पादन होता है और दूसरा वह होता है कि ठेका ले करके काम कर देते हैं, दूसरा कोई उनको कच्चा माल दे देता है और उस कच्चे माल को तैयार करके वह उसको दे देते हैं। इसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स के जजमेंट्स हैं। उनको कोट करके मैं आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। इन में कहा गया है कि इस तरह के जो काम होते हैं उनकी कीमत वही लगाई जाएगी जोकि उनका खर्च पड़ना है या उनको पैसा मिलता है बनाई का, मैन्युफैक्चरिंग प्रोसेस का क्योंकि कच्चा माल दूसरे का है और पक्का माल भी उसी का है जिस का कच्चा माल है वह तो सिर्फ बनाई का पैसा ही देगा। लेकिन आप के यहाँ बनाने वाले पर पूरा टैक्स लगा देते हैं, यानी 15 लाख की छूट में ठेके के काम का मूल्य पूरा का पूरा जोड़ देते हैं और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि शुल्क के लिये उसका उत्पादन पंद्रह या बीस लाख से अधिक का हो जाता है। मत्र चार्ज का उसी साल के अन्त में जा कर पता लगता है कि कुल उत्पादन कितना हुआ और पहले वह इसको जानता नहीं है। अब मवाल यह पंदा हो जाता है कि तीस या 15 लाख की छूट से अधिक उत्पादन होने पर शुल्क तीस या पंद्रह लाख से अतिरिक्त उत्पादन या शुरू से सभी पर। अगर शुरू से लग जाए तो वह ग्राहक से कर भी ले सकता है— अतिरिक्त कर का उसको पता हो

उसको देना पड़ेगा तो वह ग्राहक से ले भी सकता है लेकिन बाद में उत्पादन बढ़ जाने से शुरु से लगाया गया कर कड़ा से और किस से वह वसूल करेगा ? छूट तथा ठेके के काम के बारे में एक समान निर्णय सब जगह नहीं होता है । भिन्न अफसर अपनी अपनी करते हैं । यह कानून में दोष नहीं है, शेर के आरके प्रबन्ध में, आपकी व्यवस्था में, आपके शासन में । सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक के जजमेंट है लेकिन फिर भी आपके अफसर वही करते हैं जो उनके मन में आता है, कलकत्ता में कुछ और बम्बई में कुछ और ही होता है, जहां जिस के मन में जैसा आता है वह करता है । इस और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

बात आ गई हिंसा की लेकिन वह हिंसा ऐसी थी जिस के विरुद्ध मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । उन आदमियों के त्याग की मैंने प्रशंसा की है । लेकिन आज एक हिंसा हमारे सामने—ऐसे रूप में आ रही है जिस की जितनी भर्त्सना और निन्दा की जाए कम है । उसके भी दो रूप हैं । एक वह रूप है जिस पर हाल ही में बहस हो चुकी है जमशेदपुर को ले कर । उसके बारे में मैं अधिक नहीं बोलूंगा क्योंकि वह बात हो चुकी है । लेकिन जो नियोजित गड़बड़ होती है, जो नियोजित रूप से हिंसा का सहारा लिया जा रहा है और कहा जा रहा है कि हमारे नेता के विरुद्ध तुम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, कुछ न करो अगर मुकदमा चलाया तो मुकदमा चलने नहीं देंगे, अदालतों को चलने नहीं देंगे इसकी चर्चा मैं करना चाहता हूँ । अदालत किसी की दो साल की सजा दी और उसके बाद कचहरी में जो दंगा हुआ, अदालत के दरवाजे तोड़े गये मूश्किल से जज को ही पुलिस बाहर निकाल पाई और सभी को धमकियाँ दी गई वह सब आपके सामने है ।

नेता को संसद ने सजा दी, इस के विरोध में हवाई जहाज को भी लोगों ने पकड़ लिया और नेता ने इसे लड़कों का चुलबलापन कह कर मामला खत्म किया है । उसके बाद भी जो कुछ हुआ कर्नाटक में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर और जिन में कितने ही आदमी मारे गए, सारे देश में सत्याग्रह के नाम पर दंगा हुआ वह एक चेतावनी है इस बात की कि आगे भी वैसा कुछ हागा । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस देश की अदालतों में नहीं होगा और क्या वह सड़कों पर होगा ? क्या जलूस निकाल कर न्याय प्राप्त किया जाएगा ? क्या इस तरह से न्याय की हत्या होते हुए हम बरदाशत कर सकते हैं ? क्या आप इस डर के मारे चुपचाप बैठ जाएंगे और कुछ करेंगे नहीं ? जब इनका राज था तब तो ये किसी से पूछते भी नहीं थे और न अपील न दलील और कोर्ट, कुछ भी नहीं चलता था । जिस को चाहा उसकी बन्द कर दिया जाता था । किसी ने इंस्पेक्टर का नराज किया या क्लर्क को राज किया या किसी नेता को नराज किया सब एक समान था और उसको बन्द कर दिया जाता था । चाहे उसका दोष हो या न हो यह देखा तक नहीं जाता था । बोलने तक की लोगों को छूट नहीं थी । हम कहते हैं कि जो काम होगा कायदे से और कानून से होगा और जो कुछ जज कहेंगे वही होगा । अगर जज ने कह दिया कि छोड़ दो इसका दोष नहीं है तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है उसको छोड़ देते हैं । अगर जज कहता है कि दोषी है और उस दोष की वह सजा देता है तो वह सजा तो उसको मिलनी चाहिये । हम नहीं कहते हैं कि कोई दोषी है या निर्दोष है, सारे मामले को सुन कर अभियुक्ता की सफाई सुन कर, यह जज बताएगा । लेकिन ये लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा नेता दोषी

है इसको हम मानने के लिए ही तैयार नहीं हैं और नहीं मानगे। हम तो कहते हैं कि किसी के ऊपर इल्जाम है तो उसका फैसला होना चाहिये और फैसला अदालतों से ही हो सकता है। लेकिन ये लोग कहते हैं कि अदालतों से फैसला नहीं होने देंगे, अदालतों को नहीं करने देंगे। क्या यही आपका तरीका है? अगर यही तरीका है तो दुनिया के सामने यह भी साफ साफ आ जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहां प्रजातंत्र है। इस में सभी बराबर हैं। साथ ही साथ यहां कोई भी कितना भी बड़ा क्यों न हो, उसका कोई भी स्थान क्यों न हो, किन्तु सब के ऊपर कानून है संविधान है और कोई भी व्यक्ति कानून और संविधान के ऊपर नहीं है, यह हमें मानना है, सभी को मनवाना है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, for nearly two decades I have been representing my constituency in the legislature and I have been observing every year after the conclusion of the budget, the Finance Minister ceremoniously introducing the Finance Bill and getting it passed by the majority. This kind of conventional introduction and passing of the Finance Bill in a great country like ours should not be done in a very righteous and customary manner unless certain improvements, suggestions and certain directions are contained in the Finance Bill. Yesterday I was hearing the great Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, No. 2 in the Cabinet, announcing small concessions with great pride in his mind that he was making the budget more progressive. First of all, I would like to know whether the finances of the country are safe in the hands of a person who is not even an expert in finance. I will not call him by any rude word but he is a quack economist and with his rustic background, he wanted to please the electorate. But there are no land reforms, no progress

and no pragmatic approach. On the whole, the budget presented by him has been criticised not only by this side but even more vehemently by the other side. They have also stated very categorically that this present Government ultimately belying this great country. This is the outcome of the budget and the great Finance Bill, even after the small concessions announced by him.

For many years, in the matter of mopping up resources and avoiding wasteful expenditure in the various ministries, several ways and means of introducing a change have been suggested by various committees. The great committees have met, deliberated, wasted time and money and even the most pragmatic and progressive suggestions made by them have not been implemented. This is how the finances and the economy of this country are in a complete mess and in shambles. Take even the Choksi Committee, the Jha Committee and other committees. From out of the various recommendations made by these expert committees, we have not yet picked up certain good proposals in order to make a meaningful change in the Finance Bill and some structural changes in the taxation methods. This is not my view but the view of experts. The Minister of State for Finance has made a statement. There is a news report saying Rs. 70,000 crores taxation effort in the sixth plan. Every year the taxation system is creating strain on our planning and the planning economy of this country. We have introduced a certain planning system. All these planning systems have been completely eroded because every budget is not in conformity with the planning objectives envisaged for a planned economy of this country. Therefore, to balance this, to suit the needs of the Planning Commission, you are resorting to hotch-potch knitting and tailoring to meet the needs of the bureaucracy. The Planning Commission which operates and ultimately the Ministry which operates. This is how the Budget of this country has been framed for

several years and it is no exception for the last two years also. Therefore, Mr. Satish Agarwal reportedly told a Seminar in New Delhi:

"But the frail of spirit or the weak of heart need not get frightened. We have it on the authority of the published Draft Five Year, Plan 1978—83, of the Planning Commission that the Central and State Government resources at existing rates of taxation are expected to contribute 12,890 crore rupees, while additional resource mobilisation by the Centre and the States by way of taxation is expected to bring in 13,000 crores. In other words, the share of tax revenues, both Central and State in financing the Sixth Plan, will aggregate 25,890 crores. Of this 13,000 crores are to be secured through additional taxation imposed during the period of the plan."

I do not know in what taxation measure he is an expert. I know that he is a brilliant advocate. A brilliant advocate in a court is relevant. But he is arguing his case in a different court in the peoples' court where 80 per cent of the people are rural, illiterate and unfortunate under-dogs of the country. You have to prepare a Budget for them.

There are many notions prevailing for many years in your bureaucratic system and you are parrot like repeating the same figures given by them. And you are mopping up the resources by additional levies and more taxes in this country. But I want to quote one example. In this Budget, Rs. 200 crores have been provided to the Ministry of Education for adult education. This is the education system that this great man, Mr. Chunder has created. He comes from Calcutta. Probably, he was a professor there. Now, his career has been spoiled by becoming a Minister here. Even he cannot reply to many of the questions that we put to him in the Parliament. The political conspiracy of the Janata Party is being entertained, influenced, introduced and also

translated into action by providing this Rs. 200 crores to the 'ghatakwad' of RSS camp. They are your Janata Party ultimately. Therefore, they have to be fed at what cost?—at the cost of the poor people. By taxing these poor people, you want to infiltrate a political organisation. You want to misuse the tax proposals for your political purposes. Will you kindly reply whether this money has not been infiltrated into the RSS camps? When we raise this issue, there is no answer from the Government. This is not the spirit in which the people voted you to power. But in a negative approach you have come to power. Now, the Janata Party is tottering. Their days are numbered. This Government cannot run in this fashion. This is how the money is being squandered. This is how the entire money is being misused and abused.

The Minister further says:

"The draft plan's dependence on Government borrowings is also quite considerable. As a matter of fact, recent or current experience suggests that the Government may plan to mobilise somewhat larger resources through small savings and market loans than is anticipated by the Planning Commission."

Because the Planning Commission requires a planned economy, you have your Budget proposals to show direction to the States and to the Centre and to different Ministries. But where does the Planning Commission stand and where do the taxation measures stand, these have to be considered. There is a vast gap between taxation measures and planning. The States are not allowed to function. The States are not given full powers to raise taxes; nor are they given financial help to complete the projects which they have already taken on hand. In my State of Karnataka alone projects costing Rs. 150 crores are pending, awaiting allocation of resources by the Central Government. We are not getting any benefit for the money we have already spent. Because of

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

the delay in implementation, the cost of implementation goes up and there is additional taxation to cover that in the Central budget.

Take the utilisation of aid. All the resources have to be utilized, the economy of the country has to be prepared and given a direction according to the will of the people of this country. But the question is whether the Government has got a will.

You have not come forward with any land reforms. You say this is a kisan-oriented budget. How are the kisans benefited by this budget? Take the case of the small cultivators. Their requirements are very few, like a bag of urea costing Rs. 5/- or a little kerosene. You are not able to provide them either. You say that the petroleum prices have gone up. So, you are introducing ration for kerosene. Then how can you create wealth?

Then money cannot be generated unless there is investment, and investment is not possible without savings. Take the capital gains. Three Finance Ministers, including Shri T. T. Krishnamachari have changed the taxation system. The previous Finance Minister, the present Home Minister, under whose regime people are slaughtered now—after cow slaughter, now people are being slaughtered—' said that the exemption should be abolished by the present Finance Minister.

It is said that there will be a tax holiday for the small scale industry, there will be labour-oriented and industrial-oriented programmes and the whole country will be ruralised, and not urbanised. In spite of all these tall promises, unfortunately, this sector is suffering very much. It is said that there is a tax holiday for new entrepreneurs. Today you are allowing the multi-nationals and foreign companies to have re-grouping, because there is a lot of milking there. You are driving out one group and allowing another group to take its place. The present Government is helping the

multi-national to regroup themselves. What is the tax holiday for the new entrepreneurs? You have now abolished it. Then you say you are labour-oriented. What is happening in WIMCO match factory? They have given me a long memorandum which I will pass on to the Minister. I cannot refer it in my speech. The hosiery industry, the beedi industry, they are all suffering because of the bad economic situation which you have created. There is genuine suffering, so far as these people are concerned, while people who invest money in unproductive work, like black-marketeers and hoarders will get the benefit. Sir, this is relevant and I would like to quote it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, you will have to conclude the speech now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This amount of 500 million roubles and also other foreign loans advanced for developmental activities have not been utilised. They are not only utilised. The aluminium project and other power intensive projects are still pending without the money being utilised and even when we borrow money for them and put it in the projects, still the projects are not coming up in time and the entire money is not utilised. It is not a great shame for the economy of the country and what are the reasons for all these amounts not being utilised? When the question was put on this last time, the Minister told that he was not in a position to give an answer.

In this connection, I would like to read an extract from the Economic Times dated 15th December, 1977:

"In the case of the Soviet Union, for instance, the entire 250 million roubles aid offered remains unutilized. The Finance Ministry is so desperately on the look out for rupee-backed projects that it has suggested that out of 250 million, 200 million may be used for the Rs. 800 crore aluminium project. The External Affairs Ministry is

opposed to this suggestion because the alumina project is part of the production operation programme and foreign exchange for the project is likely to be earmarked by USSR as and when the project comes through. Moreover, even if the suggestion of the Finance Ministry were to be accepted, it would not solve the problem of non-utilization of Soviet aid because the alumina project will take at least two more years before it can absorb the 200 million rouble aid suggested for it by the Finance Ministry."

"A comparison of aid utilization during the two years 1975-76 and 1976-77 shows that there was a drop of Rs 300 crores. For instance there was a big fall in the utilization of aid from EFC countries.

The problem of creating rupee resources is engaging the attention of the Government. A section of official opinion has come to the conclusion that the solution to the problem would lie in increased resort to deficit financing."

Therefore, I would like to say that the manner in which the Finance Ministry is handling the Budget in its preparations and in the operations for the last two years is not only not conducive to this country, but at the same time it is making this country not progressive and it is destroying the edifice that was built for the last 30 years. By all efforts the present government wants to destroy it for their political ends. I know that the hon. Minister is capable of answering in the Parliament and I know he will argue well. But I think now young men may be coming up in politics. So, I request him to kindly take into account the progressive thoughts and ideas from whichever section or from whichever party they come. You kindly consider these things and see that something is done in this regard.

With these words I conclude.

श्री रामचारी शास्त्री (पदरीना)

सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले

उन्होंने इस तरह का बजट प्रस्तुत किया जो शहरों की ओर से गांवों की ओर देखने का प्रयास करता है। शायद यह भारतवर्ष का सबसे पहला बजट है जिसने नगरों के अलावा गांवों की ओर देखने का प्रयास किया है और इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी तथा वित्त मंत्रालय को जितनी भी बघायी दी जाय वह थोड़ी है। इसकी जरूरत क्या पड़ी? अब तक 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए तमाम योजना में खर्च किए गए। 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगाया गया। बहुत बड़े-बड़े उद्योग इस देश में विकसित हुये। कल-कारखाने लगाये गये। बड़े बड़े पावर स्टेशन लगाए गए। लेकिन नतीजा अब देखा गया तो मालूम यह हुआ कि बेकारी रोज बढ़ती गई और जिस हकूमत के लिए अभी एक मिनट ने चर्चा की कि कांग्रेस की सरकार ने बड़ी उपलब्धियाँ की, तो यह भी उनकी एक उपलब्धि है कि आज अगर हिसाब लगाकर देखें तो 5 करोड़ के करीब इस देश में बेकार हैं और यह बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। जब तक इसको रोका नहीं जाएगा मजबूत और ठोस कदम उठाकर तब तक यह बढ़ती जाएगी और सारे मुल्क के लिए एक समस्या बन कर खड़ी होगी।

इस सरकार के सामने समस्या क्या थी। इस सारे विकास के बावजूद क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस देश में 60-70 फ्रीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज भी केवल 20 प्रतिशत लोग शहरों में बसते हैं और 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में बसते हैं? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज जहाँ 80 फ्रीसदी जनता बसती है वहाँ कोई सड़क नहीं, कोई रास्ता नहीं, कोई बड़े कल कारखाने नहीं? उनके लिए कोई कालेज, यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं हैं। अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो तो निश्चित रूप से सरकार को कोई न कोई आधारभूत क्रान्तिकारी

कदम उठाने होंगे । जब तक क्रांति-कारी कदम नहीं उठाये जाते और ग्रामों का विकास नहीं होता तब तक यह समझना कि यह गांवों का बजट है, इसमें शहरों को उपेक्षा की गई है या यह छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों का बजट है, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों की इसमें उपेक्षा है—यह बिल्कुल गलत होगा । जब तक 80 प्रतिशत जनता का विकास नहीं होगा, उनमें संबृद्धि नहीं आयेगी तब तक बड़े बड़े कलकारखानों में आप कितना ही उत्पादन करें उसकी कोई खपत नहीं हो सकेगी और न ही इस देश का विकास हो सकेगा । इसीलिए वित्त मंत्रालय ने और जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि गांवों का और बजट जाये, यह बजट गांवों का और देखे तथा शहरों का और देखने का प्रक्रिया कुछ ढीली हो ।

सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 1950-51 में जहां गांवों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी 198 रुपए वार्षिक थी वहां नगरों में काम करने वालों की 399 दानी 400 के करीब थी । 1977-78 में यह स्थिति हुई कि गांवों में काम करने वालों की आमदनी 198 से घटकर 196 रुपए रह गई जबकि शहरों में काम करने वालों की आमदनी 399 से बढ़कर 813 रुपए हो गई । गांवों और शहरों में काम करने वालों की आमदनी का अनुपात जहां पहले 1 और 2 का था वह आगे चलकर 1 और 4 का हो गया । इससे आप भ्रंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि गांवों की किस प्रकार से उपेक्षा की गई है, छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की किस प्रकार से उपेक्षा की गई है । गांवों में छोटे छोटे काम करने वाले बढ़ई, लोहार, बर्जी, जूता बनाने वाले यह सभी लोग बरबाद और छवस्त हो गये हैं । कर्ब पर काम करने वालों की किसी उपेक्षा हुई है उसका यही सबूत है

कि 1951 में जो 1 और 2 का अनुपात था वह बजाय कम होने के 1 और 4 हो गया । इससे बड़ा अन्धाय हो नहीं सकता है । ऐसी हालत में वित्त मंत्रालय ने जो बजट रखा है वह स्तुत्य और प्रशंसनीय है । बजट में पहली बार गांवों का और देखने का प्रयास किया गया है । हमारी मांग थी कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर कर भार घटे तो वित्त मंत्री ने अपनी पहली घोषणा में 31.45 करोड़ को छूट का घोषणा की और कल पुनः उन्होंने 16.29 करोड़ छूट घोषित की । मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हमारी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ठोस होती, उसका विकास ठीक ढंग से किया गया होता तो जिन चीजों के दाम बढ़ने नहीं चाहिये थे फिर भी बढ़ गए वह बढ़ने नहीं पाते । सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ठीक न होने की वजह से ही दाम बढ़ गये । कल राज्य सभा में मंत्री जा ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि 3.8 प्रतिशत चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं । केरोसिन के दाम 8 प्वाइंट बढ़ गये हैं और बनस्पति में बड़ी भारी वृद्धि हुई है । यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि जो प्राइवेट उद्योगपति हैं वे थोड़ा सामीका मिलने पर भी किस तरह से लूट खसोट कर सकते हैं । बनस्पति का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक कौन है ? लॉवर ब्रदर्स । बनस्पति उत्पादन में छोटे छोटे उद्योगपति नहीं हैं । तो जैसे ही उनको मीका मिला उन्होंने लूट खसोट करनी शुरू कर दी । इसीलिए सरकार को मजबूर होकर घोषणा करनी पड़ी कि अगर यही स्थिति रही तो बनस्पति के भण्डार को लेकर सार्वजनिक वितरण करना होगा । सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आप देखें कि कोझापरेटिज का एक जाल बिछाने की योजना है, सरकार उसका प्रयास कर रही है । लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूँगा कि वस्तुओं के दाम तब करने के समय अभी तक सरकार की नीति यह रही है कि उपभोक्ताओं की ध्यान में रखा जाये ।

चाड़े प्रताप हो, झालू हो, गन्ना हो, चीनी हो उसका दाम निश्चित करते समय उप-भोक्तार्थों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है तथा किसानों की बराबर उपेक्षा होती जा रही है। उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के मुताबिक एक क्वींटल चीनी पैदा करने में औसतन 230 रुपये खर्च होते हैं मगर जब चीनी का दाम मिलों में गिर गया और वह 160-185 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल विक्री और बाजारों में 2 30 रुपये किन्तो हमारे यहां पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में बिक रही थी और किसानों के गन्धे को कोई पछने वाला नहीं था, तब अखबारों में यह आवाज नहीं उठाई और राहत देने वाला कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया लेकिन जब चीनी का दाम मिन-मालिकों की सांठ-गांठ से बढ़ा, सरकार की कोई कृपा इस में नहीं हुई बल्कि मिन-मालिकों ने एक प्रकार से रिलीज मिन्टम को अपने हाथ में रखा और चीनी तीन रुपये किलो विक्री, तो लोक सभा में भी यह सवाल आ गया और सारे अखबारों में चर्चा होने लगी और खाद्य मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि 275 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल से अधिक अगर चीनी बढ़ेगी, तो सरकार इस में दखल देगी। ठीक है, यह पालीसी का सवाल है कि सरकार क्या करेगी? लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर चीनी मिले, इसमें हमारा एतराज नहीं है लेकिन सरकार किसानों की कीमत पर ऐसा न करे, सरकार अपने खजाने से सठ्ठी दे। उत्पादन व्यय क्या पड़ता है, इस का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से झालू का मामला है। आज झालू 5 रुपये मन बिक रहा है ऐसा अभी एक माननीय मित्र ने कहा। हमारे फरुखाबाद में एक रुपये का पांच किलो झालू बिक रहा है और कोई लेने वाला नहीं है। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि मेरे सामने एक किसान दो टायर वाली गाड़ी लेकर झालू नैनीताल जिले में ले गया लेकिन वहां पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज वालों ने कहा कि हमारे पास इस के रखने के लिए

जगह नहीं है। आप को यकीन नहीं होगा कि उन दोनों गाड़ियों के झालुओं को उसने वहीं पर रख दिया और कहा कि जिस भाव झालू लेना चाहते हो ले जाओ क्यों कि यहां से इस झालू को ले जाने का जो खर्च पड़ेगा, वह झालुओं के दाम से अधिक होगा। चुनावों उसने उन झालुओं को वहां किसी भी कीमत पर बेचना उचित समझा। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ घरेलू उद्योग धंधों को छूट दे देने से या गांवों का नाम लेने से किसानों को लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को बचाने के लिए कम्पलसरी बीमा योजना हो, फसल का कम्पलसरी बीमा हो। इस पर आप को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

आज जो झालू पैदा होता है, उस पर कितना खर्च आता है। रुद्रपुर में पन्त नगर की एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी जो है, वह कहती है कि एक क्वींटल बढ़िया झालू पैदा करने में 40 रुपये खर्च होते हैं। आप हिसाब लगा लीजिए। सरकारी फार्म में जितना खर्च होता है, उस पर जो बैंक 13 प्रतिशत सूद देता है, उस सूद को जोड़ कर किसानों को दाम दे दीजिए। आप उन से उस दाम पर झालू ले लीजिए। इसके लिए कोई आप को नहीं रोकता है लेकिन इतना तो कम से कम होना चाहिए। मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़ी तादाद में, बड़ी संख्या में कोल्ड स्टोरेज का निर्माण एक वर्ष के अन्दर हो जाना चाहिए, नहीं तो झालू का संकट अगले साल भी पैदा होने वाला है। आप इस को इस तरह से बैठ कर रोक नहीं पाएंगे और मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से श्री मोहन धारिया आज तेल विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं, दालों विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं, उसी तरह से आगे चल कर झालू भी विदेशों से मंगाने पड़ेंगे। इन की जो नियमित पालीसी है, वह इस बात पर परखी जाएगी कि वे इस तरह की चीजों के

लिए क्या करते हैं। इन की जो निर्यात पालीसी है, वह इस पर बँस नहीं करती है और इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे चालू किये जाएँ।

इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ। कृषि के विकास के लिए, यह ठीक है कि इस पर बड़ी चर्चा हुई कि जो ट्रेक्टर रखने वाले किसान हैं, उन को इस बजट से कोई बहुत फ़ायदा नहीं होगा क्योंकि ट्रेक्टरों के दाम पहले से बहुत बढ़ गये हैं और डीजल के दाम भी बढ़ गये हैं, मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर खेती को विकसित करना है, तो इस देश में जापान की तरह छोटे-छोटे ट्रेक्टर आप को बनाने पड़ेंगे। अगर आप ने छोटे ट्रेक्टर बनाने का कोई कारखाना स्थापित नहीं किया, जिस की ओर अब तक आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है, तो आप की कृषि विकसित नहीं हो सकती है। आप को याद है कि रूस के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री क्रुश्चेव के खिलाफ़, जब उन को निकाला गया तमाम चार्जज जो उन पर लगाए गये थे उनमें एक लिखित चार्ज यह भी था कि आपके जमाने में ट्रेक्टर का निर्माण कम हुआ जिससे रूस में अनाज का उत्पादन कम हो गया। यह एक बड़ा भारी चार्ज था और नं० 1 चार्ज श्री क्रुश्चेव के खिलाफ़ था, लेकिन हमारे देश में क्या है कि लोग तब्राह हो गये, तो भी कृषि मंत्री जी नहीं निकाले जा सकते, जमशेदपुर में मुसीबत आ गई, तो भी हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इस्तीफ़ा नहीं दे सकते और सरकार के कान पर जूँ तक नहीं रेंगती। केवल कहने से ही कुछ होने वाला नहीं है' उस पर अमल कीजिए, उस पर अमल करने का प्रयास कीजिए तब जा कर हम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा कि बहुत सी चीज़ें मिलती नहीं हैं और लाइन लगानी पड़ रही है राशन के लिए लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तो जनता पार्टी की सरकार को आए हुए दो साल हो हुए हैं।

मगर उसके पहले, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि चीनी लेने के लिए, बनस्पति ची लेने के लिए चोर की तरह बन्दों खंड रहना पड़ता था। उस समय यह पता नहीं था कि फलों चीज कलंबे संभरे मिलेगी या नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन आजकल यह सालत नहीं है। हां थोड़ी बहुत महंगाई जरूर है। लेकिन आज वह हालत नहीं है कि घंटों चीज़ों के लिए लाइनों में खड़ा रहना पड़े। आज किसी चीज़ की परेशानी नहीं है। अगर परेशानी है तो गांव वालों को डीजल की परेशानी है। जो लोग शहर में रहते हैं और ट्रक चलाते हैं उनको डीजल की परेशानी नहीं है मगर गांव के लोगों को अपने ट्रेक्टर के लिए डीजल मिलने में परेशानी होती है। इस की तरफ़ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर इस बजट के पीछे एक और भारी मवाल है। मारी दुनिया में पश्चिमी अर्थ व्यवस्था चल रही है—आदमी मशीन के लिए है। आज हमारे देश के सामने यह बड़ा भारी आधारभूत मवाल है कि मशीन आदमी के लिए है या आदमी मशीन के लिए है? अब तक यह चला आ रहा है कि आदमी मशीन के लिए है। कारखाने में कितनी मशीनें लवेंगी और उनके लिए कितने आदमियों की जरूरत होगी। अब तक हमारे विकास का क्रम उलटा जा रहा था। पहली बार यह प्रयास हो रहा है कि मशीन जो बने वह इन्मान के लिए बनें। यह सारा औद्योगिक विकास और कृषि का विकास सब मानव के विकास के लिए है। यह सारा विकास इज फार दि फुलेस्ट एण्ड फ्रीएस्ट डेवलपमेंट आफ ह्यूमन बीइंग। इसी के लिए ये मशीनें हैं। पहली बार इस दृष्टिकोण से बजट में प्रयास किया गया है कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योग पनपाये जायेंगे और गांवों में रहने वाले छोटे-छोटे कारीगर उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। उनको टैक्सों में अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं दी गयी हैं जिससे कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश में आज पांच करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार हैं—पढ़े-लिखे और बेपढ़े लिखे दोनों। आजकल विश्वविद्यालयों में आए दिन जो झगड़े देखे जाते हैं वे इसीलिए होते हैं कि पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद भी लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता। उनके मां-बाप सोचते हैं कि लड़के ने हाई स्कूल कर लिया, अब काम नहीं मिला, इन्टरमीडियट करने के बाद काम मिल जाएगा, फिर भी काम नहीं मिला तो सोचते हैं कि बी० ए०, एम० ए० या रिमर्च करने के बाद मिल जाएगा। लेकिन उनको काम नहीं मिलता। इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी के घोषणापत्र में यह कहा गया है कि हम काम के अधिकार को फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में शामिल करेंगे, हम इस बात को करेंगे कि जो सक्षम है उनको कामकाज का अधिकार मिले। मगर इस बजट में भी उसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब तक इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता, जब तक मजदूरों का काम देने की कोई सर्वांगीण योजना नहीं बनती तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता।

मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े कारखानों में काम के आठ घंटे निर्धारित हैं। उनको 6 घंटे किया जाए। सप्ताह में 48 घंटों की बजाय 36 घंटे काम लिया जाए। हिन्दुस्तान में जनसंख्या और बेरोजगारी को देखते हुए यह बहुत आवश्यक है। आई० एल० ए० के कंवेनशन में हम ने यह कहा था कि हम इसको लागू करने का प्रयास करेंगे मगर इसको अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए आप कारखानों में काम के 8 घंटों को घटा कर 6 घंटे करें।

मान्यवर, एक बात और आप से कहनी है। इस बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि तमाम सरकारी महकमों में जो फिजूलखर्ची व्यय है वह कैसे दूर की जायेगी और वहां मितव्ययिता अपनायी जाएगी। मगर आप सरकारी

महकमों की फिजूलखर्ची कम कर देते हैं तो आपको क्यों में कटौती करने में और दूसरी चीजों पर क्यों में कटौती करने में आसानी हो जाएगी।

एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे वित्त विभाग में एक यह तरीका बना हुआ है कि जो खर्चा हम ने इस बजट में निर्धारित किया है वह खर्चा कैसे और कहां होगा, यह वर्क आऊट हर साल दिसम्बर तक किया जाता है और फिर जनवरी और फरवरी तक पैसा मिलता है और महकमे मार्च तक उसको खर्च करते हैं। इसमें बड़ी फिजूलखर्ची होती है। जब तक इस तरीके को नहीं बदला जायेगा, तक तब कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

16 hrs.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद ने जिम विषय की चर्चा की उसके बारे में मैं भी दो शब्द कहूंगा। सिस्टम पर बहम मैं नहीं करता हूँ। फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दो सौ रुपये महीने की पेंशन दी जाती है। पचास हजार से ज्यादा दरखास्ते आपके सचिवालय में, मोहं सिंह प्लेस जो कनाट प्लेस में हैं वहां पड़ी हुई हैं, और दस बीस बाबू भी वहां बैठे हैं लेकिन वे दो दरखास्तों पर भी रोज फाइनल आर्डर पास नहीं करते हैं, न मंजूरी और न ना-मंजूरी के। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी आप इस काम को निपटाएं तब तो यह काम चलेगा नहीं तो यह चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार फ्रीडम फाइटर्स को पुरस्कार स्वरूप सौ रुपया महीना पेंशन देती है उसी तरह से दिल्ली की सरकार को भी संशोधन करके देनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बजट के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The new Finance Minister's Budget this year has been his first full-fledged exercise in trying to use the

well-known economic instrument of the Annual Budget to promote the political social and economic philosophy of his and of his Party in power. But the budget and the full-fledged exercise which the Minister has gone into, although they contain many good and even noble intentions and I welcome them all—I am afraid that I am bound to add that they are also combined and coupled with many in-built hindrances and handicaps.

I do not want to make a complaint that the Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister is not present in the House when the House is discussing the Finance Bill . . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): He is indisposed.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. That is why I am not complaining. I hope he will be recovering very soon, but if he were here, I would have liked him to answer some of the questions pointedly which I am trying to raise.

Choudhury Saheb wrote a book which was published last year entitled India's Economic Policy. A Gandhian Blueprint." When I saw the book I bought it and read it twice—once before he became Finance Minister and the second time after he became Finance Minister—to find out what has been done, now that he is in power, to put into practice what he has, in a very romantic style, put into this book "India's Economic Policy". I am bound to say that the book tries to give rather simple solutions, if not simplistic solutions, to India's complex economic problems. This is not to suggest that the book is not worth reading. But the point is, the attitude to the whole problem of using financial exercise to transform the Indian society from a mass rural, poor, sick and deprived society into a modern, new, Scientifically and economically developed society is a Herculean task and I don't think anybody who undertakes this task can afford to have a mere simplistic or simple view of these problems.

Choudhury Saheb is a simple man and he described himself yesterday as a farmer's son. But I find that his strong likes and dislikes have not merely 'crept' into the Budget but, I am afraid, his strong likes and dislikes about many matters of public life, including financial matters, have 'got hold' the Budget! I would not have objected if they had merely crept in but they have got hold of the Budget and, to that extent, this Budget is somewhat prejudiced and has some premeditated intentions.

Now, look at the dose of taxation. The dose of taxation that he has given is of course partly to meet the budgetary deficit but, even after the taxation, he hopes to get only six hundred and odd crores and so, even thereafter, the deficit runs into many more crores.

Now, what has he done? Not only is the dose excessively heavy and terribly widespread, but the point is that the excise duties are both erratic and excessive. What happens is, when the Finance Minister begins to have an eye on a number of commodities, the manufacturers of even those commodities which have escaped his notice—either deliberately he has avoided them or unintentionally—increase their prices. I can give you the example of the match-box. Of course the mechanised sector has been taxed; excise duty is there and it is good, because the non-mechanised sector should get promotional facilities and development. But even those units which are in the non-mechanised sector have increased their prices. They have also increased the price of the match-box to 20 paise. "Wimco" has raised the price by 20 paise, among others. So, what is the difference between a taxed item and a non-taxed item? Have Government no agency to find out what items are wrongly taxed? Have they no control of any sort to ensure that customers are not unnecessarily and wrongly charged or unjustly charged by the fact of the manufacturers raising the prices because, in the same field or in the same sphere some taxes or excise duties have not been levied?

This problem needs to be probed into more seriously by the Government because from year to year I notice that whenever excise duties are levied, the prices of even those commodities on which duties have not been levied begin to rise, and Government seem to be helpless about it. They say that they cannot help if prices are rising because of the tax. They also say that they cannot do anything if prices are rising even though those commodities are not taxed. How can you have the consumers taxed in a double way—on both taxed items as well as non-taxed items? I want the Government to go into this.

If I had the time, I would have gone into the interesting paragraph from this book of Chaudhuri Charan Singh which I have mentioned earlier. In that book he says how indirect taxes put an extraordinary burden on the consumers. But after writing that paragraph, when he became the Finance Minister, I am afraid, he has forgotten the consumers. The burden on them is not only large enough, as he has mentioned in his book, but it has been phenomenal; the urban poor, the rural poor, the urban middle class and the fixed income-group people cannot bear this burden. Therefore, I would like the Government to go into the question of extensive excise duties creating all kinds of harassment, including harassment to traders and manufacturers. Sometimes these excise duties are put in such a way that the consumer, in the last analysis, has to pay three or four times because everybody goes on adding the excise duty to the commodity with the result that the thing becomes very expensive. This also needs to be look into.

Of course, I welcome some of the tax-reliefs which the Minister gave earlier and also welcome another small bunch of tax-reliefs he gave yesterday. I should have thought that the Finance Minister would wait for announcing those reliefs until the debate was over. Why should he

have announced them earlier, unless, of course, as I would like to believe, he has a third and final lot of giving reliefs? If that is so I welcome a good start and a better finish at the end of the debate on the Finance Bill.

I am glad that he has given some relief to the people who would get money because of capital gains. I am glad that he has mobilised those people who will get the capital gains to invest that money in rural development projects. I had already suggested—the Minister will recall this—that it may go into public investment, for rural development. So, it is good. But I do not know whether the sacrifice that he is asking for is good, especially when the period is seven years and the rate of interest is 7.5 per cent. Perhaps, that may need some kind of sympathetic examination, if not this year, may be the next year.

I now come to price stability. The DAVP, on behalf of the Finance Ministry, has produced some booklets, which are telling us what kind of a situation is obtaining in the market. In this booklet—Meeting Everyday's Needs at Stable Prices—the very first paragraph is to be challenged. The paragraph says;

“Government has succeeded in maintaining general price stability and an easy availability of most of the commodities.”

As regards the latter, namely, 'easy availability' of most of the commodities, I will agree with the Government that most of the things are available. But it would be wrong to say that the things which are available are available at stable prices. In fact, many of those commodities have become more expensive in the recent months. Therefore, that claim cannot be accepted. I say this because, if the price rise is not checked—and the price rise is a reality—then this phenomenon of rising

prices will ultimately damn and destroy the Janata Government. You will recall, as I do, that my maiden speech in this hon. House on 14th November, 1972, was on an Adjournment Motion by my friend, Mr. S. M. Banerjee, who had given the Adjournment Motion on rising prices. That was the subject on which I gave my maiden speech, and I am sorry to say that, after nearly six years or more, I am constrained to sound a similar caution today. If this new Government, if the Janata Government, do not take effective, concrete and timely steps for seeing to it that the price rise is checked and checked sufficiently, then they will also go the same way as the earlier Government had to, that is, they will be opted out by the people of this country.

Now, the Minister says that prices have not risen compared to the world figures. In many countries of the world prices might have risen more than they have risen in this country. But, how can we get a consolation? Because, after all, the comparisons are odious. Even statistically, it may be true that India has been able to maintain a certain price stability. None-the-less, Indian consumer cannot feel satisfied by your telling him that 'All right, you look at the other countries and be happy and then console yourself that you are paying less here.' After all, what is important is this. This kind of comparison may help and satisfy the statisticians, publishers and printers of the publications. But, it will not satisfy the consumers. That is my point.

Now, Sir, you will see that the taxation structure has been gone into by various Committees—Wanchoo Committee, Choksi Committee on Direct taxation and the Jha Committee on Indirect Taxation. I would like to say, why not government go into those recommendations in a more sensible, serious and rational way and see that whatever is practicable—I think a good part of them

is practicable—you implement them fully?

About governmental expenditure, I want to say something. I am one of those who believe that all kinds of Committees are not good. But some Committees have got to be appointed as otherwise Government cannot function without proper and careful studies by those Committees. Government is going to appoint a Committee or a Commission to go into the governmental expenditure and to see that Governmental expenditure goes down. That Committee must work in a record time. By spending lots of money, for example, on Commission like Sarkar Commission and other Commissions where crores of rupees are spent, the result is not only zero but it is minus. On the question of governmental expenditure I want to say that those who are appointed are not with high salaries and higher perquisites. That only makes a mockery of the whole thing. The poor man is being cheated and you make a fun of it. It is a most intolerable situation. The gap between the very rich and the very poor is all the more increasing. I would, therefore, like you to make a beginning in changing your life-styles. The life-styles of V.I.P.s, Ministers, the M.P.s the M.L.A.s must be so tuned that we give an example in modest living and high thinking and concrete acting.

With the remaining few minutes at my disposal, I would like to touch upon the Ministry's Key Role because it does involve taking crucial and major decisions in regard to coordination, allotment of limited resources, and in deciding right priorities and ensuring prompt and proper and judicious implementation of the same. If that is so, then, I would like to say that the Finance Ministry must be more energetic in this regard. Two more points and I have done. That is about the relationship between the Ministers and the Secretaries and the higher officials. I find that barring a few exceptions and

barring a few honourable exceptions, by and large, our Ministers are neither applying their minds nor they are finding any time to look into the files and in deciding on time and on merits. I would like to say that the result is that, in the meantime the bureaucracy merrily goes on and with more powers. This increased power of bureaucracy must stop.

Finally, I would say that there are certain favourable factors like the food surpluses, foreign exchange reserves and economic growth rate which is slowly but steadily growing and is better than what it was. We should take advantage of these economic factors and tackle the basic problems which are still starting, and starting more and more into our eyes—the problems of poverty, disease, ignorance and unemployment. If these problems are tackled, then, I am quite sure, the new Finance Minister and the New Deputy Prime Minister will have achieved some concrete results.

If not, I am afraid, it will be a massive exercise in futurity. I am one of those who believe and it must be said—and I say it with a great agony—that our Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance and his colleagues the other Deputy Prime Minister and the Prime Minister should sit together and sort out all their major and minor and petty or whatever their problems and difficulties may be, their ambitions and whatever, and settle them once for all. Then only this country can have a sensible, good and effective government, and then only the people's problems are solved effectively. We are sick of this politicking and in-fighting and I am bound to say this on behalf of the toiling millions of this country, because their voices must be reflected on the floor of this honourable House.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश (धूमतर) :
सभापति महोदय इस वर्ष के जी बजट प्रस्ताव

है उनका अन्तिम चरण वित्त विधेयक के रूप में स.न के सामने है। मैं वित्त मन्त्री की ईमानदारी पर शक न करते हुए खेद के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जित लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों को ले कर यह बजट पेश किया गया है इस बजट से उनमें से किसी भी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती है। न तो इससे विषमता डिस्पैरिटी कम होंगे न इस से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, न ही बेरोजगारी खत्म होगी। सरकार का जो अपव्यय है, सरकार की मशीनरी की जो फिजूलखर्ची है, उसको दूर करने के लिए भी इस बजट में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। और वह खर्च इतना अधिक है कि जहाँ 1960-61 में सरकार की मशीनरी पर खर्च 433 करोड़ रुपये था वहाँ 1978-79 में वह बढ़ कर 4000 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।

इतनी गरीब जनता की कमाई का इतना रुपया नीकरशाही से खर्च किया जा रहा है, सिर्फ यही बात नहीं है बल्कि आज नीकरशाही देश के विकास के रास्ते में एक दीवार बन कर खड़ी हुई है। आज अगर हमारे देश का अधिक विकास नहीं हो रहा है बहुत से काम रुके हुए हैं तो उसका कारण है नीकरशाही लालफताशाही—दफ्तरों में फाइले एक जगह से दूसरी जगह नहीं जा रही हैं। आज हम रुपया भी खर्च कर रहे हैं और देश का नुकसान भी हो रहा है।

इस बजट से इन्फ्लेशन, मुद्रा-स्फीति बढ़ेगी कीमतें बढ़ेगी और गरीब जनता पर भी बोझ पड़ेगा। मैं सक्षेप में बत ना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट के कारण शहरी क्षेत्र में अमीर आदमी का घरेलू खर्च 30 परसेंट मध्यम वर्ग का 20 परसेंट और गरीब आदमी का चाहे वह शहर का हो या देहात का 10 परसेंट बढ़ जायेगा। वित्त मन्त्री के पास कोई लीला नहीं है कि यह खर्च नहीं बढ़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा था कि कीमत 1 परसेंट से ज्यादा

नहीं बढ़ेगी। लेकिन हालात बता रहे हैं कि कीमतें अभी से इतनी ऊपर चढ़नी शुरू हो गई हैं, कि सरकार उन्हें कंट्रोल कर सकेगी इसका पता नहीं चल रहा है।

इस बजट के जरिये 1356 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ देश की जनता पर डाला गया है, जिसमें रेलवे का किराया, पोस्ट्स एण्ड टेलीग्राफ्स कंस्ट्रक्शंस में वृद्धि और सी०डी०एस० वगैरह शामिल हैं। इस रकम में से 356 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ रूरल गरीब लोगों पर और 1000 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ शहरों के अमीर, मिडल क्लास और गरीब लोगों पर डाला गया है।

पिछले तीस सालों से बजट जिस ढंग से पेश किये जा रहे हैं, में उसका विरोध करता हूँ। सरकार के पास अपनी आमदनी बढ़ाने का केवल एक ही तरीका है : वह इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स को बढ़ाती चली जा रही है। आखिर इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स को बढ़ाने की कोई सीमा तो होनी चाहिए। आइटम 68 पर पहले 1 परसेंट टैक्स रखा गया था, और वह भी रेवेन्यू कलेक्ट करने की दृष्टि से नहीं रखा गया था, बल्कि वह इस लिए रखा गया था कि हम आंकड़े इकट्ठे कर सकें, जिससे पता चल सके कि हम किस किस आइटम से रेवेन्यू प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। वह टैक्स आज कितना है? पिछले तीन सालों में वह 1 परसेंट से 2 परसेंट, 2 परसेंट से 5 परसेंट और 5 परसेंट से 8 परसेंट हो गया है -- तीन सालों में वह आठ गुना हो गया है।

हम ने छठी योजना के बाकी तीन सालों में 45 000 करोड़ रुपये के और साधन जुटाने हैं। मुझे तो खबर नहीं आ रहा है कि सरकार ने साधन जुटाने के लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी के अलावा और कोई तरीका खोजा है। हमें बताया जाता है कि हम इस लिए साधन जुटा रहे हैं कि हमने योजनाओं पर खर्च करना

हैं बेरोजगारी को दूर करना है और उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। लेकिन : हां खर्च हो रहा है? प्लान पर खर्च पिछले चार सालों में लगातार कम हो रहा है। 1976-77 में प्लान पर पिछले साल की अपेक्षा 31 परसेंट ज्यादा खर्च हुआ। 1977-78 में पिछले साल के मुकाबले में 27 परसेंट ज्यादा खर्च हुआ और 1978-79 में पिछले साल के मुकाबले में 17 परसेंट ज्यादा खर्च हुआ। इस साल 5 परसेंट ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है लगातार टैक्स बढ़ रहे हैं और प्लान के ऊपर जो हम खर्च बढ़ाना चाहते हैं वह बढ़ नहीं रहा है। इस में ने कुछ खर्चा जो प्लान का है वह नान-प्लान में डाल दिया गया अगर वह भी मिला लें तो पिछले साल से 15 परसेंट ज्यादा है। हम 30 परसेंट से 15 परसेंट पर आ गए हैं और टैक्स लगातार बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि अगर टैक्स नहीं रहते एक नया पैसा भी हम न बढ़ाते तो 658 करोड़ रुपये टैक्सों से अतिरिक्त आमदनी होने वाली थी। बम्पर क्राप है, एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में आज बहुत उत्पादजनक स्थिति बनी हुई है। तो फिर और टैक्स लगाने की कहीं पर कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। एक गैप छोड़ा जा सकता था। अगर हमें इकट्ठा चाहिए था तो मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक से 2 हजार करोड़ रुपया भ्रूण ले सकते थे फोरेन एक्सचेंज के अग्रेस्ट और अपनी योजना पर जो हमें 12511 करोड़ रुपया रखा है उस के बजाय 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये की योजना बना सकते थे और उसे को एनलार्ज कर सकते थे। तब हम कुछ न कुछ जिन लक्ष्यों को अपने सामने रख कर चल रहे हैं उन में सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते थे। हम ने आज टैक्सों की भरमार लगा दी है और योजना पर खर्च बढ़ाया नहीं है। वह जैसे का बैसे है। तो उत्पादन : हां से बढ़ेगा? और विषमता को देखें, आज कल काम कहां मिलता है? अगर उद्योग बढ़ेंगे, काम शुरू

होंगे तो लोगों को काम मिलेगा। लेकिन हम तो काम कम करने की तरफ कदम बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं।

जो पहले कुछ रियायतें दी गई थीं जिस के बारे में 70 के करीब लोक सभा के माननीय सदस्यों ने एक मेमोरेंडम भी उप-प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री को तथा प्रधान मंत्री को दिया है उस में यह कहा गया है कि जो स्माल स्केल सेक्टर को आइटम नम्बर 68 में 30 लाख रुपये के टर्न-ओवर पर एग्जेंप्शन दी गई थी वह कम कर के 15 लाख कर दी गई। वजह बता दी गई है? कोई वजह नहीं है। 30 लाख की क्यों एग्जेंप्शन थी, उस की वजह है कि दस लाख रुपये की एक सीमा है, स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में दस लाख रुपये का कैपिटल लगाने की एक सीमा है और वह यूनिट तभी लाभप्रद यूनिट हो सकती है जब जितना उस का कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट है उसका तिगुना उस का टर्न-ओवर हो। यह अनुपात 1 और 3 का होना चाहिए। अगर दस लाख रुपये का कैपिटल स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में लगा रखा है तो 30 लाख का काम जब तक हम नहीं करेंगे, 30 लाख का टर्न-ओवर जब तक नहीं होगा तब तक वह वायबल यूनिट नहीं हो सकती उस को वायबल यूनिट बनाने के लिए 30 लाख का टर्न-ओवर होना चाहिए। तो सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण था कि उस को हम कोई प्रोत्साहन दें, उस को कोई रिलीफ दें जिस से कि वह यूनिट जो बड़ी यूनिट्स हैं उन के मुकाबिले में खड़ी हो सकें। वरना आप देखें एक किलोस्कर इजन बना रहा है और एक छोटा इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट पंजाब के अन्दर बैठा हुआ अपना उद्योग चला रहा है जिस की फैक्ट्री में दो, तीन या पांच आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। एक दस हजार का प्रोडक्शन कर सकता है एक महीने में और वह दस का भी प्रोडक्शन नहीं कर सकता। तो दोनों की बराबरी कैसे हो सकती है? ऐसी हालत में जहां पर उन लोगों को

एक रिलीफ दी गई थी वह उन लोगों से वापस ली जा रही है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यही हमारे बजट का क्रम रहा तो यह 15 लाख की एग्जेंप्शन भी अगले साल खत्म होने वाली है। स्माल स्केल सेक्टर काटेज इण्डस्ट्री और हैंडलूम की बात की जाती है लेकिन इन को जहां पर रिलीफ देने की बात आती है वह हम दे नहीं सकते। क्यों नहीं दे सकते, मैं उस का कारण भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो दिग् इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उनकी लावा इतनी स्ट्रांग है और ब्यूरोक्रेसी के साथ उनकी मिली भगत इतनी मजबूत है कि यह सरकार या कोई भी सरकार आए वह उन को कुछ कर नहीं सकती, उनकी उस लाबी को हम समाप्त नहीं कर सकते।

माननीय मन्त्री सतीश जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, उन को पता है कि हेड प्रोसेसर्स के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगी। ये हेड प्रोसेसर्स कौन हैं? दो दो, चार चार, पांच पांच आदमी इन में काम करने वाले होते हैं। सरकार का वहां पर पूरे तौर से पालिसी डेसीशन था कि इन के ऊपर कोई लेबी नहीं लगेगी। लेकिन लग गई। कैसे लग गई, यह कोई महकमे वाला नहीं बता सकता। मैं इन से मिला। ये खुद हैरान कि कैसे लगी। ये खुद उस को प्लीड कर रहे थे। किसी तरह दो महीने बाद फिर सरकार ने उस को विदड़ा किया। यह क्यों लग गई, क्योंकि इस के जो बड़े बड़े यूनिट्स हैं वह समझते थे कि जब तक यह इन के ऊपर नहीं लगेगी तब तक हमारा कारोबार नहीं चल सकता और उन्होंने नौकरशाही से मिल कर के चोर दरवाजे के रास्ते से इन के ऊपर यह लेबी लगवा दी।

पिछले साल एक केस मैं इण्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर के साथ प्लीड कर रहा था। आप जानते हैं पंजाब के अन्दर हैंडलूम बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लगे हुए हैं। शाडी यार्न से गरीब आदमियों के लिए कम्बल और कपड़ा तैयार होता है। आज वह शाडी वूल बाहर से आता

है। उस बूल से यार्न बनाने के लिए कुछ स्पिनर्स एसोसिएशनस हैं वही उस काम को करती हैं, वही उस का यार्न बनाएंगी। छोटे इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और हैंडलूम बीबर्स की तरफ से मैं डेपूटेसन ले कर इण्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर के पास गया और उन से कहा कि ये लोग खुद इस काम को करलें तो इस में आप को क्या एतराज है? उन्होंने कहा कि कोई एतराज नहीं, इस में किसी को क्या एतराज हो सकता है? यह तो हमारी नीति है कि हम इन को रिलीफ देना चाहते हैं, यह हो जाएगा। लेकिन आज उस बात को डेढ़ साल हो गए। कह रहे हैं कि इसमें अड़चन है। अड़चन बड़ी लाबी की है—चाहे वह टाटा हों या बिड़ला हों—वे कभी भी हैंडलूम को, स्माल स्केल सेक्टर को चलने नहीं देंगे। वे सरकार से कोई न कोई एक्साइज लगवायेंगे जिससे कि यह उद्योग पनप न सके। आज नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैंने इस सदन में यह बात उठाई थी कि पंजाब में 50 हजार छोटे कारखाने बन्द हो गए हैं और आगे भी होंगे क्योंकि स्टील नहीं मिल रही है, कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है। फिर कहाँ से वे टैक्स देंगे और कहाँ से अपने मजदूरों को तनख्वाह देंगे? सरकार के पास इसका कोई हल नहीं है। लेकिन यह ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति है जिसमें सरकार को कुछ न कुछ रिलीफ देनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक उत्पादन का सवाल है, आज एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर आगे बढ़ रहा है लेकिन उसके मुताबिक हमारा इण्डस्ट्रियल सेक्टर नहीं बढ़ रहा है। पंजाब में अब शूगर-केन का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया है लेकिन शूगर मिल लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जा रहा है। क्या रुकावट है, मुझे पता नहीं। नौकरशाही की रुकावट है या बड़े मिल वालों की तरफ से रुकावट है—पता नहीं। लेकिन आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि रेडटेपिज्म को खत्म करके प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए शूगर मिल के लाइसेंस दिए जायें। जितना शूगरकेन हो रहा है उसके

लिए आप किसान को क्या राहत देंगे? इसी तरह से काटन बहुत पैदा हो रही है और उसके भाव गिर रहे हैं। सरकार पर जोर डाला जाता है कि सपोर्ट प्राइस निश्चित करे। लेकिन अगर टेक्सटाइल मिल खोलने का सवाल आता है तो ब्यूरोक्रैसी की रुकावट आती है, एम.आर.टी.पी. की रुकावट आती है। दो साल हो गए हैं लेकिन अभी तक कम्पोजिट टेक्सटाइल यूनिट खोलने की बात तह नहीं हो पाई है।

इसी तरह से पेपर मिल की बात है। वहाँ पर इतना, अधिक व्हीट का हस्क है, टेक्नालाजी भी उपलब्ध हो चुकी है। लेकिन पेपर मिल नहीं लग सकती है। चाबल की इतनी ज्यादा हस्क है जिससे कहते हैं सीमेंट तैयार किया जा सकता है लेकिन दो साल बात करते करते हो गए, परिणाम कुछ भी नहीं निकलता है। अगर आपको प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाना है तो फिर रुकावट क्या है? सरकार को वार फुटिंग पर ध्यान देना होगा। जबतक फील्ड में जाकर मिनिस्टर्स निर्णय नहीं करेंगे तबतक ब्यूरोक्रैसी कोई काम नहीं होने देगी।

जहाँ तक बरोजगारी दूर करने का सवाल है, आज कारखानों में अगर वीवर्स चाहिए तो वे नहीं मिलते हैं। बरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए सरकार को एजुकेशन में अमूलचूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए स्किल्ड लेबर चाहिए, बी.ए. और और एम.ए. पास नहीं चाहिए। एक वीवर का काम बी.ए. या एम.ए. पास नहीं कर सकता है। हमारे पंजाब में इण्डस्ट्रीज बहुत हैं लेकिन उनके लिए स्किल्ड लेबर नहीं मिलते हैं।

मैं पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा आज टेलीफोन देने के लिए सरकार की एक नीति है। वह नीति है—मोनो योयर टेलीफोन। उसमें 75 परसेंट प्रायर्टी है।

अगर कोई 5 हजार खर्च कर सकता है तो उसे फौरन टेलीफोन मिल जाएगा। मानलीजिए 100 टेलीफोन देने हैं उसमें 75 ओ वाई टी वालों को मिलेंगे। बाकी रहे 25 परसेंट। उसमें भी 10 परसेंट जनरल और 15 परसेंट में स्पेशल कैटेग्री वाले हैं।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Retired Government officers and Class—I officers are coming under 'special category'.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : जो पांच हजार खर्च कर सकता है वह आज ही टेलीफोन ले सकता है। दूसरी तरफ़ जनरल कैटेग्री वालों को 13-13 साल हो गए हैं लेकिन टेलीफोन नहीं मिला। मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से जवाब मिला है कि 13 साल तक टेलीफोन नहीं दिया जा सका। तो ऐसी नीतियों को रिवाइज करना पड़ेगा। इसमें कहीं न कहीं कोई गलती है। कोई पांच हजार देता है तो कल टेलीफोन मिल जायेगा। तो क्या हम यह समानता लाना चाहते हैं। सरकार इस बात पर सोचे कि हमें दो साल हो गये हैं और अगर दो सालों में नीतियों में परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते, तो कभी भी नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इतना कह कर मैं यह बात फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि लघु उद्योगों के ऊपर, स्माल सेक्टर के ऊपर जो 30 लाख से 15 लाख आप ने कर दिया है, उस पर आप फिर से विचार करें। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का इस बात के लिए स्वागत करता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ रिलीफ़ दिये हैं लेकिन केरोसियन आयल के ऊपर, लघु उद्योगों के ऊपर और पेट्रोल के ऊपर भी जो रिलीफ़ देने की आवश्यकता है, उसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी विचार करें और कल या परसों जब अपना जवाब

दें, तो इन पर रिलीफ़ की घोषणा करें। ऐसी मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, I was listening to the speech of the hon. Minister of Finance. I was reminded of the saying of Alaxender Pope. He said: "Blessed is he who expects nothing for he shall never be disappointed." Yesterday, pre-empting the discussion on the Finance Bill, a most unusual procedure was adopted by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister by announcing further tax concessions at a time when he was introducing the Finance Bill. Obviously, it seems that he has decided to close his ears to the debate even before it took place. Otherwise, if he had all this in mind, surely the final announcement should have come when he is replying to the debate, because already this budget has shown what a bankrupt budget it is. This is not at all a budget. This is a bankrupt budget of a bankrupt government— one concession, then another concession, then one more concession and so on. In practice, even before the budget comes into being as a totality, you start changing here and there.

Now, firstly, I would like to refer to one thing and that is that the bureaucrats sitting in the Secretariat had indicate, according to the Press, that the increase in prices would be to the extent of just 1 per cent. And yet within a few days of the budget, everywhere the prices started going up of the essential commodities, apart from petrol, diesel and kerosene. Kerosene, in my opinion, is an essential commodity, particularly in the rural area about which the Deputy Prime Minister is never tired of speaking. where the hon. Minister of Energy has not been able to reach and give electricity, how do the people in the rural areas lit their huts

and houses at night, may I ask? Do they just do it by Aladdin's lamp or something like that? Not at all. They have to use kerosene and, therefore, I consider that kerosene should be considered in our country as an essential commodity until such time as the Minister of Energy is able to bring all energy under his control without it being erratic as it is today in almost every State in the country—both coal and electricity.

Take the case of prices of essential commodities in my State of Tamilnadu. The rise in prices, after the budget on 9-4-1979, was like this: Take cabbage. This is a vegetable. In case the Minister does not know and perhaps he does not know. It was from Re. 1 to Rs. 240; carrot—from Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 2.40; tomatoes—from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 a kilo. This is supposed to be 1 per cent. (Interruptions) I am talking about Tamilnadu. Obviously, you are as ignorant as usual about the South. Beans—from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.40 a kilo? bringal—from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.20 a kilo; There the summer comes earlier and therefore the prices go down earlier. Groundnut oil—Rs. 7.80 a kilo; refined oil—from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 a Kilo black gram—from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4.45; I do not have to tell you about what has now become virtually a national dish—idli and dosa. They cannot be manufactured without blackgram which is a very essential commodity. I am sorry, this is what is happening in spite of you or because of you.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is in South.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: So, this is what is happening.

Once the price goes up, it is common knowledge and common sense

in a capitalist economy like ours, they do not come down. Therefore, a traders' budget is being sold to us as rural oriented budget. I can see hardly any rural orientation in it.

Similarly, we had expected that Chaudhuri Charan Singh would at least come forward and indicate what measures would be taken to prevent further black marketing and black market money being generated and also what measures will be taken to mop up what is already existing there, it is said to be to the tune of Rs. 14,600 crores. Nothing is done about that. Instead, further loopholes are being opened again in the name of rural development. Because, you are giving tax rebate, income tax rebate to the corporate sector for carrying out so-called work of rural development or for contributing to rural development training on programmes that have been approved. What is going to be the monitoring machinery? We know what happened last year. In the name of rural development money is siphoned off. Will you please tell me what monitoring you have done to find out whether this was a worthwhile exercise or not, to find out whether you are going to get adequate returns in terms of development by giving such a tax rebate. No such picture is there in the Economic Survey nor has it been given by the Minister. It is common talk that this is precisely a method by which the corporate sector can generate their black money. We know that the corporate sector has gone into the agricultural sector. Today you have capitalism in the agricultural sector also; those people are not being taxed today. On the other hand, there is not a word about land reform, not a word about what employment schemes are going to be drawn up for the rural people. On 20th March you witnessed here a great sight all the newspapers said that it was historic not seen since Independence. Over five lakhs of agricultural labourers came to Delhi; they

were most peaceful and did not disturb the social or economic life of Delhi. Though five lakhs turned out, they did not go to tea shops to finish off the tea or they did not go into the restaurants to finish off the food that was there; they came with their own food packets. They came here with one voice; see the writing on the wall: The people in the countryside are now on the march. They have come after the announcement of your budget. It is not that they felt that your budget was going to deliver the goods. They know very well from their experience what your slogans mean. There was once the slogans *garibi hatao*; one lady said: *garibi hatao*, she was 'hataoed'. You are now saying: "rural development" you will be developed in a different direction altogether; you will become under-developed in the country sooner or later if you do not look out. There is the writing on the wall. You have given the green light to the corporate sector and said to them: Go along, boys, people are talking of black market money; now you do rural development and you will get income-tax rebate. So much as eleven crores of rupees are to be collected from big business houses by way of tax arrears. An ordinary man, a middle class employee cannot evade your tax. How can he? Because these are deducted at source. But these people have got their methods. It is common talk everywhere that the corporate sector has two lots of account books: one for the tax inspector and the other for themselves and their families. Then when they start squabbling, government has to come in and take over. Therefore, I should like to remind the hon. Minister that the concessions to the corporate sector are something that should be abandoned. I hope there will be further announcement that there is going to be tightening up of the corporate sector.

Then the other thing I would like to know is; the financial institutions in this country are giving a large scale credit—such as the LIC, IDBI and so on, to various companies and you have your Directors on the Boards of those

Companies. May I know what check up or what monitoring is done about the work of those Directors? I think if you take statistics, the position is not satisfactory. Unfortunately; we could not discuss Company Law Affairs. That is why I have to raise it now. I would like to know how many of your officers are regularly attending the meeting, checking and going through the manner in which those Companies are functioning. I do know that many of the Directors are over-worked. The same person is put on so many companies. I do remember when we had to take evidence of Agro-Industrial Corporation, we found that the Government representative there, or the financial institution representative there, quite often was only attending one out of the three meetings so that he does not lose his membership. What monitoring is done? Are your calling for the Report? Are you going into it? I do not know what the minions in your Finance Ministry are doing, apart from coming out with this ridiculous—1 per cent business.

You have got a deficit budget of Rs. 1,000 and odd. You are creating deficit in every single House except the higher income group in the country. There is a deficit budgeting of 15 per cent in every household and the officials claim 1 per cent. Obviously they are not doing their home work and they are not bothered absolutely as to what is the reality outside. Therefore, it is important that you have this monitoring and you have to see what the financial institutions representatives are doing in the various Boards of Directors of the different companies.

Now I come to the question of small scale industry. This kind of juggling with figures—Rs. 1 lakh and so on, I am not convinced by it because exemption, as one hon. member said, was originally given upto Rs. 30 lakhs. Now you have brought exemption down to Rs. 15 lakhs. Then you are giving 4 per cent between Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 lakhs. Above Rs. 30 lakhs you get into 8 per cent again. In what way

is it relief to the Small Scale Industry. I would like to know? I can tell you because I come from an area that has got a very wide net work of small scale industries in hosiery, in engineering and so on. If 2 per cent is the return on Rs. 15 lakhs, that goes. Because when they reach 30 per cent, 4 per cent tax is there. Then what remains? In the small scale industries or in the small proprietary concerns, there are not people with big reserves to fall back upon. Therefore, I would request that the Minister should concede, that the earlier ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs in the case of small scale industry should be restored. This 4 per cent should not be there.

I do not want to go into the question of State resources because many hon. members have already spoken about it. Therefore, in view of the short time at my disposal, I am not going into that.

Lastly, I would like to come to a very important point. That is the point of the old age pensioners. Year after year this matter is being raised and year after year one Finance Minister goes and another comes, whether they belong to the Congress or whether they belong to the Janata, the same thing continues. We have Pension Act of 1871 and we have been free since 1947. But the rules of that Pension Act and the spirit of that Pension Act continue haunting the pensioners in our country. Every time you amend the Pension Rules. It does not effect those who have retired earlier. The result is that many old age pensioners who retired before 1973 do not get the benefit of all the new amendments that are there for the pensioners now. These people who have loyally served the country and the Government during their years of service are being asked to continue on a pension that was based on a cost of living which was much, much lower than it is now.

Inflation has been galloping in this country. You may have checked it now. But during those years when inflation galloped, their pension has remained unchanged. Here, I have

got some figures. For instance, now those who retired before 1973, someone was getting pension of nearly Rs. 400/-. Somebody who retired in the same grade in 1977 will be getting Rs. 519/-. Somebody who retired in between 1977 to 1979 will get Rs. 554 and so on. This is slightly higher. But there are some who are getting a pension of only Rs. 60, 90 or Rs. 120. Do you think it is moral that this should go on? Why should they be penalised because they retired earlier? If you change the rate of pension, why should it not have retrospective effect? Don't tell me it is going to cost crores and crores of rupees. Rs. 11 crores are just going like that. You have collected arrears. I know, Mr. Satish Agarwal, you have been very energetic and I accept that your excise collections have shown a good crop. I would congratulate you on that. Why don't you also have a look at the pensionary benefits?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am not in charge of that; I am in charge of revenue collection only.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KHISHNAN: We have made an amendment to the Pension Act whereby if a Grade I retired officer or a Supreme Court Judge happens to become Minister or Speaker, he continues to draw his pension and his salary as Minister or Speaker. But the poor pensioner who is getting only Rs. 80 should not be given relief by amending your Pension Act!

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): The wife of the ex-Commander in Chief, Gen. Rajendra Singh—the widow—is getting only Rs. 300 as pension. I agree with you.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He is giving more facts. Take it. Every day the pensioners are writing to us. Where can they go except to the Government and to Parliament? Therefore, I would request the Minister to give an assurance that the pensioners' case will be gone into and they will be given relief that they are asking for. Why should you penalise them for committing the crime

of living longer than you expected them to live. You say, "You must die on such and such date because your pension is commuted". If he does not die by that date he is to be penalised whereas there are many rejas who are living off the fact of the land!

Lastly, I would like to add my voice to what has been said about WIMCO workers. There are 8000 workers who are likely to be thrown out on the street, 28 per cent is all that the manufacturing sector is contributing. In January 1979, the manufacturing sector had a meeting with Mr. George Fernandes, the tub-thumping Minister on the Treasury Benches, and an agreement was reached that they would not expand and they would give their technical know-how to the hand-made sector. Now, why should they be penalised? Whatever you do, please see that these 8000 workers continue in employment on the same wages and same conditions as they are having now. Also please guarantee that the workers in the cottage sector will also get sufficient wages commensurate with the needs of their livelihood, because remember to years out of the 10 years for eradicating unemployment have already gone by. You have got only 8 years and you have increased unemployment. I would like to know how with this sort of budget is ever going to reach your ten year target because in any case in another three years you are out."

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-DHAN (Deogarh): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, containing the financial proposals that the Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister announced in the House in his budget speech. Other speakers have criticised that this Bill and the budget would not serve the purpose of the nation, nay the purpose of the announcement that had been made by the Janata Party before going to elections. In my view the purpose of the announcement future budgets will definitely serve.

We the political parties, political people and politicians, mostly run with

the hare and hunt with the hound; That is our characteristic. The meaning is that we go on demanding money from the Government to be distributed to persons on the one hand and on the other hand, when the Government imposes taxes, then go on criticising the Government and creating stumbling blocks on the path of the Government to realise money, to impose taxes. I think, this double dealing on the part of the politics will neither help the society nor the nation at large.

While supporting the Bill from the core of my heart I would say rather appeal and after appeal, I demand from the Finance Minister, Mr. Charan Singh who is known in the country to be a clean politician and clean administrator, that he must look into the fact that of the entire sum of money that is given to the bureaucracy for expenditure for developmental works, 50 per cent is mis-spent in the form of interception, embezzlement, misappropriation, bribery, extravagancy luxury and misuse. How it is misused, I have a rough calculation. Political interception 15 per cent. It does not mean the ruling party alone but all the political parties. Official extravagance 12.5 per cent, contractors' profit 12.5 per cent, labour exploitation 4 per cent, donations 3 per cent and luxuries 3 per cent. Thus, it comes to 50 per cent. It may be a little more...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: From where did you get this 12.5 per cent?

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-DHAN: This is my experience. This is not the venue to disclose that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a former Chief Minister.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRA-DHAN: The Finance Minister who is a clean person and clean administrator, is supposed to control the finances of the nation of the Government. Till now from the very beginning after Independence, it has been earmarked in every Parliament, in every state Legislature, everywhere it is spoken, remarked and criticised that there is bribery in bureaucracy which has become rampant and open. But

no Government till now has made any effort to check it. I expect that the present finance Minister will make efforts and schemes so that it may be checked; if not in one year, yet at the end of three years it can be checked upto at least 90 per cent. I can say from my experience that if efforts are made sincerely and seriously, it can be checked upto 90 per cent. This misuse of money is mostly taking place in the public sector organisations.

Now there is the bogey of nationalisation and socialisation of everything. From my experience and information I am bold enough to say that of all the nationalised and socialised public concerns, 90 per cent are running at a loss because of this interception, bribery, bureaucracy, lavish expenses and so on and so forth. There is a demand to nationalise this industry or socialise that business.

116.56 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*]

Well, you may do it; I have no objection to that. But unless the nationalised and socialised industries and corporations which are under the different Ministries show profits, you have neither the moral right nor administrative right to further nationalise or socialise any industry or business in the interest of the nation.

I read in the papers the other day that the Prime Minister had remarked that if any industry cannot be run profitably, then the blame will be laid on the head of the corporation and he should be removed. The nation expects that when the Prime Minister has said something, the Government must act up to that. Since two Ministers of State of the Finance Ministry are present here, they should try to implement it. If any Corporation under the Government is running at a loss, the head should be asked to explain it and if he cannot explain it satisfactorily, he should be removed from service. Under the present law, their inability to run

the business or industry is sufficient enough to prove that they are incompetent and so they should be removed without assigning any reason. Let them go to the court of law; the court of law will not accept what they say, if you proceed properly.

The money that goes to the States from the Centre is also meeting the same fate. Even though the Centre has no direct control over the State Governments, in my opinion, you are a supervisory and inspecting authority. But your officers neither supervise nor inspect properly with sincerity and wholeheartedness. This is my experience.

17 hrs.

Then I come to the fact how this Government money which is to be spent for the development and the well-being of the nation is being mis-spent. For the last two years this Janata Government has launched a scheme to be executed in the rural areas to give employment to those persons who are willing to do manual work and get employment. Another thing is that wheat valuing hundreds of crores of rupees is being sent to the different States. In my opinion and from my experience I can boldly say that in some cases a maximum of 40 per cent grain has been properly utilised, in some cases 30 per cent, in some cases 25 per cent and in some areas not even 10 per cent. But the result has been shown to be cent per cent. This Government gives money, gives grain, gives commodities and every thing, but it does not take steps to see whether this is properly used or not. I would say that wheat had been given to the different States. The Government's rate of wheat by then, that is, 2 years back, was about Rs. 130 or Rs. 140 a quintal. But this wheat was given to the contractors who took charge of doing the work. The contractors sold Government wheat at the rate of Rs. 80 a quintal. This is a known and a proven thing. I support the Government, the people support the Government, they are ready to pay

their taxes. They are not opposing it. It is we that political people, we the press people, we the vociferous people who are objecting to that. But they are not objecting. What they are objecting is that the money which is being spent for them is not reaching them. 50 per cent of it is going under misappropriation, embezzlement, distribution, donation etc. and the rest of the 50 per cent has also been destroyed this way or that way. So, the complaint made by the masses is that the money that is to be spent for them should be controlled properly. But they are not complaining that you imposed one paisa for one match box. That is not their complaint but that is my complaint because I am partisan, I am fond of getting votes and I am running with the hare and hunting with the hound.

Now, the question of removal of unemployment has been raised by some hon. Members. As I have previously said—today also I have said—no government on earth in the entire world under the circumstances which are now in existence in India will be able to eradicate educated unemployment within a specified period. Neither Indira could do nor my Prime Minister and my Finance Minister can do that. But they are promising to get the unemployment problem removed in 10 years. Let them do it. I shall be happy. But unless and until there is control of the birth rate, change of the education system, you cannot remove unemployment even in 20 years to come. As the years go on the number of educated unemployment will go on increasing because now-a-days the students are not reading. They simply mark their attendance, that is sufficient. Whether it is 11 plus 2 plus 3, at the end of 13 years they get a degree of graduation, and then they say: We are graduates, give us jobs, or we will gherao you or throw stones or soda bottles at you. So, the Ministers are obliged to make piece-meal, half-hearted happy-go-lucky, provision and give some employment, half employment or under employment to some of them.

So far as garibi hatao is concerned, Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried to remove poverty, but instead of removing poverty, she behaved in such a way that the poor were removed in great numbers. We are also trying. Let our efforts be successful. Poverty can be removed only if the person who is poor tries his level best, sincere best, to remove it. How can you remove the poverty of a person by giving Rs. 2000 to him to construct a house? I do not accept this theory that by giving a poor man Rs. 2000 for getting a house constructed, you can remove his poverty, because out of that Rs. 500 will be taken by the contractor and Rs. 300 by some political workers of my party or your party or any party. With the remaining Rs. 1000 how can you remove his poverty, I do not understand it. So, efforts should be made to help sincere people who are determined to remove their poverty, so that they become better off.

With these words, I expect that the Finance Minister, the Ministers of State and the Ministry will try their best to control the finances so that what the nation desires may be fulfilled.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Today, while speaking on the Finance Bill, I thought I would take the opportunity of rising certain fundamental issues of the economy, rather than go on the routine debate about the figures and the provisions made under various heads, which is a clerical exercise that the administration does, the routine budget methodology. I thought I would utilise this time to ask the question: have we thought, or are we thinking at least now, in view of the fact that the parliamentary system has found a missing gap of having an alternative party of having a national dialogue about the basic, fundamental economic propositions? All of us desire that India and the entire people of India, 64 crores now, should have a balanced all-round growth. Right from the beginning, every leader has been saying this. Actually, the whole economy,

the planned economy that we adopted was to achieve this objective. Let us evaluate at least now—I have said it before also; it can be said that because there was all one party, they did not bother and they had their set ideas and all that, alright—at least now let us think nationally whether our direction is correct or not. If you adopt a system of economy, where the effort of economic activity leads to capital formation and that capital information is allowed freely to be accumulated in the hands of the few in the name of freedom, free enterprise or whatever you may have, then the result will be the present structure that we have, the state of economy that we have. We have seen that a question was asked some 15 years back, where is the wealth going, where is the growth going? It was found, when a Committee was appointed for this purpose, that there is a parallel economy growing in this country, the economy of black-money. The last Select Committee, which was appointed to find out, the extent of black-money in this country and how to narrow it, found that approximately the extent of block-money and unaccounted income in this country would be to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crores, not in cash, but in assets, liquid assets and properties. Now, are we going to have a system as long as this continues—call it capitalism; if you do not like it, call it whatever you may like—where a few grow at the cost of many, where a vertical growth takes place and a horizontal periphery of poverty persists? We have seen that today the people who have the purchasing power in this country to buy any consumer goods in the market are about 3 crores, whose monthly income is about Rs. 200 per month.

My friend, the hon. Finance Minister can find out and let us have the figures, if my figures are wrong. I have been saying about this for so many years. I would like to stand corrected, if I am wrong. Those whose

monthly income is above Rs. 1,000 are hardly 1.7 per cent. Those, whose annual income, assessed to income-tax, is above Rs. 1 lakh, are about 3000 individuals and corporate bodies and they pay about 80 per cent of your tax. The entire nation's economy is, in effect, controlled by these 3,000 assesses. This is the result of allowing a capitalist system of economy to continue. It is not the fault of the capitalists; it is the fault of the capitalist system which is inherent in the economy itself. That is why it was agreed and decided that we must adopt a different system. That system was socialist system.

Some people have objection even to that word. I will not quarrel. But let me quote here Gandhi. We now talk of Gandhian socialism. What has Gandhi to say about the concept of socialism? What are the basic criteria of economy? If it is to be an egalitarian, a just economy, what should be the basic criteria? This is what Gandhi had to say in the book entitled "The Coming Struggle for Trusteeship" by Kamala Gadre, on p. 42, under the heading—Destroy Capitalism, Not Capitalists. I quote:

"By the non-violent method we seek not to destroy the capitalists, we seek to destroy capitalism. We invite the capitalist to regard himself a trustee for those on whom he depends for the making, the retention and the increase of his capital."

Further, he says:

"Socialism was not born with the discovery of the misuse of capital by the capitalists. As I have contended, socialism, even communism, is explicit in the first verse of *Isopanishad*."

That verse is well-known.

इशावास्यमिदं सर्वं यत्किञ्चित् जगत्याम जगत् ।
त्येन त्यक्तेन भुञ्जीथा : मागृह्य : कस्य स्विद्धनं ।

He says, "All this whatsoever moves in this moving world, is pervaded by God. Through such reunciation you may enjoy. Do not covet; for whose, indeed, is wealth?"

Later on, he says:

"There is no other choice than between voluntary surrender on the part of the capitalist of superfluities and consequent acquisition of the real happiness of all on the one hand, and on the other, the impending chaos into which if the capitalist does not wake up betimes, awakened but ignorant famishing millions will plunge the country and which not even the armed force that a powerful Government can bring into play, can avert."

This is the warning Gandhiji had given a long time back:

"A violent and bloody revolution is a certainty one day unless there is a voluntary abdication of riches and the power that riches give and sharing them for the common good."

This was the concept of Gandhiji. Then, later on, in preparing his formula for trusteeship, these were his points:

"Trusteeship provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one. It gives the present owning class a chance of reforming itself. It is based on the faith that human nature is never beyond redemption.

It does not recognise any right of private ownership of property except so far as may be permitted by society for its own welfare.

It does not exclude legislative regulation of the ownership and use of wealth.

Thus, under state-regulated trusteeship, an individual will not be free to hold or use his wealth for selfish satisfaction or in disregard of the interests of society."

How succinct and how beautifully the whole concept of socialism, within the framework of a democratic set-up, has been put! What are we doing about it? As I have said, it is not the fault of an individual: it is the fault

of the system. Today you have willy-nilly accepted a capitalistic system. And what is the crux of that system? It is that capital formation must be allowed to take place in the hands of a few; they must be free to do that. And you, as the Government, will only ask for a share of it in the form of taxation so that you may use it for running the Government and also for welfare activities. So, first you give the freedom to earn capital and accumulate capital, and then, by taxation, you try to get part of it. When he is given the freedom he says 'why should I give it to you? I will hide part of it and show you only a small portion; you can tax that'. So, in the system itself, the fault lies.

Then, you have the budget. What is the budget? It is a system of taxation, a capitalistic system. You can go on experimenting years on end, and every day or every year you can prepare a budget, read it out and then bring the Finance Bill. I beg of you, let a man like Choudhury Charan Singh, who has dynamic ideas about the welfare of the rural people, start a national dialogue, to think of this basic issue. Are we going to continue with the system which breeds the growth of exploitation by the few of the many? This is inherent in the system. I am not particularly enamoured of these words, but Gandhiji used them when he said 'I am more of a socialist and a better communist than many socialists and communists'. All right, if you do not like the words 'socialist' and 'communist', I am not going to quarrel with you. I am only asking, whether there should be a change in the system or not, whether a change in our democratic set-up can be brought about.

Economic activities are two-fold: they are productive and distributive. If you have a control on national production, why should there be this dichotomy of two sectors, the public sector and the private sector? There is only one sector in the country, the people's sector or the national sector. So, why should there be this difference,

in the distribution also? Therefore, if you have this idea, then the entire national trading activities can be brought under one umbrella. Just as the Medical Practitioners are compulsorily registered under the Indian Medical Council's Act,—otherwise they cannot practice—the entire trading and industrial community should be registered under one industrial national society. Then you can decide the priorities. Priorities must be decided as an in-built mechanism. For that I would suggest that in every industry there should be a 'Trimurti' of control—that is, an equal proportion, in the management, of workers who produce, of entrepreneurs or capitalists who have got the money and of the Governmental or financing agency which today provides 80 per cent of the finances. Imagine having the structure in every industry. Today manipulation blood-money is made by buying and selling of the stores that you materialise what you sell—the raw is there and the finished product. It is manipulated. That the whole thing is manipulation. So if the 'Troika' or 'Tri-safeguard' is there, it will be able to mechanise all interests. An in-built running mechanism must be provided in the industry of the system. Do it for all nationalities in this country, at the production level, for distribution and regulation also. If you have one national marketing organisation, every trader will be a member of that organisation as also the wholesaler. Let it be headed by a wholesaler; it does not matter. Then you will be able to regulate and say: 'Look, what is your profit at the wholesale point?'. My friend Shri Agarwal is a knowledgeable person in the field of trade. Will 1½ per cent be all right? All right, you may tell the wholesaler that he can take 2 per cent. He should be very happy. My friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta should also be able to tell us about this, because he is connected with trade. Is 1½ per cent all right?

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I am not connected, but I know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have collected it from his brother Shri Bhaniram Gupta who is President of the Wholesale Traders Association.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then you quote him and not me.

SDHRI VASANT SATHE: All right I will quote Mr. Bhaniram Gupta. He said, 'one and a half per cent'. I said, 'If I give half a per cent more

और वह तो भाव भाव ही जायेंगे सहक ।

He said that they would be very happy. So, two per cent there. Then, coming to the retailer 2½ to 3 per cent is their return. Give them five per cent. All the retailers—they may be in any corner of the country—will be very happy. See the difference now. I am coming to the crucial point in which Mr. Charan Singh is interested. You want to give a remunerative price to the agricultural producer without affecting the consumer. Is it not? If you want to improve the standard of life in the rural areas and have better minimum wages also for the workers, how can you do it unless you give a remunerative price to the producer? Now, you can say, 'I want Rs. 130 to be paid for a wheat producer; Rs. 100 for a rice producer'. You say that and see the beauty. What is the margin in between if there is a national marketing organization to regulate all trade? If seven per cent is added, it comes to Rs. 140 or Rs. 143. Now, at the last retail shop in the country, without any harm to the trader, without exploiting or harming the trader, you can sell it for Rs. 140 per quintal. And how happy the consumer will be! Today the consumer is paying Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 in the black market. What I am trying to emphasize is this. There has to be a national regulation. There cannot be a half-hearted method...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about transport?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All that is included in that two per cent.

सतली का टुकड़ा तक ।

This was what Mr. Bhani Ram told me. Even assuming that transport is not added there and you add it now, it cannot go haywire; in between the cost cannot become Rs. 2 per kilo. Therefore, with an inbuilt mechanism for distribution, a National Marketing Organization, we can achieve this. If any one defaults, his licence must be cancelled and he should be put in jail for the anti-social and anti-national activity. Don't have any mercy there.

Now you can determine—once you have this marketing control—what should be produced in the rural areas. Now what is the difficulty about production in rural areas? You are so much interested in rural areas and employment. This is the crux of the problem. Why is employment not possible? Whatever they produce, there is no market because the market is only in the urban areas. I always give this example of soap. A soap produced by an intelligent matriculate or chemist in a rural area will not sell because the big companies who produce soap advertise their soap in every village. Any one listening to the transistor or radio feels that he or she must use the Lux. Why? Because Hema Malini uses Lux. That is the advertisement. How much money is spent on advertisement? What kind of economy are we having? It is an artificial economy.

Take, for example, chappals. That has been monopolised by the big houses. The other day Guptaji and myself were discussing in that Committee. We found that a pair of chappals or sandals worth Rs. 30 are sold by Bata in the shop for Rs. 79.99. You will be amazed to hear this. This is the exploitation. How can you run the economy? How can you give employment in rural areas, I ask you, with this economy running a Mini-India for three crores of people? The entire productive activity in this country is for these three crores which constitute the real market. The 60-crore people do not constitute the market at all. What kind of a thought are you giving to this, I ask. This has nothing to do with the Party. I beg of

this Government: let us have a small group—Mr. Agarwal, you and some others—of people who are willing to give thought to this basic issue; Let us come together. Let us have a national dialogue on this. It is only then we can solve it. I tell you there is so much manpower in our country. So many goods can be produced. The goods are there. If you give the purchasing power to the man in the rural areas, as I said, you should, immediately there will be employment and you can flood the world with goods. So such labour force is there in this country.

The economy has to be changed. A structural change in your economy will have to be brought about. The capitalist structure will have to be destroyed. Of course, Gandhiji wanted it to be done in a peaceful manner and in a democratic manner and unless you do that, there is no use of all this budgeting. This budgeting and taxation is nothing but wanting a share in the loot. That is what your taxation idea and concept is.

Therefore, if you want to go ahead, with this go ahead. God bless you. Go ahead with this pigmarolo of our whole exercise of a capitalist economy. But you will not be able to solve the problem of this country. Employment is impossible because you have no wherewithal to provide either the productive activity or the market and you do not want to control. I say it is possible within the democratic set up. For heaven's sake I appeal again. The time has come. We are going astray on non-issues and on non-priorities in this country. On the basis of caste, religion and everything, the whole nation is going to get derailed. This is the only economic and real problem. Let us all get together. I would beg of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and everybody in the Janata Party and everyone in this country. Let us start a national dialogue and the time is now.

श्री बन्धुना प्रसाद शर्मा: (रीवा) माननीय सभापति जी, वित्त विधेयक पर जब हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो हमें कुछ अन्तर्निरीक्षण करना होगा और यह सोचना होगा कि पिछले 2 वर्षों में हमने क्या किया है और अब कितना समय हमारे लिये बाकी है। इस बजट के बाद अब वर्तमान सरकार को केवल 2 बजट और पेश करने हैं, दो बार ही मौका उसे मिलेगा, फिर 1982 का बजट तो नई सरकार पेश करेगी। हमने जो वायदे किये थे, उनकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि यह हमारा बजट सारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था का निर्देशक होता है। हम इस बजट द्वारा देश में आर्थिक पंि वर्तन ला सकते हैं, समूचे सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन लाने की क्षमता इस वित्त व्यवस्था में होती है। जब इसको हम अपने सामने रखकर वर्तमान बजट पर दृष्टिपात करते हैं तो यह बात सही है कि हमने एक सही दिशा को, जिसकी ओर देश को जाना चाहिये, पहचाना है। पुरानी राह को छोड़कर हमने कम-से-कम इतना तो समझा है कि यह देश गांवों में निवास करता है और गांवों की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये हमको इस देश की आर्थिक सत्ता का उपयोग करना चाहिये।

इसलिये इस वित्त विधेयक में जो प्रावधान है, गांव के पुनर्निर्माण और गरीबों की आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने के लिये, अन्तयोदय के कार्यक्रम के लिये, फूड फार बर्क के लिये, इंटिग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट के लिये, वह स्वागत योग्य कदम है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि उन्हें अच्छी तरह से कार्यान्वित किया जाये, ईमानदारी से, नई स्प्रिट से यह मानकर कि हमारे सामने कोई लक्ष्य है, थोड़े से समय में हमें इसे पूरा करना है, इसके लिये सारी शक्ति लगा देनी है,

अगर यह सोचकर हम इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ें, तो सचमुच देश को एक नई राह पर हम आगे बढ़ाकर ले जायेंगे, मंजिल तक पहुंच जायेंगे, यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता, लेकिन मंजिल की तरफ बढ़ने का यह एक अच्छा और शुभ प्रयास है।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आशयें देश की जनता को थीं, वे धीरे-धीरे कुछ धूमिल होती चली जा रही हैं, और जो भगीरथ प्रयास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। हमने कुछ वादे किये थे। हमने वादा किया था कि हम आमदनी, वेतन और कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का निर्धारण करेंगे। दो वर्ष बीत गये हैं। क्या इस बजट में भी हमने आमदनी, वेतन और कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित की है? क्या कीमतों पर हमारा कोई नियंत्रण है? क्या हम कुछ सोच पाये हैं कि विभिन्न आमदनियों में क्या रिश्ता होना चाहिए? हमने वादा किया था कि हम आमदनी में 1 और 20 का फर्क रखेंगे। क्या हम उस तरफ थोड़ा भी कदम उठा पाये हैं? क्या हमारा बजट उस दिशा में जरा भी आगे बढ़ा है?

यह सही है कि सम्पन्न बगों पर टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज का बोझ गरीबों पर इतना अधिक पड़ने वाला है कि गरीबी और अमीरी के बीच में अन्तर और अधिक बढ़ने वाला है, कम नहीं होने वाला है। इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज का बोझ और प्रभाव केवल गरीबों पर ही पड़ता है, और यह बात हम सामने देख रहे हैं। बजट पेश होने के बाद से गरीबों के उपभोग में आने वाली चीजों की

कीमतें बहुत अधिक बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। हम सम्पन्न वर्गों से कितना टैक्स ले पायेंगे, उसमें तो संदेह है, क्योंकि हमने टैक्स इवेजुन पर रोक लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। यद्यपि माननीय उपप्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम काले धन को बाहर निकालने के लिए भरपूर प्रयास करेंगे, लेकिन वह प्रयास क्या होगा, अभी तक वह परिभाषित नहीं हुआ है, अभी तक उसकी कोई रूप-रेखा सामने नहीं आई है। हम सम्पन्न वर्गों से कितना टैक्स ले सकेंगे, उसमें तो संदेह है, लेकिन इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सों से गरीबों पर जो प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, वह हमारे सामने है।

हम देखते हैं कि जो मिट्टी का तेल पहले 1.28 रुपये प्रतिलिटर या 1.30 रुपये प्रति-लिटर मिलता था, आज उसकी कीमत 1.60 रुपये प्रति-लिटर है, और देहात में तो वह 2 रुपये प्रतिलिटर के हिसाब से मिल रहा है। भले ही कोई कहे कि इस बजट से कीमतों पर केवल एक ही प्रतिशत प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है, लेकिन वास्तविकता को नजर-अंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। छोटे लोगों को जो झुगतना पड़ रहा है, उससे हमें आँखें बन्द नहीं करनी चाहिए, बल्कि उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

केवल मिट्टी का तेल ही नहीं, बल्कि गरीबों के उपयोग में आने वाली छोटी-छोटी चीजें महंगी हो गई हैं, जैसे कपड़े और वनस्पति की आज महंगाई है। नमक से बढ़ कर उपयोगी चीज, उससे अधिक आवश्यक और अनिवार्य वस्तु कोई दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है। यद्यपि उस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है, लेकिन चूँकि अन्य चीजों पर टैक्स लगा है, इस लिए उसके दाम भी बढ़ गये

हैं। अप्रत्यक्ष टैक्स का प्रभाव नमक पर भी पड़ रहा है। आज देहात में नमक रुपये का डेढ़ या दो किगो बिक रहा है। यह गांधी जी का देश है, जिन्होंने नमक के लिए सत्याग्रह किया था। हम गांधीवादी नीतियों को अपना रहे हैं। हम ने उनकी समाधि पर शपथ ले कर काम करना शुरू किया था। इस लिए हमें कम से कम यह व्यवस्था तो कर देनी चाहिए कि इस देश के लोगों को नमक तो सही कीमत पर, सस्ते भाव पर, उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। बजट का प्रभाव नमक पर भी पड़ा है और वह अत्यन्त महंगा बिक रहा है, देश के गरीब लोगों की पहुंच के बाहर होता चला जा रहा है।

हम असमानताओं को दूर करने की बात करते हैं। असमानतायें तो अनेक किस्म की हैं। शहर और गांव के बीच में असमानता है, जिस को दूर करने के लिए माननीय उपप्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया है और उसकी तरफ कदम बढ़ाया है। लेकिन केवल शहर और गांव की असमानता ही नहीं है, गांव में भी धनी और गरीब के बीच में असमानता है, क्षेत्र और क्षेत्र में असमानता है। प्रदेश और प्रदेश में कितनी बड़ी असमानता है। क्या हम उस असमानता को दूर करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं? हमारे देश में एक प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रदेश में असमानता की कितनी बड़ी खाई है। पंजाब, हरियाणा और गुजरात में जो प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय है, उसकी एक-तिहाई भी मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं है। उड़ीसा में, राजस्थान में, मणिपुर में उस की एक तिहाई भी आमदनी नहीं है। इतनी बड़ी असमानता है प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय में। हम लोग दुनिया में बाँट कर ले जाते हैं कि इंफ्लैटोरियन एंड

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

जस्ट वर्ल्ड एकोनामिक आर्डर होना चाहिए, समतामूलक अर्थ-व्यवस्था दुनिया की होनी चाहिए, दुनिया के अन्दर विषमता समाप्त होनी चाहिए। हम यह कहते हैं। लेकिन अपने देश के अन्दर हम क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या जो क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए हैं उनकी असमानता को दूर करने का कोई प्रयास है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय की तरफ से ग्राम विकास के संबंध में जो एक प्रतिवेदन हम लोगों को दिया गया है उस की तरफ मैं ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। इस के पृष्ठ 9 को देखें। जो इंटीग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम हमारे देश में सन् 76 में चला, जो अभी भी चल रहा है, उस में हमारे देश के कुछ प्रान्तों के जिले लिए गए हैं जिन में यह काम चल रहा है। इस रिपोर्ट के नवें पृष्ठ पर लिखा हुआ है कि किस किस जिले में, किस-किस प्रान्त में यह इंटीग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट का प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। मैं अपनी स्मरण शक्ति से बता रहा हूँ—आंध्र में महबूबनगर, आसम में कामरूप, बिहार में रोहतास, कर्नाटक में टुकुर, केरल में कन्नानोर, महाराष्ट्र में वरधा और चन्द्रपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में टिहरी गढ़वाल और मिर्जापुर। इस में मध्य प्रदेश का एक भी जिला नहीं है। यह सरकार को दी हुई रिपोर्ट है। हरियाणा में हिसार, पंजाब में होशियारपुर, ये जिले लिए गए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा के हिसार और पंजाब के होशियारपुर जिले क्या मध्य प्रदेश के किसी भी जिले से अधिक गरीब हैं और पिछड़े हैं? मध्य प्रदेश का एक भी जिला बताइए जो इन जिलों से बहुत नीचे स्थिति में न हो। हम अन्वेषण की बात करते हैं। इस में मध्य प्रदेश का नाम नहीं है, राजस्थान का नाम नहीं है, जम्मू और काश्मीर

का नाम नहीं है, मेघालय का नाम नहीं है, मणिपुर का नाम नहीं है, अरुणाचल का नाम नहीं है, मिजोरम का नाम नहीं है, त्रिपुरा का नाम नहीं है। ये कितने पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं? फिर हम कहते हैं कि इन पूर्वी प्रदेशों में पृथक्ता-वाद की बात चलती है, ये देश से अलग होने की बात करते हैं। क्या चाहते हैं हम? अगर हम क्षेत्रीय असमानता को बढ़ाएंगे तो इस देश की अखंडता को हम कायम रख सकेंगे क्या? मध्य प्रदेश के लोग यह बात नहीं कर सकते चाहे उन के साथ कितना बड़ा अन्याय क्यों न हो? राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय हितों के लिए जितना बलिदान आप चाहते हैं वह करने के लिए वह तैयार हैं। लेकिन उनके साथ यह अन्याय होना चाहिए क्या?

इसके बाद इस पुस्तक के चौदहवें पृष्ठ को आप देखें। जो नई नीति हमने अख्तियार की है ब्लाक लेवल प्लानिंग की, विकास खण्ड स्तर की जो योजनाएँ हमने बनाई हैं उसमें इसी चौदहवें पृष्ठ में बताया गया है कि किस प्रदेश के कितने ब्लाकों में यह प्लानिंग शुरू हो गई है, कितने ब्लाक में यह योजना बनाई गई है और कितने में यह कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इसमें भी देख लिया जाय, यह मैं सदन के पटल पर रखने को तैयार हूँ। यह सदन के पटल पर रखा जाय, यह सरकारी प्रकाशन हम लोगों को दिया गया है, इसमें आन्ध्र में 170 ब्लाक, बिहार में 180 ब्लाक, आसाम में 39 ब्लाक, हरियाणा में 39 ब्लाक, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 11 ब्लाक, महाराष्ट्र में 116 ब्लाक, उत्तर प्रदेश में 160 ब्लाक, गोवा में 7 ब्लाक किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश का एक भी ब्लाक, एक भी विकास खण्ड नहीं है। राजस्थान का एक भी विकास खण्ड नहीं है, उड़ीसा का एक भी विकास खण्ड नहीं है। और बड़ी

मणिपुर, मेघालय, त्रिपुरा, अरुणाचल, मिजोरम का एक भी ब्लाक नहीं है। यह आज की स्थिति है। इस असमानता को रखते हुये हम कौन सा विकास करने जा रहे हैं? अगर इस तरह का भेदभाव चलेगा तो क्या हम सचमुच अपने लक्ष्य की ओर पहुँचने का सपना देख सकते हैं?

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है—हम बात तो करते हैं कि बेरोजगारी समाप्त हो। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बेरोजगारी समाप्त होने की दिशा में आपने कदम उठाया है। जो छोटे उद्योगों का जाल बिछाने की हमारी योजना है गांव-गांव में, यह बड़ा स्तुत्य प्रयास है और इससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा। खाम तौर से फूड फार वक काम के लिए अनाज की जो योजना चल रही है इससे लोगों को काम मिलेगा। अभी इस साल की जो रिपोर्ट हमें मिली है, आर्थिक समीक्षा जो हमें देखने को मिली है उसमें बताया गया है कि 1978-79 में 40 करोड़ मानव-दिवसों का काम लोगों को मिलेगा। ऊपर से लोग पढ़ते हैं तो लगता है कि बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ, 40 करोड़ मैनडेज का काम मिलेगा। लेकिन जब आप जनसंख्या को देखें, गांवों में जो बेकार लोग हैं उनकी संख्या को देखें तब यह कितना होगा? सात करोड़ लोग इस देश के गांवों में बेकार हैं। 40 करोड़ दिवसों में एक व्यक्ति को 6 दिन का काम भी नहीं मिलेगा। 40 करोड़ दिवस लिख देने से ऐसा लगता है कि बहुत बड़ा काम हो गया लेकिन ऐसा वास्तव में नहीं है। इसमें हमको आत्म-सन्तोष की आवश्यकता नहीं है। गांवों में कितने दिन लोग बेकार रहते हैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक अर्थ-शास्त्री का कहना है, 1974 के आधार पर, कि एक साल में 140 दिन लोग बेकार रहते हैं यानी करीब पांच महीने। आप 6 दिन का काम देंगे तो उससे उनको क्या मिलेगा? इससे उनका

कौन सा जीवनस्तर ऊंचा हो जायेगा? उनकी कौन सी बेरोजगारी दूर हो जाएगी? फूड फार वक के द्वारा आप उनको स्थायी रूप से काम नहीं दे पायेंगे।

यदि स्थायी रूप से गांवों में लोगों को काम देना है तो उसके मात्र दो तरीके हैं। एक तो आप ग्रामीण उद्योग-धंधों को पुनर्जीवित करें। विभिन्न प्रदेशों में आपने जो जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्र खोले हैं वे अभी कागज पर ही हैं, उनका काम ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल रहा है। छोटे उद्योग-धंधों की बात जो आपने कही है, वे जब खुलेंगे तो कोई सन्देह नहीं कि लोगों का काम मिल सकेगा लेकिन अभी वह काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। कहा गया है कि 804 वस्तुओं छोटे उद्योगों के लिए सुरक्षित कर दी गई हैं लेकिन अभी इसको कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं किया गया है। क्या यह वस्तुएं बड़े उद्योग धंधों में उत्पादित नहीं होतीं? क्या इनके उत्पादन के लिए आपने बड़े उद्योगों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है? क्या बड़े उद्योग चमड़े का सामान नहीं बनाते? क्या बड़े उद्योग भावुन और कपड़ा नहीं बनाते? इसलिए यह तो अभी हुआ नहीं है। अभी मिक्सड एकोनामी चल रही है और इस प्रकार से छोटे उद्योग-धंधे नहीं चल पायेंगे। अभी यह केवल कहने की ही बात है। तो एक तरीका यह है कि छोटे उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में आपने जो कहा है उसकी व्यवस्था करें, उसको कार्य रूप में परिणत करने के लिये आप भगीरथ प्रयास करें और दूसरे आप उनको स्थायी रोजगार दें।

इसके साथ ही भूमि सुधार के कार्यक्रमों को दिलचस्पी के साथ तथा पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ लागू किया जाए, उसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई कोरकसर बाकी न रखी

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

जाये। चाहे जितने लोग नाराज हो जायें, आपको इसके लिए कठोर कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे तभी यह काम सम्भव हो पायेगा यह कहना कि अब 18 और 27 एकड़ से अधिक के किसान नहीं रहे—गलत है। अभी भी हजारों एकड़ के किसान मौजूद हैं। इसलिए सीलिंग के कानून में परिवर्तन करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है तथा चोर दरवाजे को बन्द करने की भी आवश्यकता है ताकि बड़े लोगों से भूमि निकल सके और भूमि-हीनों को मिल सके।

इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि इस देश में काले धन की समानान्तर अर्थ व्यवस्था चल रही है। जब तक इसको समाप्त नहीं किया जाता तब तक इस देश के विकास के लिए पूंजी नहीं मिल सकेगी। इसके लिए आवश्यकता है कि सौ रुपए के नोटों का प्रचलन बन्द कर दिया जाये। जब तक यह न होगा, तब तक इस देश से काले धन की समानान्तर अर्थ-व्यवस्था समाप्त नहीं होगी।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन बातों पर सरकार विचार करके इस देश को अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुँचाने के लिए सार्थक प्रयास करेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the provisions of the Finance Bill. Sir, the hon. Lady Member, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, has already explained to the House how after the presentation of the Budget all prices have gone up. She pointed out how prices have increased in respect of all articles including vegetables. So, this is the way in which the budget has hit the poorest and the middle-class people. It is very clear and everybody knows

about this. Although I am criticising this Bill, I must express my gratitude to the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Shri Charan Singh, for having consented to my request for the development of Chinnamuttam Fishing Harbour. If we invest Rs. 2.0 crores on this harbour project, we can expect that this would generate an income of Rs. 28.0 crores a year. We are exporting 'prawn' to Australia, America and Japan. So far we have been earning a foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 2.0 crores by exporting this variety of fish from this area. If we develop this harbour, we can earn foreign exchange worth about Rs. 28.0 crores per year. That is the opinion given by the experts. How, except for the funds, all necessary approvals have been given and the Government of Tamil Nadu has agreed to give whatever is wanted for this purpose by the Central Government in this regard. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly set apart a sum of Rs. 2.0 crores for this project in the year 1979-80 itself. He has already promised me that he would look into the matter. I would therefore request him to kindly mention in his reply as to when he is going to take up this project.

Now, I must point out another important thing that Chaudhary Sahib has done for the development of agriculture in the country. He has written to me about the provision that has been made for the conduct of Ganga-Cauvery link survey. The farmers of India would like to felicitate him on this farsighted action of their leader, Chaudhary Sahib. But I would like to know how much amount has been provided for this purpose.

Fortunately, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Zulfikarullah, is here and I want to bring to his notice about the public sector financial institutions which are not at all helpful to the small industries, about which our Deputy-Prime

Minister and Finance Minister is very much concerned. For example, the Tamil Nadu Industries Investment Corporation gives loan for buying machinery to the small industries in the State. The Financial institutions are also giving monetary assistance to the small units for getting machinery and other equipments. But at the same time they are not giving working capital. The nationalised banks and other banks are giving working capital. But here in these cases, these public sector financial institutions are to follow the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Wherever the small scale industrial units are in default in the payment of their instalments, say about Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000, immediately it is being brought to the notice of the bankers saying that so and so small unit is in arrears. The bankers immediately become alert and they feel that such and such unit might be closed and therefore no more loan should be given to that unit. In this connection, I have written to the hon. Minister and he has also replied to me saying that my suggestion has been forwarded to the Department concerned. If there is any delay in the instalment payment by the industry concerned, the TIIC should get in touch with the industry concerned. If the industry is not showing any sign towards instalment payment, the TIIC can take steps to recover the dues under the RR Act. They can collect the money and they need not write to the bankers. Instead of adopting this method, the TIIC writes to the Bank which has given working capital assistance to the industry about the non-payment of TIIC's dues. This creates friction between the Bank and the industry. Therefore, the hon. Minister should give instructions to the Reserve Bank of India so that the small industries getting help from the financial institutions continue to engage themselves in the production activities, without being hampered by the public sector financial institutions directly with the Banks for any slight delay in the repayment of dues.

The Finance Bill, 1979 was done

away with the tax holiday being enjoyed by the small industries. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister is committed to the growth of small industries. He should restore the tax holiday for the small scale industries. In this case, how can you expect the small scale industries to grow?

In his (Deputy Prime Minister) introductory remarks on 24-4-79, Chaudhary Sahib had acknowledged receipt of several representations pleading the genuine cause of mechanised sector. But he has advised the mechanised sector to live with the increased excise duty. It is just like asking the drowning man to catch hold of the straw. The economic viability of the mechanised sector is affected by this increase. It is not that the mechanised sector is holding out any threat of closure just to spite the Government. There is a disparity between the small scale sector and the mechanised sector in certain respects. In the case of mechanised sector, the increase in excise levy is being passed on to the public exchequer without any increase in excise levy. The increase in prices of matches produced by the handmade sector confined to three taluks of Tamil Nadu will yield Rs. 15 crores to the owners of the handmade sector. Even the handmade sector has demanded that the excise differential between them and the mechanised sector need be only Rs. 1.50. I explained to the Minister of State for Finance and he has agreed with me that the proposal of handmade sector for maintaining the difference of Rs. 1.50 would be considered. As far as matches are concerned, mechanised sector is selling them in the market at 20 paise a match box at the same time the handmade sector is also selling it at 20 paise. By this action of handmade sector, how much money the government is losing? It comes to about Rs. 15-17 crores. This much money the Government will be losing. In such a way, you are generating black money. Why are you prejudiced against it? There are 40,000 people dependent on the mechanised sector

of match industry. I request the hon. Minister to maintain the difference of Rs. 1.50 between the mechanised sector and the handmade sector. Shri-mati Parvathi Krishnan had also expressed her views on this. The limit in the case of cotton banians and like hosiery products for the purpose of excise levy had been Rs. 30 lakhs. In this Finance Bill, it has been brought down to Rs. 15 lakhs. This will adversely affect more than 2000 small hosiery units in Tamil Nadu. I request the hon. Minister to restore the limit of Rs. 30 lakhs for these people.

Another thing. The Birla Institute of Scientific Research has pointed out that the administrative superstructure to implement the rules which seek to regulate the country's economy costs the taxpayers as much as Rs. 412.5 crores. Regulations that control prices and distribution cost another Rs. 1162.6 crores by way of subsidy and grants to bring the total cost of the regulatory activities of the Central Government alone to Rs. 1575 crores in 1978-79. I want the Government to look into it and examine it properly and do the needful.

18 hrs.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): The Finance Bill is being discussed for the past one and half days and the Ministers as well as the Janata party leaders must have noticed that any support or compliment, to this Finance Bill is yet to come; I do not think it is going to come at all. I had been carefully following the speeches of the Janata party stalwarts; many of them being realists, have refrained from exaggerating what has been provided in the Bill. One statement was made by the Finance Minister and the department, namely, that the impact of the budget proposals will be an escalation of only one per cent in price. I do not say it is ridiculous because it is worse than ridiculous. They could not repeat that speech in their homes

because their wives will not leave them alone as they will be feeling the pinch of the budget.

I was going through the budget proposals during the past one decade. I can say with absolute certainty that there was never a budget during the past decade or even two when a massacre of this type of has taken place. Prices have gone up, even according to government statistics, by 8 per cent. Even a member of the cabinet who is dealing with essential commodities and civil supplies, Mr. Mohan Dharja, is on record in Rajya Sabha that the price rise will be unimaginable. Our Planning Commission member, Mr. Rajkrishna in a television interview said that we would be lucky if we are able to end up with ten per cent. The price stability which was attained during the rule of the Congress government, especially during the last two or three years, has completely been spoiled. We used to project India as the one country among the developing countries where price stability had been achieved, inflation had been curbed and in fact there was a negative rate of inflation. Now it is lost for ever. What for? What are these taxes meant for? When we study the budget proposals there is not a single excuse for increasing, apart from increasing the overheads. There is no encouraging increase in the developmental activities. My learned friend Venkataraman has pointed out that whatever is being taxed is not at all being used for development purposes. Take for example one proposal which was referred to by so many members: the small scale sector, from Rs. 30 lakhs the limit is being brought down to Rs. 15 lakhs. The labour intensive hosiery units in Tiruppur, engineering units near Coimbatore, all those units will be adversely affected: so called encouragement is completely negated. About the match industry, the Ministry has been taken for a ride. I think the Industry Ministry also is in that ride. Without having an idea, with things which have got no relevance to realities, they thought that the so-

called small scale sector in certain parts of South India belonged to poor people or small men. Mr. Kosalram was explaining this, Rs. 17 crores will be looted and it is being looted by 17 families who are interlinked. The Business Standard has published the family tree to show how it is so. It is the mechanised sector. The Industries Minister revealed his colossal ignorance, and that of his department by saying it is a multinational. It is considered wrong to speak on behalf of certain things. WIMCO is not a multinational. It is fashionable to speak against certain things. There is a mechanised sector, it is a family sector; it can be called as such instead of small sector. The tiny sector, the family sector, which is controlled by 17 family people. They have increased the price as if they have been taxed. The consumer is paying the high rate. They are not taxed on the simple excuse of differential in taxation. The family business, they have increased it and the exchequer is losing it. Who is benefiting and who is paying? The consumer is paying a high rate on the match box. The Government of India is losing it. Who is gaining? The 17 families who are inter-linked are gaining. I am sure, being a realist the Minister who has got his feet down on earth, a man with abundant common sense, the Minister of State for Finance, who is in charge of Excise and Revenue, will have a second look and a closer look and find out how this differential can be amended. At least the benefits are passed on to the consumer.

Let me tell you a few other things. I may mention about the Banking sector. I know he is not directly handling it. As I often repeat, at present the strength of the Indian rupee is being maintained by the Overseas Indians. The performance of the Commerce Ministry is well known—27 per cent rate of growth of exports during 1976-77 when the Congress Ministry handed over the Commerce Ministry to the Janata Government, we had Rs. 82 crores of surplus, 27 per cent of increase in

Export rate comes down to 4.5 per cent next year. I think it may be negative growth now even. When the Ministry is trying to bring out some figure it may be something even or slightly more. But the fact remains, when the real statistics are on hand, the exports are going to show a negative rate of growth. Then inspite of this failure, how is it that you have got Rs. 5122 crores of foreign exchanges. This is the remittance from the Overseas Indians. It is their sweat and blood. It is their hard labour in the deserts that is swelling the foreign exchange reserve.

They are trying their level best to fritter away the foreign exchange. The Commerce Ministry are trying their level best and even the Finance Ministry by suggesting import of power tillers, import of even electronic components and everything that the Indian technicians, Indian engineers and Indian craftsmen and the Indian young people are capable of making. They are trying their best to fritter it away. Of course, I have to compliment them for it. Commerce Ministry is often putting up keen competition. But inspite of that Rs. 5 crores of foreign exchange is there.

One thing is to be noticed. Even their remittance is showing a sign of going down. Recently I saw an advertisement in the Magazine which is being published in America—India Abroad. Can you imagine, there 's an advertisement asking people to contact a particular address who will take dollars and pay rupees in their country? There is an advertisement in the magazine 'India Abroad'. It is blatant. There is no hiding at all. They are courageous because of liberal provisions made.

I may point out about Banking. They have allowed some of the North Indian non-nationalised Banks to open branches in Gulf countries. When there are signs of remittances coming down, it is imperative, it is common sense that the

Kerala based branches like the South Indian Bank, Federal Bank, Catholic Syrian Bank, Lord Krishna Bank and many of the excellent banks in Kerala whose performance is really good, those Banks must be allowed to open up branches in Gulf countries. After all there is a reality of emotional attachment. I asked the Finance Minister once, why are you allowing these Banks—New India Bank, Punjab and Sind Bank to do this? Being a Panjabi, they have got attachment. If that is the logic, you will see when at least 40 per cent of remittance is considered to be coming from Kerala. Naturally the Geraia based Banks, the Scheduled Banks must be allowed to open branches in Gulf countries. What is happening? I may tell you there is an instruction from the Banking Department that no more branches are to be opened in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. According to them it is overbanked. The deposits are from those areas. The spending is in Calcutta and Bombay. I do not have any quarrel with Calcutta. It is to be noticed at one point the deposits are siphoned and at another point these are deposited. This policy has to be changed. More and more branches are to be started.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a clear case of discrimination against the south by the Reserve Bank, which we will not tolerate. We will resort to agitation. Don't think you can play with the south.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The Banking Department is creating confusion. We demand that you should allow banks with headquarters at Kerala to open branches in the Gulf countries and also take away this ban on opening more branches in Tamilnadu and Kerala. Their concept is that south of the Vindhyas there is no need for more banks?

Cochin is one of the four major ports in the country. It is considered to be the Queen of the Arabian Sea, facing the Gulf countries and other rich countries. The development of

this port is being hampered because there is no proper linking of the different islands around it. In Bombay they have done a good job. For development of Cochin port, we need what are called Sahodaran Bridges, named after a famous freedom fighter Sahodaran Ayyappan, for connecting Vypeen island with Vallarpadam island, Vallarpadam island with Mulavukad island and Mulavukad with Ernakulam. This proposal was very much there. The Transport Ministry had a proposal called STOT—Super Tanker Oil Terminal—which was half completed. Already Rs. 5 to 6 crores have been spent. But suddenly somebody said that it would not be economical and it has been shelved. These are the colossal monuments to the failure of the thinking of the Transport Ministry. It is time the Cochin Port is developed, because the congestion in Bombay port is undeniable. Therefore, there has to be an alternate port and Cochin Port is the answer to that, because it has immense potentiality.

More money has to be given to the Agriculture Ministry to develop a fisheries complex. At present there are scattered units doing research in fisheries at Cochin the CMFRI—Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, the CIFT—Central Institute of Fisheries Technology the Fisheries Operatives etc. There are six important branches of fisheries under the ICAR of Agriculture Ministry. It is time that being an important centre of fisheries and being an important port of export of marine items, a fisheries complex is developed there. I do not insist it must be right in the heart of the city. It can be at an appropriate place in or around the backwaters, near to the coast of Cochin. Money has to be provided by the Agriculture Ministry so that a huge fisheries complex will be created, where all the scattered units will come under one roof and one campus, so that their work will be coordinated. Otherwise one research is going on

at one end, another research is going on at another end and so on. So, a proper reorganisation has to take place.

In the matter of industries, Kerala is being discriminated.

AN HON. MEMBER: What was happening during the last 30 years?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I do not deny that. I am not saying it is a sin of the Janata Ministry alone. It is the consistent habit prevailing in the Ministries at Delhi. Recently there was proposal that the second integral coach factory has to be started in appropriate place called Palghat on the border between Kerala and Tamilnadu.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It was at Kazhakottam in my constituency.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We can think of that also, but it has to be in Kerala.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Talk about U.P. also.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Definitely. I know it is a highly neglected State! The interesting thing is that the integral coach factory at Madras was started in 1955 and it has attained supreme technology. It is one of the biggest and best in Asia. At present we have attained a capacity of 75 coaches. In fact, it was able to earn Rs. 12 crores of foreign exchange by exports alone. In 1983 the projection of the Ministry is, we will need 2500 coaches. So, it was decided that since most of the ancillaries are supplied by Coimbatore and areas around it, since electricity is in plenty in Kerala, since fresh water supply is no problem, since there are enough of skilled employees, so it was to be started at an appropriate place near the border or some appropriate place in Kerala. Now I am told that some forces are working to shift it away from the place suggested. They are now on the

look-out for another site. This will be a great injustice to Kerala, which is already being discriminated against. Kerala is being given not only a step-motherly treatment but a step-grandmotherly treatment, because even a step-mother will have some attachment. Naturally the geographic distance may be one reason. But I am sure the Finance Minister will adopt a sympathetic approach to the problems of Kerala. At least take away the ban on branches of banks in Kerala. That will be in your own interest because you will have enough money to fritter away in the next budget.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Excuse me for the intervention. What do you mean by this ban on the expansion of bank branches in the south? Recently, I had gone to Hyderabad to open a branch there.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: May be it was decided last year. There is a tacit ban in Kerala that especially new branches of the nationalised banks or scheduled banks need not be opened there. You verify it and correct us.

Since my friend has asked me to say something about Uttar Pradesh, definitely Uttar Pradesh is a backward State and it needs sympathetic consideration.

श्री नर्मदा प्रसादराय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात कहने से पहले आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आज मुझे पहली बार बोलने का अवसर मिला है। मैं वित्त विधेयक का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बजट के द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बहुमुखी विकास के लिए जो धनराशि रखी गई है, उससे जनता में बड़ी खुशी है। लेकिन साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिट्टी के तेल पर

जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, उससे जनता में बहुत रोष है। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्हें ने मिट्टी के तेल पर जो कर लगाया है, वह उसको वापस ले लें, क्योंकि इस देश को जो 80 प्रतिशत जनता देहात में रह रहा है, इस कर का बोझ उस पर पड़ा है। अधिकांश गांवों में बिजली न होने का कारण वे लोग अभी भी खेतों और घरों में मिट्टी के तेल का उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में यह वादा किया था कि सत्ता में आने के बाद हम पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त कर देंगे। दो बरस बीत चुके हैं, मगर शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने अभी तक पब्लिक स्कूलों के बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है और न ही वह पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त करने के बारे में घोषणा कर रहा है।

पब्लिक स्कूलों में पहले भी भ्रष्टाचार होता रहा और आज भी हो रहा है। कांग्रेसी शासन में उन्हें के रिश्तेदारों और भाई-भतीजों ने ट्रस्टों के नाम से उन स्कूलों को खाला और वे आज भी सरकार से अनुदान ले रहे हैं। उन स्कूलों में इतना भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है कि शिक्षकों को पूरा वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है, छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिल पाता है, वे लोग गलत हिसाब मंटेन करते हैं। जनता सरकार के समय में भी वहां इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार पनपा हुआ है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बारे में विचार करें और पब्लिक स्कूलों को तत्काल समाप्त करके सरकार उन्हें अपने हाथ में ले।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश में सागर

सुरक्षित क्षेत्र से चुन कर आया हूँ। वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। नाम तो उसका सागर है, परन्तु विकास के मामले में वह बिल्कुल निल है। तीस बरस के कांग्रेसी शासन में वहां पर कोई विकास नहीं हुआ। सर हरि सिंह गौड़ सागर के थे। उन्होंने डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की लागत से एक विश्वविद्यालय वहां पर स्थापित किया, वहां पर इतना भ्रष्टाचार पनपा कि उससे वह डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी समाप्त हो गई, लेकिन उसको ज. अनुदान विनया है अभी भी घण्टे हो रहे हैं। मैंने कई बार मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को भी जापन दिया वहां के भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए। अभी दो महीने हुए, फरवरी में हमारे विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों ने एक बड़ा व्यापक आन्दोलन किया कि केन्द्रिय सरकार इस विश्वविद्यालय को अपने हाथ में ले ले। परन्तु हम बड़ा मुश्किल से उन छात्रों को समझा कर, इस बात पर नाए कि हम इस विश्वविद्यालय के लिए अधिक से अधिक अनुदान दिलायेंगे, यह एक बड़ा कठिन समस्या है कि केन्द्रिय सरकार इसके अपने हाथ में ले, उससे लिए विधेयक बनाना पड़ेगा और उसमें समय लगेगा। तो इस विधेयक पर चर्चा करते हुये मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से कहूंगा कि फिर वह स्थिति न आ जाय आन्दोलन की, उससे लिए अधिक से अधिक ग्रांट दें क्योंकि यह बजट सल चल रहा है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां बीना नदी पर सिंचाई के लिए बांध बांधा जा रहा था। सागर जिला एक बहुत बड़ा उत्पादन का जिला है। वहां गेहूं और चना इतनी अधिक मात्रा में पैदा होता है कि दूसरे प्रांतों को भी इस जिले से पूर्ति की जाती है। पांच सौ नदियां बरती हैं। इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी नदियों के होते

हुये भी आज तक 32 वर्षों में कोई बांध वहाँ नहीं बांधा गया। अभी जब हम चुनकर के आये तो हमने उसो लिए प्रयास किया। तो कृषि मंत्री जो के माध्यम से बीना नदी का सर्वे हो रहा था। परन्तु वह सर्वे तीन चार महीने से बन्द है। मैंने कृषि मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था। पत्र में मैंने पूछा था कि मैं उस क्षेत्र में दौरा करने के लिए गया, राहत-गढ़ क्षेत्र वह है जहाँ बीना नदी पर सर्वे का काम हो रहा था, वह सर्वे बन्द हो गया है, उसका क्या कारण है? यह योजना अधर में पड़ गई या इस योजना को कौंसिल कर दिया गया? लेकिन दो महीने हो गए, कृषि मंत्री की तरफ से हमें कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला। हमारे यहाँ की जनता में बड़ा रोष है। पहले बड़ी खुशी थी, कृषि मंत्री जी ने हमारे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था कि बीना नदी पर बांध बंध जाने से सागर जिले की और अन्य कई जिलों की 77 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होगी। परन्तु वह योजना खटाई में पड़ गई या क्या हो गया, क्यों वह सर्वे बन्द कर दिया गया? कृषि मंत्री इस का भी स्पष्टीकरण इसी बजट में करेंगे कि उस योजना को वह आगे सफल बना रहे हैं और बांध सिंचाई के हक में बांधा जाएगा या नहीं?

मैं उद्योग मंत्री का भी इस ओर ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि हमारे सागर जिले में और पूरे सागर संभाग में बीड़ी का उद्योग बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है। मगर वहाँ मगरमच्छ उद्योगपति उन मजदूरों और गरीबों का शोषण कर रहे हैं और जो वहाँ बीड़ी बनाते हैं, इतना शोषण उनका होता है कि जरदा पत्ती में दाम काट लेते हैं और उनको उनकी मेहनत का पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता। मैंने मांग की थी अपने प्रश्न के

माध्यम से और व्यक्तिगत पत्र लिख कर कि यहाँ कोई बड़ा भारी उद्योग खोला जाय। हमारे यहाँ सागर जिले से हमेशा यह मांग आती रही है कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों द्वारा हमारे सागर संभाग का शोषण होर हा है; यहाँ कोई अच्छा उद्योग खोला जाय जिसमें तीस चालीस हजार बेकार लोग काम में लग सकें। सागर जिले में बहुत सा जंगल है, पहाड़ हैं जहाँ कि बहुत सा कच्चा माल उपलब्ध हो सकता है। मैंने कुछ स्थान बताये थे कि वहाँ सर्वे कराया जाय। वहाँ बहुत सा मैटीरियल मिल सकता है, कारखाने के लिए कच्चा माल मिल सकता है। परन्तु उसकी तरफ पहल नहीं की गई। अभी हमारे सागर जिले के एक क्षत्र हीरापुर का कुछ सर्वे हुआ है तो वहाँ राक फास्फेट निकला है। परन्तु कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में उद्योग मंत्री जी चुप हैं। मैंने अपने प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री सकलेचा जी से भी बात की थी कि हमारे यहाँ एक कारखाना वह खोल दें। परन्तु वह चुप रह गए। उनकी ऐसी इच्छा दिखाई देती है कि वह उस कारखाने को अपने क्षेत्र की तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार से हमारे जिले की और हमारे सागर संभाग की हमेशा उपेक्षा होती रही, पूर्व के शासन में भी होती रही। हम आशा करते थे कि जनता सरकार के आने से इसमें कुछ बदलाहट आएगी काम की दृष्टि से और उद्योग की दृष्टि से। परन्तु अपने सागर जिले को आज भी हम उपेक्षित देख रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ। हरिजन आदिवासियों की बहुत बातें की जाती हैं। पहली सरकार भी करती रही और आज हमारी सरकार भी कर रही है। हम देखते हैं कि भूमिहीनों, हरिजन आदिवासियों को जो भूमि वितरित की जाती है उसमें दो ढाई एकड़ का पट्टा उन्हें दिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर सरकार उन लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहती है तो कम से कम पाँच एकड़ जमीन पट्टे पर उनकी देनी चाहिए

ताकि वे 4-5 लोगों को भरण-पोषण कर सकें। साथ ही सरकार को साधन भी जुटाने चाहिए। बैलों के लिए पैसा देना चाहिए ताकि वे उस भूमि को ब्राबाद कर सकें। अभी दो तीन एकड़ का पट्टा जो उनको मिलता है वह दो तीन साल में पूंजीवादी लोगों के हाथ दो तीन सौ रुपए में वह बेच देते हैं। यह हमारा अनुभव है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दे कि भूमिहीनों, हरिजनों आदिवासियों को भूमि देते समय पांच एकड़ का पट्टा निश्चित रूप से करना चाहिए—इससे कम भूमि नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। अन्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पुनः अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे मिट्टी के तेल पर से कर हटा लें।

इन शब्दों के साथ आपकी तथा वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए वित्त विधेयक का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI A. MURUGESAN (Chidambaram): On behalf of All India Anna D.M.K., I wish to say a few words on the Finance Bill, 1979.

At the very outset, I would like to refer to the lowering of excise exemption limit from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs for small scale industries. I would like to condemn this move on the part of the Government because this has affected adversely many small industries. I would quote the example of 2000 small hosiery units in Tirupur in Tamil Nadu which manufacture cotton banians, vests etc. All of them have come to grief because of the lowering of excise exemption limit. Is this the way that the Janata Government wishes to help the growth of small industries in the country? I suggest that the excise exemption limit of Rs. 30 lakhs should be restored immediately so that the small hosiery units manufacturing cotton banians, vests etc. can be revived.

Similarly, I would refer to another indiscriminate increase in the ex-

cise levy on mechanised match industry. The hand-made match costs 20 paise and the mechanised match-box costs 20 paise. There is no increase in the excise levy hand-made match industry; yet the price of matches has been increased by the hand-made sector. I can understand WIMCO increasing the price of match-box because the excise duty has been enhanced. But the hand-made match industries located in Sivakasi, Sattur and Koilpatti are in the strange hold of Seventeen affluent families. Is it proper that they should increase the price of match-box when the Government have not increased the excise duty? The consumers are being taken for a ride. The resources thus raised do not go to the public exchequer but they go to swell the private coffers. The Government must look into this issue and remedy the situation. The Government must also endeavour to encourage tiny sector match units.

The 1979-80 Budget has withdrawn the tax holiday being enjoyed by the small scale sector. This fiscal adjustment will not prove useful for the small industries. The tax holiday must be restored.

The pension rules need immediate modifications. Those who retired before 1973 are in great distress. The Pension Act itself must be amended suitably.

The Government should also sanction unemployment allowance for the young educated unemployed in the country. If they are not helped, the unemployment will become explosive.

In Coimbatore more than 200 Foundries are on the verge of closure for want of steel. While the Finance Minister brings down the excise exemption limit from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs, our Steel Minister raises the price of steel by

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

50 per cent. This is not the way that the small industries should be helped by a Government committed to their growth. The loud thinking and lip sympathy on the part of Janata Government for the development of small industries should be translated into action-oriented programmes; the gap between word and deed should be bridged.

Many monopoly concerns have been misappropriating the dividend for the personnel benefit of management. The Government should tax such heavy accrual of dividends for the public good.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the need for revamping the Small Industries Service Institutes so that they can serve the small industries better. At present they are all sleeping beauties and the employees enjoy getting salary for doing nothing. The S.I.S.I. institutes must be made potent instruments for rendering assistance to the small industries.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN (Kolar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, with the rise in prices after the Budget, I fear, the inflation which was controlled earlier may again creep in and it will adversely affect our country's economy.

The labour force which is abundantly available in our country is not being utilised properly. To quote one instance, I represent the Kolar gold fields where there is abundant labour available. Very recently, in the Rajya Sabha, it has been announced that the production in the Kolar gold fields is coming to a stop and, very shortly, within a range of 10—15 years, the gold mines are likely to be closed. With this closure, the labour which has been trained for the last several years and from the days when the John Tayler Company started the gold mines, the workers who have shed their sweat and blood for the production of gold in our

country, are going to suffer badly. The gold is also not being taken at the market value by the Government. The gold is being taken by the Government from the company at the old IMF value and, every year, the company is forced to show a loss, of course, the subsidy is being given. But that will serve very little or no purpose.

The workers have been undergoing troubles and sufferings for generations. I have been raising the matter through questions and other forums. They have no proper houses to live in; they are living under insanitary conditions. Likewise, the medical facilities which are being given by the company are very meagre because of lack of funds. With all these difficulties, the labour has given abundant gold to our country and our country has earned a lot of foreign exchange. If the gold mines are closed after 15—15 years, nearly thousands of workers will be thrown out on the streets. All those workers will be without any employment and they will be without any house to live in even, in spite of their long service for the past several years, in spite of shedding their sweat and blood for the production of gold.

Unfortunately, the majority of these workers, I would say, 98 per cent of these workers, belong to the Scheduled Castes. The Government has promised the upliftment of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes on the floor of the House and on the different platforms outside also. But this is the fate of Scheduled Caste people who are living in the Kolar gold fields area and who are working as labourers in the Kolar gold mines, which has been a Central Government undertaking. When the mines are closed, many workers will be at the last days of their service and many more will be at the beginning of their service. Both the groups of people will suffer a lot and their growing children will also suffer. Those workers will have the problems of education and marriages

of their children. Without a house to live in and without any means for earning their bread, they will suffer a lot. In spite of my repeated demands that those workers should be provided with houses and other facilities, nothing has been done.

Because of the impending closure of the mines, I suggest that the rehabilitation of those labourers has to be done in a phased manner; otherwise, they will be left in the lurch. The area is full of labourers; the population is a little more than two lakhs, and the labourers will be not less than one lakh. To provide labour to them, the Central Government should come forward with a heavy industry very early. Right now itself it has to come forward. The rehabilitation process should start right from now on. It may be said that already Bharat Earthmovers has been started for that purpose. The purpose for which Bharat Earthmovers was started was the same, that is, to rehabilitate the workers of Kolar Gold Mines, but not even 20 per cent of the workers of Gold Mines have been accommodated in Bharat Earthmovers. So, the same thing should not be repeated with the starting of any proposed industry there. The local workers should be given first preference. More than 90 per cent of the local workers should be accommodated in that. With a time-bound programme, we should utilise those labourers in the proper manner and also provide them with houses of their own.

To start an industry, the major requirements are water and transportation. Now there is a crisis in that area so far as water is concerned. That can be remedied by starting some projects for which funds should be provided by the Centre; because the area is dominated by Central Government industries, the funds should be provided by the Central Government.

So far as transport is concerned, there is a proposal for construction of a double line, a parallel line, from

Bangalore to Madras. The double line has now been constructed from Bangalore to Bangarapet. From Bangarapet to Kuppam, it has not yet been constructed. The present line which is passing through KGF can be made use of as the second line by connecting Marikuppam and Bisana-tham which is only a distance of three miles. This linkage of three miles will not only reduce the expenditure but will also serve the purpose of a double line as already planned by the Railways. With this the transport problem will also be solved and the underground water, as already suggested, can be pumped out by the funds supplied by the Central Government.

With regard to the other transport, it is already proposed for the conversion of the present narrow gauge track into metre gauge or broad gauge and connecting it to Gunfakal or Madanapalle Road. This will serve the purpose and the labourers can be utilised for huge industries and the area can be improved and definitely it will be of much use not only to the labourers but also for the progress of our country.

श्री रान नरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) :

मैं माननीय उपप्रधान मन्त्री और वित्त मन्त्री को सबसे पहले बधाई देता हूँ कि आजादी के इतिहास में पहली बार उन्होंने एक उद्देश्यपूर्ण बजट पेश किया है। बजट पहले भी बनते थे, कहां से पैसा आए और उसका क्या करना है इसको पहले भी सोच लिया जाता था लेकिन उसका कोई उद्देश्य नहीं रहता था। लेकिन जहां तक इस बजट का सम्बन्ध है इसका सीधा सीधा उद्देश्य है अमीरी को कम करना, गरीबी को मिटाने की ओर आगे बढ़ना और रोजगार दिलाना। बजट में अमीरों द्वारा उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली वस्तुओं पर टैक्स लगाए गए हैं मशीनीकरण या मशीनों द्वारा तैयार साल पर टैक्स लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, जहां पर हाथ से काम होता है वहां पर टैक्सों को हटाया

गया है या कम किया गया है। पहली बार ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर उन्मुख हो कर बजट बनाया गया है। इस वास्ते इसकी जितनी भी सराहना की जाए कम है।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आप अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र को देखें। उस में बिक्री कर समाप्त करने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन अब तरह तरह के बहाने बनाए जा रहे हैं और कहा जा रहा है कि राज्य तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं, इतना इससे घाटा हो जाएगा। मैं कहता हूँ जहाँ चाह वहाँ राह। आप राह निकालें, चाहिये और चाह कर निकालें।

बाट और माप के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप ने मीटरी प्रणाली, मीटरी बाट चालू किए हैं। हर साल उन पर मुहर लगवाए जाने का नियम आपने बनाया है। अब जो बाट होते हैं उन पर मुहर लगवाने का जो खर्चा होता है वह तो होता ही है लेकिन उसके साथ जो हारानी और परेशानी होती है वह अलग से होती है। या तो हर साल बाट खरीदो बना जो मुहर लगाने वाले होते हैं वे कुछ लेते हैं और सब बराबर हो जाता है। सब्जी, अनाज आदि के जो बाट हैं उन पर मुहर लगाने का आपने क्यों नियम बना रखा है? कितने ग्राम वह बिसता होगा? लोहे के बाट होते हैं उससे कितना फर्क पड़ता होगा? उतना तो पासंग में ही चला जाता होगा। जबर्दस्ती आप मुहर लगवाते हैं। सोना चान्दी के लिए तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि मुहर लगवाई जाए हर साल क्योंकि शायद ग्राम में काफी फर्क पड़ जाता हो लेकिन जहाँ तक सब्जियों, गेहूँ, गल्ले और मोटे अनाजों के बाटों का सम्बन्ध है उनके वास्ते हर साल मुहर लगवाने का जो आप ने नियम बनाया है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह लालफीताशाही की करामात है, कुछ कमिशन उनका बनता होगा इस वास्ते उन्होंने यह नियम बना दिया है। ऐसा नियम बना कर आप व्यर्थ में व्यापारी को और दुकानदार को परेशान कर रहे हैं। इसको आप समाप्त करें।

सहकारी बैंकों की जो आपने व्यवस्था की है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी जगहों का तो मुझे पता नहीं है लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो कर्जा मिलता है वहाँ पर उस पर व्याज बहुत अधिक देना पड़ता है। महाजन से जब कर्जा लिया जाता है तो वह सवाए पर मिल जाता है यानी 25 परसेंट पर मिल जाता है और महाजन अगर ऊसर खेत ले लेता है तो एक पैसा भी व्याज का नहीं लेता है। आपने हमारी सुविधा के लिए, हम को स्वर्ग भेजने के लिए सहकारिता तैयार की है। चौदह परसेंट तो व्याज वह लेती है और तीस जून तक अगर कर्जा अदा नहीं किया जाता है तो चार परसेंट जुर्माना लगता है और इस तरह से वह 18 परसेंट हो जाता है। दस परसेंट बमूली के नाम पर ले लिए जाते हैं जिस का कोई हिसाब खाता नहीं होता है। इस तरह से यह 28 परसेंट हो जाता है। गांव का महाजन तो 25 परसेंट ले, ऊसर खेत दे दे तो एक पैसा भी, व्याज नहीं और आप हमारा इतना भला कर रहे हैं कि हम को सहकारिता से 28 परसेंट पर दिला रहे हैं। यह कीसी व्यवस्था है? अब क्या कहें एक कथा है। एक गुरु जी गए अपने चले के थहाँ तो वह दो भाई थे। एक चले ने एक पर ले लिया और दूसरे चले ने दूसरा पैर ले लिया और दबाने लगे। एक चले को मजाक सूझी उसने गुरु की टांग में एक तमाचा मार दिया। तो दूसरे चले ने दूसरे पैर में दो तमाचे मारे। इस प्रकार मार बढ़ती चली गयी आखिर में एक चले ने लाठी उठा कर मार दी और गुरु जी का पैर ही टूट गया। तो आप चले थे हमको राहत देने श्री उल्टे हमारी हजामत बना रहे हैं। उधर बैंक के कर्मचारी रोज हड़ताल करते हैं कि उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ाओ। और दूसरी तरफ़ उनकी तनख्वाह देख कर दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि हमारी तनख्वाह भी बढ़ाओ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को जरा सुधारिये।

अब प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर आप बहुत व्यय कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ़ तो हमारे भाई प्रधान

मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति जब पढ़ने जाते हैं तो घर से बोरी लेकर जाते हैं, स्कूलों की यह हालत है कि उन पर छत नहीं है और कहीं कहीं तो पेड़ की छाया भी नहीं है। और दूसरी तरफ आप बड़ों को पढ़ा रहे हैं और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के नाम पर पैसा फेंक रहे हैं। यह सब जाल बट्टा स्वतंत्र कीजिये। उस पैसे से प्राइमरी स्कूल बनाइये। और उपकरण दे दीजिये पढ़ने के लिये। कौन यहे कि तिबारी के घर में भूसा है। हमारे नेताओं को प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की सनक मवार है। इसमें रुपया डबाया जा रहा है जब कि हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिये ब्लैक बोर्ड तक नहीं है। इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय।

दूसरी बात यह कि सारे बजट में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ हमेशा से बेइमामी होती आयी है। सौतेले बेटे की तरह व्यवहार होता रहा है। कभी समझा ही नहीं गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश का भी कोई स्थान प्राप्त रहना चाहिये या नहीं। कहने को उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री हैं लेकिन करेंगे क्या। देश में 289 जिले हैं जिनमें से 29 सबसे पिछड़े हैं। और उनमें से 15 जिले पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं। देश के कुल पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जितनी आबादी है उसका 17.3 परसेंट आबादी उत्तर प्रदेश में है, मध्य प्रदेश में 10.2 परसेंट है, और बाकी सब हमारे आधे, चौथाई और दसवें हिस्से के नीचे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के 68 प्रतिशत जिले पिछड़े हैं और उनमें 61 प्रतिशत आबादी पिछड़ी है। 1960-61 में देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 230 रु० थी, उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश की आय 261.33 रु० थी और पूर्वी जिलों में इतनी असमानता थी कि उनमें 168 रु० प्रति व्यक्ति आय थी। 1962 में 250 रु० और 1974 में घट कर 198 रु० हो गई। ज्यों ज्यों आपकी योजनाएँ बढ़तीं गयीं सरकार ने गरीबी मिटाने का उपाय किया, उतना ही हम गरीब होते चले गये। 1950-51 में 1948-49 के धारा पर जहाँ पूरे देश की प्रति

व्यक्ति आय 247.50 रु० थी वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में 260 रु० थी। लेकिन 1968-69 में जहाँ देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 315 थी वहाँ पर उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय घट कर 249.50 रु० हो गई। सारा देश तरक्की कर रहा है और हम पिछड़े रहे हैं। 1950-51 में सारे देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 247.50 रु० थी और उत्तर प्रदेश की 259.62 रु० प्रति व्यक्ति आय थी। लेकिन 1961 में सारे देश की आय 310 रु० थी और उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय घट कर 245.88 हो गई। 1965-66 में 315.30 पैसे थी सारे देश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय, उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय घट कर के हो गई 244.56 रु०। 1970 में और घट गया। जहाँ सारे देश की आय 450 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति हो गई वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश की 253 रुपये रह गई। इस प्रकार जहाँ से योजना चली, वहाँ पर हमारी आमदनी घटते-घटते आधी हो गई।

जनसंख्या 1962 के हिसाब से 362 आदमी प्रति वर्गमील देश की है, उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति वर्गमील 650 हैं और अकेले हमारे जिले की 1250 के ऊपर है। प्रति वर्गमील जनसंख्या का घतत्व वहाँ पर बढ़ा है।

औद्योगिक प्रतिशत क्या है? जहाँ प्रतिलाख 935 व्यक्ति, सारे देश में औद्योगिक श्रमिक है, वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल 481 हैं, यानी लगभग आधा है।

सहायता में भी पक्षपात होता है। अभी वहाँ बाढ़ की सहायता बांटी गई थी। आपकी रिपोर्ट में तमिलनाडु में कुल 80 लाख हैक्टर में बाढ़ से नुकसान हुआ, उत्तर प्रदेश में 38.80 लाख हैक्टर और पश्चिम बंगाल में 13.28 लाख हैक्टर। जनसंख्या प्रभावित हुई तमिलनाडु में 20 लाख 64 हजार, उत्तर प्रदेश में 225 लाख और पश्चिम बंगाल में 152 लाख 55 हजार। सहायता कितनी मिली? तमिलनाडु में 24 करोड़ 51 लाख उत्तर प्रदेश में 73 करोड़ 62 लाख और

पश्चिम बंगाल में 88 करोड़ 93 लाख । अर्थात् कुल बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रफल का 8 प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु में, 38 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश में और 13 प्रतिशत पश्चिम बंगाल में और प्रभावित जनसंख्या का तमिलनाडु में 3 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश में 34 प्रतिशत और पश्चिम बंगाल में 23 प्रतिशत । परन्तु सहायता का अनुपात क्या है ? उत्तर प्रदेश का 1 है, पश्चिम बंगाल का 3 और तमिलनाडु का 15 है ।

इस तरह विषमतापूर्ण जो हमारे साथ व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, क्या इसका कोई औचित्य है ?

मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ तो आप कृषि-जन्य वस्तुओं का ख्याल कीजिये । बार-बार सरकार कहती है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाओ, उत्पादन बढ़ाओ लेकिन जब हम उत्पादन बढ़ा देते हैं तो लावारिस हो जाते हैं । फिर कोई माँ-बाप उसका नहीं है । चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, कोई पूछे बासा नहीं, भालू, तम्बाकू और कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाया कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आप बे डंडे की फौज और बे मेह की बीरी, काढ़े को कर रहे हैं ।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । धर्मदा हर जगह कटता है और कितने ही व्यापारियों का सम्पूर्ण व्यापार आज धर्मदि से ही चल रहा है । आप धर्मिता खाते को बूझ कीजिये, धर्मदि में कितना रुपया किस ने आज तक काटा है, उसका हिसाब लीजिये और सारा रुपया लेकर धर्म का काम आप खुद करियें, बजाय इसके कि उन सेठों के हाथ में छोड़ दीजिये । मेरी निजी जानकारी है कि हमारे छोटे से कस्बे में कई व्यापारियों का पूरा व्यापार, मकान, बगीचा सब पूरा का पूरा धर्मदा और धर्मशाला है ।

इन सबों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय सभा-पति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री के इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन मैं सरकार का और वित्त मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दो-तीन बातों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ ।

पहली बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ देवरिया जिले से, वहाँ पूरा पूर्वांचल बहराइच से लेकर बलिया तक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । गुजिस्ता 30 सालों में उसके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये हमने बहुत लड़ाई लड़ी और मैं 10, 15 बरस से यह काम कर रहा हूँ कि वहाँ जो बाढ़ का इलाक है जिसमें 3 प्रमुख नदियाँ हैं, शारदा, घाघरा और राप्ती, अगर इन नदियों की बाढ़ समाप्त हो जाये तो पूर्वांचल के साढ़े 3 करोड़ लोगों की गरीबी मिट जाये ।

मैं प्रधान मन्त्री को और विदेश मन्त्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि ये नैपाल गये और वहाँ उन्होंने पंचेश्वर शारदा के लिये, करनाली घाघरा के लिये और भालूबंग राप्ती के लिये, इन तीन योजनाओं की मंजूरी एक तरह से ले ली । दोनों देशों के इंजीनियरों की एक संयुक्त सरवे टीम बन गई और वहाँ सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है । नेपाल के प्रबक्ता ने तीन दिन पहले काठमांडू में कहा है कि हम करनाली योजना के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक को दरखास्त देकर उससे पैसा ले रहे हैं । लेकिन हमारे सिचाई मन्त्री ने हमें लिख कर जवाब दिया है कि हमने वर्ल्ड बैंक को दरखास्त नहीं दी है । इस बारे में भी कहीं लुंबिनी जैसा हाल न हो जाये । यू० एन० ओ० उसके विकास के लिए पैसा देता है । नेपाल कहता है कि हम बनायेंगे और हम कहते हैं कि वह महात्मा बुद्ध की जन्मस्थली है, हम बनायेंगे ।

अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पूर्वांचल का विकास करता है, वहाँ के गरीब लोगों की

साढ़े तीन घाने रोज़ की आमदनी को कम से कम एक रुपये तक लाना है, तो इन तीनों योजनाओं के बारे में वह पूरी मदद दे, वह नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत करे और कर्नाली योजना का काम प्रारम्भ कर दे।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोग अनुसन्धान से परेशान हैं। दुनिया के दूसरे लोग चन्द्रलोक, शुक्र और सूर्यलोक में पहुँच रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ क्या स्थिति है? आपको जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि आई० सी० ए० आर०—इण्डियन कॉमिनल आफ़ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च, सी० एम० आई० आर०, बरेली का आई० बी० आर० आई०—इंडियन वेटेरिनरी रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट, कानपुर और बम्बई के आई० आई० टी० आदि रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स में वैज्ञानिक खोज का प्रबन्ध मात्र सभाओं और को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटियों की तरह चलाया जा रहा है। वहाँ फ़र्जी बोर्ड बने हुए हैं।

कानपुर और बम्बई के आई० आई० टी० में बंगलिंग है। हमने इस बारे में प्रश्न उठाया है। आई० आई० टी०, कानपुर में रजिस्ट्रार ने जब भ्रष्टाचार का मन्त्राल उठाया, तो डायरेक्टर ने उनका मन्त्राल कर दिया। अगर सरकार इन संस्थाओं को ठीक तरह से चलाना चाहती है, तो वह उन्हें कानून के

अन्तर्गत लाये। जहाँ तक सी० एस० आई० आर० का सम्बन्ध है, बेनन साहब साइन्स एण्ड टेक्नोलॉजी विभा० के सेक्रेटरी भी हैं और सी० एस० आई० आर० के डायरेक्टर भी हैं। सरकार को इस संस्था के लिए कोई और आदमी नहीं मिला है। उसके लिए अलग डायरेक्टर होना चाहिए। वहाँ पर करोड़ों रुपये का घण्टा है। बरेली के आई० बी० आर० आई० के 17 प्रोफ़ेसर रो रहे हैं और हाईकोर्ट में मुकदमा लड़ रहे हैं। मेरे पास देहरादून से चिट्ठी आई है कि वहाँ पर पेट्रोलियम रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के वैज्ञानिकों की बुरी हालत है।

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir I beg to present the thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 26th 1979/Vaisakha 6, 1901 (Saka).