

Seventh Series, No. 3

Wednesday, August 19, 1981
Sravana 28, 1903(Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price Rs-4.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 19, 1981/*Sravana*
28, 1903 (*Saka*).

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

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Massive military build up by Pakistan
along Indian borders**

+
*42. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether raising the bogey of
'an imminent threat' from Afghanistan
side, Pakistan has been engaged in a
programme of gradual increase in its
defence forces all along the Indian
border;

(b) whether this 'massive military
build up' has escalated tension and has
resulted in unprovoked firing from the
Pakistani side leading to the casualties
among Indian Officers and men and

(c) if so, the steps which Govern-
ment have taken or propose to take
to meet the situation arising from
amassing of arms and display of belli-
gerent posture by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There are
indications that Pakistan is strengthen-
ing its Defence Forces along its borders.
1339 LS—1

(b) Whilst stray incidents of firing
across the Line of Actual Control in
the Jammu and Kashmir sector have
increased and have caused the death
of an Indian Officer in July 1981, there
is no other visible indication of in-
crease in tension. Sporadic incidents
have, however, been taking place over
the years.

(c) Government keep a close watch
on all developments across our borders
having a bearing on our security and
take all necessary steps to maintain
full defence preparedness.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: There is an
ominous and threatening development
added and provoked by the recent
understanding between the United
States of America and Pakistan re-
garding a massive supply of the most
sophisticated arms including F-16s and
the NATO tank. What makes the pre-
sent crisis much more ominous is the
fact that the Secretary of State of the
USA, Mr. Alexander Haig conceded in
a television programme facing the na-
tion he has gone on record to say—
that there is a perceivable threat to
Pakistan from Russia as well as from
India. Is this not a major departure
in America's policy towards the sub-
continent and if so, what is the Gov-
ernment's reaction to it?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It has
come to the notice of the Government
of India as to what has been the policy
of the United States of America to-
wards India and we have taken note
of it. We shall have to be alert and
active and do all those things neces-
sary to safeguard our sovereignty and
integrity of the nation.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Has it come
to the notice of the Government that
apart from the F-16s, USA is supplying
to Pakistan an integrated air defence

system, anti-tank guided missiles, self-propelled guns, helicopters with anti-tank capability, night vision equipment and also NATO tank M-60, the most powerful and sophisticated battle tank, which has been described as the battle tank of the eighties? In the face of this development, I would like to know from the Government of India, so that the world could take note of it....

MR. SPEAKER: Please put a question.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I would like to know from the Government of India if they have verified from Pakistan whether the Simla spirit is dead and gone with Mr. Bhutto or do they still subscribe to the Simla spirit?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: A question of this nature if put to the Government in Pakistan, we can very well realise what can be the answer. But the realities that are existing between our two countries have to be taken into account and we do take that into account.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): When we last had a meeting, they assured us that they did want to keep to the Simla Agreement. I support the second part of the reply of my colleague.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swamy.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : स्वाधी तो इधर है ।

सद्व्यवस्था महोदय : बोलते कहीं है निश्चाना कहीं होता है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If you are looking for me there, after the next election I shall be there

MR. SPEAKER: This is a world of fantasies. We cannot help it. There are dreamlands also. You just cannot deny that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like the Government to speak

with one voice on this subject. The External Affairs Minister goes to Pakistan and say that Pakistan has the right to acquire arms; it is within their sovereignty. Yet at the same time, the Prime Minister goes on saying when Pakistan gets a little odd gun.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You see it from a different angle.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Government whether they recognise the right of a sovereign nation to acquire arms for its defence. If they feel that the limits of their defence are being exceeded, is the Government prepared to sit with the Government of Pakistan to talk out as to what is the legitimate amount of weapons they should get, otherwise, how Pakistan is going to know? What is the stand of the Government on this? Nobody should be kept confused on this by speaking with two voices.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The only person who seems to be confused is the hon. Member opposite. Nobody else is confused at all; neither we nor the people in Pakistan. We have made our stand very clear. There is absolutely no contradiction in what the Minister for External Affairs has said then or later, or what I have said. It is obvious that every country must have the right to defend itself. Pakistan's border now is very much smaller than it used to be. But what they are now getting by way of sophisticated weaponry is very much more than they had then. And what I have said on numerous occasions is that we are worried not just regarding the fact of the weaponry; that acquisition in itself is unnecessary. But it seems to us that there is a very deliberate attempt to create tension on the sub-continent, and that Pakistan is becoming involved in a much wider struggle.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has the Government's attention been drawn and if so what is its reaction, to the statement made in Washington by the United States' Under Secretary, of

State, Mr. James Buckley. This whole text has been circulated by the American Centre here in Delhi. So I take it as authentic. If you just permit me I will quote one paragraph. This was the interview in which Mr. Buckley was asked:

"What do you say to those people who argue that providing very sophisticated weapons, like the F-16 to Pakistan, will, as reports from India already indicate, stimulate the Indians, who already have superior forces to the Pakistanis, to go out and buy more sophisticated MIGs from the Soviet Union."

To this Mr. Buckley replied:

"You have got to look at the context. What is the threat? What is the nature of the forces in place?

India, incidentally, has an infinitely superior force over the Pakistanis, and it's a modern force. In the last four or five years, India has purchased or has on the way over 5,500 million dollars worth of armament. In that period Pakistan had about 1000 million dollars. The Pakistani air force is equipped primarily by Korean-vintage planes. They are not a match for the MIGs that the Soviets have inserted into Afghanistan, MIGs which, in fact, fly over Pakistani airspace and strafe Pakistani bases. This is a real threat.

Now, introducing an F-16'....
—which Mr. Swamy calls on odd gun,

"Now, introducing an F-16, which, incidentally, is the only up-to-date option available out of our inventory, is not going to increase a threat, in any meaningful sense, to India. India has got Jaguars from England, has got modern MIGs that can outperform many of our aircraft.

We are rushing into a real void in order to meet a real threat."

This is Mr. Buckley's official statement. I want to know the reaction of

Government to this kind of statement. It is no use blaming only Pakistan. There is somebody behind Pakistan. Pakistan is not autonomous in what is going on.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have not seen this particular statement, but other similar statements have been made in the United States. Our reaction is known because everybody knows what we have and in what areas Pakistan has eneged over us. But, whatever may be said for purposes of propaganda, I doubt that the Pakistan Government has any intention of engaging in confrontation with the Soviet Union, nor do I think it has any intention of using these arms against Afghanistan. Given that situation, I think hon. Members can judge the present situation.

I should like to draw the hon. Member's attention also to another statement that was made unfortunately, I do not remember the name of the person but he also was a US official, and it was also printed in foreign newspapers, probably American, although I cannot swear to that—where, when he was asked, he replied:

"Well, these could well be used against India."

भाचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी, यह एक हकीकत है कि सीमाओं से कोई कभी इस देश को मुलाम नहीं बना पाया है लेकिन देश में रहने वाले कुछ** सं देश को खतरा हमेशा रहा है। मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो ऐसे तत्व हैं और खास तौर पर हमारे सदन के अन्दर तीन ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो सैनिक ताना-शाह के नियंत्रण पर वहाँ गये...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't call it.

भाचार्य भगवान देव : श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस, श्री जेठमलानी और डाक्टर सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी।

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: That word should be expunged.

भाषार्थ सभापति देव : उन की गति-विधियों से देश की सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी कोई व्यवस्था रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई है या नहीं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

भाषार्थ सभापति देव : अध्यक्ष जी, कल लोक सभा में 377 नियम के अन्तर्गत डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने मांग की थी कि सैनिक तानाशाह को मदद बी जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे तत्वों से देश की सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी कोई व्यवस्था की जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In the context of Pakistan's arms build-up in the sub-continent, (a) have proposals been received from the Pakistan Government for a mutually balanced force reduction negotiations, which envisages, not necessarily parity but a lower level of military balance, at least on the Western front and, if so, what is the attitude of the Government of India to such a proposal and (b) was there any discussion on this subject during the External Affairs Minister's visit to Pakistan in June?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: So far as the External Affairs Minister is concerned, it is better to ask him about the matter. Some such proposal not exactly in these words or no specifically perhaps, was mooted, but we have to look at these issues very carefully and not get caught in any trap. We are willing to look at any proposal that would genuinely lower tensions and help us to step forward towards peace. However, simultaneously with such an offer there is propaganda within Pakistan and in comments international forums and anti-Indian

are made various issues. All this points in the other direction, so we have to be extremely careful.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is now quite clear that the current re-armament of Pakistan goes very far beyond their legitimate defence needs. However generous the interpretation that we make of their defence needs, the present massive armament of offensive weapons is really a matter of great danger, particularly when they are also planning their nuclear programmes. Now, before I ask the question, I want to say that the odd guns that my friend, Shri Subramaniam Swamy, has mentioned have landed bullets upon the heads of Indian citizens living in Jammu and Kashmir. It is not an odd gun; for the last 30 years, thousands of buildings have been disrupted, homes have been levelled and hundreds of people have been killed. So, it is not only a dilettante statement that we are making in this House, we are living at the mouth of a volcano. So, I would like to ask the Prime Minister that in view of the fact of this massive rearmament and also the unfortunate experience that we have had with the military regimes in Pakistan which started off with Gen. Ayub and Gen. Yahya, is the Government of India fully cognizant of the threat involved and its dimension? The hon. Minister in his statement said that there was "no visible increase in tension". That may be true technically. I was at the line of actual control two weeks ago, but there are reports of offensive capacity being built up within Pakistan and Pakistan's nuclear programme. Will the Prime Minister be good enough to assure the House, and through the House assure the country, that while we do not get panicky we are fully cognizant of the threat and will take whatever steps are necessary to meet it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no doubt that there is a threat. We have also stated that we are well aware of it and that Pakistan is strengthening its offensive and defensive capacity.

Non-availability of Cement to Small Scale Units

*44. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware that the various small units set up in different States are facing serious set back due to non-availability of cement;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to reserve certain percentage of cement exclusively for the small units of various States out of the allocation of cement to those States;

(c) if so, when this proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the details about the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA). (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country and to this extent it is possible that some of the small scale industrial units might have been affected adversely.

(b) to (d). Government had recently decided to reserve 10 per cent of cement allotted to State Governments for exclusive use of the small scale industrial sector with effect from the quarter beginning 1st July, 1981. Allocation of cement to the small scale industrial units is made by the State Governments concerned from the quarterly allocations placed at their disposal by the Cement Controller.

SHRI A. C. DAS: Sir, there are some backward States and specially, our Orissa State is very much backward industrially and at present we have gained momentum due to the constant efforts of our beloved Prime Minister and our hon. Chief Minister. In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to give a special quota for the backward States like our Orissa State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, the allocation of cement, in fact, is done

unfortunately on the basis of the last quarter. Because of the infrastructural inputs there has been shortage of cement, but the small-scale sector has been put into the priority sector only promote industrial development in all the States in the country and we do emphasise and we do put pressure on the State Governments to give priority even within the State to the industrially backward areas as far as the allocation of cement is concerned. So, within the 10 per cent allocation in the priority sector, we also have left it free to the State Governments to give even more than 10 per cent if they can afford to give it for the industrially backward areas.

SHRI A. C. DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that there is huge pilferage in the cement allocated for industrial development. I would also like to know whether the enforcement department has been asked to look into it.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, as far as the distribution of cement is concerned, the distribution is, in fact, left to the State Governments.

As far as the pilferage is concerned, we have initiated a monitoring system of cement distribution in the field of industry recently on receiving some complaints. That monitoring system is being worked out in collaboration with the State Governments. But there is no direct thing. This has to be under the Act. It will be a crime and the State Government has to deal with it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The distribution of cement has been left to the State. In the State of Maharashtra there is a cement muddle and on money is being charged over there. I would like to ask specifically whether you are fixing the price. At present the Government of Maharashtra has fixed the price at Rs. 34/- per bag as retention price of cement. But it is not available at Rs. 34/- to anybody. The Municipal Corporation of Greater

Bombay has passed a special Resolution demanding more cement from the Government. The Minister, Government of Maharashtra, has charged that the Central Government is rendering injustice to Maharashtra and is giving less quantity than what is required. Please enlighten us on these points. What is the amount being required. Please enlighten us on these points. What is the amount being per beg. That is going into the coffers of the builders.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I do not know the hon. Member's source of information when he is quoting the Minister of Maharashtra. We have a direct communication with the State Government of Maharashtra as also the Cement Controller. I have straight communication with the Chief Minister as well as with the State Government. The sale price of cement cannot be different as submitted by the hon. Member. The prices of cement are fixed and notified for the whole country. There is no difference at all. The norm is there. I would request the hon. Member to report it to the State Government. That is considered to be a crime and necessary action will be taken by the State Government.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Cement has become a very rare commodity in this country. We are facing this problem. If you go to the cement seller shop, cement is not available. But if you go to some black marketer and if you pay more, the cement is available. It is not available because of the scarcity. Please enlighten us on this point. Will the Government come forward and check this black marketing and relax this control? Will the Government have some study team sent to all the States where this distribution system is very bad?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I repeat and to inform the House that the distribution system of cement, in fact, is two fold. The one is done by the Central Government through the Cement Controller for the priority

sector of the Central projects. The second one is D.G.T.D. registered industrial units. As far as this distribution is concerned, I shall be glad if the Members inform us of any anomaly in this. We will take action. But where the State Governments are concerned, I would like the hon. Members to draw the attention of the State Governments to that anomaly.

So far as shortage of cement is concerned, the production of cement has been short. But now infra-structural bottlenecks have been removed. In fact the capacity utilisation which had gone down to 69 per cent in June has now in the month of July gone upto 78 per cent. In August, the latest reports are that the capacity utilisation is improving. In view of this I would only assure the House that we are hopeful that the scarcity of cement will go down and with 80 per cent normal capacity utilisation the position will definitely improve.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I have asked a specific question about the removal of control

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: That is not under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: So far as cement is concerned everybody feels that it is a vital commodity for construction. Government has announced that they are liberal in so far as mini-cement factories are concerned. But difficulty is faced by those people who want to go in for mini-cement factory with regard to licence because of our amended forest Act and other things. Therefore, the leases could not be granted and the cement factories are not coming up. The big factories are making huge profits. They indulge in mal practices and black-marketing also. With a view to create more mini cement factories to ease the cement situation, may I know whether the Government propose to bring about coordination between the Industry Department and the Forest Department in this regard as well as co-ordination between the concerned De-

departments of the Government of India to find out some way to see that leases are granted for mini cement factories?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as the coordination between the Forest Department and the Industry Department is concerned, in view of the Prime Minister's directive to maintain forests in the interest of keeping ecological balance, deforestation will not be allowed at all. There might only be a few cases where there are locational problems. The applicant will be advised to shift the location. But deforestation will not be allowed at all.

Secondly, as far as mini cement plants are concerned, there are only 53 units of a capacity of 18.99 lakh tonnes. It is a very small figure. I would like the House to be informed that, as on 1-8-1981, the existing capacity and schemes approved by the Government are of the capacity of 6525 million tonnes in public sector and private sector. In view of this, we are sure that by the end of the 6th Five Year Plan, we will in fact be heading towards surplus cement economy rather than shortage economy. Unfortunately the setting up of a cement plant has a question period.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Is it not a fact that step-motherly attitude is shown towards Kerala in the allotment of cement? Taking into consideration the needs of Kerala, a little percentage of cement is being allotted to Kerala. If that is so, may I know whether the Government would be pleased to take special interest in allotting more cement to Kerala?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would advise the hon. Member to orient his question in collaboration with the Minister concerned in the Kerala State Government because we do not discriminate against any State Government as far as allocation of cement is concerned. The cement is allocated on a common formula evolved under the Cement Control Order for all the States in the country.

Ray Commission on spirit scandal

+
*45. **SHRI HARINATH MISRA:**

SHRI A. T. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have appointed the Ray Commission to enquire into the 'Spirit Scandal' involving movement of rectified spirit between the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Commission; and

(c) whether any time-limit has been set for the Commission to submit its report, if so, what?

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

(b) The terms of reference of the Commission are contained in the Notification No. S.O. 488(E) dated the 18th June, 1981, copy of which is placed on the Table.

(c) Yes, Sir. Six months.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th June, 1981

S.O. 488(E).—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to appoint a Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of making an inquiry into a definite matter of public importance, namely, diversion of large quantities of sugarcane molasses from sugar factories in Tamil Nadu for conversion into rectified spirit and potable alcohol, resulting in huge loss of revenue to the State exchequer, the illegal movement, during the period from June, 1979 onwards, of huge quantities of rectified spirit, and in excess of the permitted quantities, in and from the State of Tamil

Nadu to and in the State of Kerala, and the alleged corrupt practices relating thereto:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints a Commission of Inquiry consisting of a single member, namely, Shri S. K. Ray, retired Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court.

2. The terms of reference of the Commission shall be as follows:—

(a) to inquire into the matters indicated in the Annexure to this Notification arising out of the allegations contained in the Memorandum signed by 21 Members of Parliament and the Memorandum dated the 6th February, 1981, received from some Members of the Kerala State Legislative Assembly and others, addressed to the Prime Minister;

(b) to inquire into any irregularity, impropriety, misconduct or contravention of law, on the part of any person in relation to any matter referred to in the allegations aforesaid;

(c) to inquire into any other matter, which arises from, or is connected with, or incidental to, any act, omission or transaction referred to in the allegations aforesaid.

3. The headquarters of the Commission will be at New Delhi.

4. The Commission, will complete its inquiries and report to the Central Government within a period of six months.

5. And whereas the Central Government is of opinion that, having regard to the nature of the inquiry to be made by the Commission and other circumstances of the case, all the provisions of sub-section (2), sub-section (3), sub-section (4) and sub-section (5) of section 5 of the

Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), should be made applicable to the Commission. The Central Government hereby directs, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the said section 5, that all the provisions of the said sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of that section shall apply to the Commission.

F. No. 375/11/81-AVD. IV)

A.C. BANDOPADHYAY, Secy.

ANNEXURE

MEMORANDUM FROM 21 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

(1) Whether large quantities of sugarcane molasses were diverted unauthorisedly by the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu, in collusion with distilleries, for the illegal manufacture and sale of rectified spirit, resulting in loss of revenue to the Central or State exchequer, amounting to over a crore of rupees.

(2) Whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has misused his power as Minister in charge of Excise in the collection of huge funds through the disposal of such illicit spirit.

(3) Whether thousands of tons of sugarcane molasses were written off under one pretext or the other and whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was instrumental in facilitating the distilleries to commit the illegal disposal of rectified spirit to enrich himself.

(4) Whether Government officials, posted as Distillery Officers, helped distilleries in Tamil Nadu to carry on the clandestine production and disposal of rectified spirit.

(5) Whether order dated 26th June, 1979 of the Government of Tamil Nadu allowing the distilleries, to lift rectified spirit without the escort of revenue officials and disbanding the check-posts created for the purpose

was issued with a view to enabling the distilleries to move illegally more than the permitted quantities of rectified spirit to other States.

(6) Whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu did not take any action against the persons, who were permitted to export 10 lakh litres of rectified spirit to other States, but had actually lifted 15 lakh liters, as allegedly admitted by him while speaking in the Chamber of Commerce at Madras, in October, 1980.

(7) Whether the imposition of a ban on export of rectified spirit and relaxation of the same on several occasions by the Government of Tamil Nadu were done with a view to enabling any person to make huge illegal gain.

(8) Whether many industries in Tamil Nadu were not getting rectified spirit, which is a raw material needed by them, and as such there was no ground for exporting rectified spirit out of Tamil Nadu.

(9) Whether export of 9.96 lakh litres of rectified spirit from Messrs Arvind Distillery and Chemicals Limited, South Arcot District to Messrs Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Limited in Kerala by Shri Ahmed Khan, a private contractor, who was not authorised by the Government of Kerala, was hurriedly permitted by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

(10) Whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu accepted the same "No Objection Certificate" to export rectified spirit from Messrs Arvind Distilleries in South Arcot to Messrs Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Limited, for the export of rectified spirit from Messrs Vorion Chemicals and Distilleries Limited, Chengalpattu District and whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had misused his office in allowing these exports after collecting several lakhs of rupees from the parties and allowed them free trade of alcohol out of Tamil Nadu.

(11) Whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu exerted his influence to expunge, from the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, the names of his close friends, allegedly involved in the matter, referred to by the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu.

MEMORANDUM RECEIVED FROM SOME MEMBERS OF THE KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND OTHERS

(1) Whether it was disclosed in a conference of excise contractors, convened by the Excise Minister of Kerala, that, if huge amounts were paid as bribes, rectified spirit required to manufacture arrack would be available outside Kerala to meet the demands for the Onam festival in August, 1980 and the Excise Minister of Kerala gave them the green signal to arrange to procure the required quantity of rectified spirit by any means.

(2) Whether, following the said conference, several discussions and negotiations were held by the Excise Minister of Kerala with Shri Ahmed Khan and, contrary to the normal procedure followed by the Excise Department and the long-standing decision of the Kerala Cabinet, the said Shri Ahmed Khan, who is neither an excise contractor nor a person of substantial financial stability, was authorised, on the special instructions of the Excise Minister of Kerala, to procure 10 lakh litres of rectified spirit from Messrs Arvind Distilleries and Chemicals Limited South Arcot District, requiring a minimum investment of about Rs. 50 lakhs, and supply the same to the authorised arrack distilling units of Messrs Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Limited in Kerala at Rs. 3 per litre.

(3) Whether, shortly before the negotiations with the said Shri

Ahmed Khan started, the practice of submission of papers to the Excise Minister of Kerala through the Private Secretary, who is of the rank of a Joint Secretary, was changed and all the excise files were routed to the Minister through the Additional Private Secretary, who is only of the rank of an Under Secretary and is related to the said Shri Ahmed Khan.

(4) Whether contrary to the policy hitherto followed, a provision was deliberately made in the contract to give the right of ownership of the spirit to the said Shri Ahmed Khan until it was delivered to Messrs Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Limited and his Payment obtained from them.

(5) Whether the request of Shri Ahmed Khan for a change of route through a circuitous route, via Palghat and Trichur was granted by the Government of Kerala without any justification, with a view to facilitating illegal transportation and sale of unaccounted quantity of spirit in the black market where it would fetch Rs. 30 per litre as against the price of Rs. 3 per litre, at which the said Shri Ahmed Khan was authorised to supply rectified spirit to Messrs Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Limited, thereby causing undue pecuniary gain to the said Shri Ahmed Khan and others.

(6) Whether the said Shri Ahmed Khan forged documents to procure rectified spirit from another distillery in Tamil Nadu by name Messrs Vorion Chemicals and Distilleries Limited, Chengalpattu District, whereas the authorisation given to him through Messrs Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Limited was to procure it only from Messrs Arvind Distillery and Chemicals Limited of Tamil Nadu.

(7) Whether, making use of the authorisation as well as forging documents, the said Shri Ahmed Khan and his associates procured huge

unaccounted quantities of rectified spirit from Tamil Nadu and diverted the same to unauthorised quarters in Kerala, causing loss of revenue to the tune of Rs. 10 crores to the State Exchequer.

(8) Whether no action was taken when the malpractice was brought to the notice of the Industries Minister, Excise Commissioner, Chairman of Mannam Sugar Mills Cooperative Limited and Special Secretary to the Government of Kerala in the Industries Department by the General Manager of the Mannam Sugar Mills Co-operative Limited.

(9) Whether no action was taken to recover the huge quantity of spirit smuggled into the State of Kerala through six lorry loads, when they were intercepted by the State Excise Authorities on 26th November, 1980 and 27th November, 1980.

SHRI HARINATH MISRA: There are three different Commission which are supported to be functioning namely, the Ray Commission appointed by the Government of India and two other commissions, one appointed by the Government of Tamil Nadu and other appointed by the Government of Kerala. What I would like to know is, how far the terms of reference of the Central Commission overlap with the terms of reference of the two other Commissions and whether the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala are extending full support for the functioning of the Ray Commission appointed by the Union Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In regard to the three Commissions that have been appointed, one by the Government of Kerala and one by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the one appointed by the Central Government under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, there have been certain variations in the terms of reference of these three Commissions.

The terms of reference of the Central Government are with regard to the allegations made from June, 1979 onwards.

But Tamilnadu Enquiry Commission's terms of reference extend to February, 1969, January, 1976, and October-November, 1980.

(2) Allegations against the present Chief Minister of Tamilnadu as Minister-in-charge of Excise:—The Central Government terms of reference contain six allegations whereas in the Tamilnadu Commission of Enquiry, no mention has been made about this specific allegation. So is the case with the Kerala Commission.

(3) Allegations against the former Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Shri Karunanidhi:—There is no such allegation in the terms of reference referred to the Ray Commission whereas Tamilnadu Government have made two specific allegations and Kerala Commission has nothing to do with this.

(4) Allegation against Excise Minister of Kerala:—The Central Commission's jurisdiction covers three allegations against this particular Minister whereas no mention has been made by the Tamilnadu Commission.

(5) Allegations against Shri Ahmed Khan, a private person:—There are two allegations. No mention has been made either in the Tamilnadu Commission or the Kerala Commission.

(6) Large-scale diversion of molasses for illegal manufacture and sale of rectified spirit:—This is one of the terms of reference for enquiry but no mention has been made either in the Kerala or the Tamilnadu Commission.

Other terms cover transactions of an inter-State nature.

About the Tamilnadu Commission, the terms generally cover transactions

in the State of Tamilnadu except for the export of rectified spirit from Tamilnadu to Kerala.

Kerala Commission terms generally cover transaction in the State of Kerala except for the transport of rectified spirit from Tamilnadu to Kerala.

These are the differences that are in the three Commissions and so far as the cooperation that is to be extended, is concerned it is reported in the Press that the Tamilnadu Chief Minister has said that he would extend the necessary cooperation to the Central Enquiry Commission.

With regard to Kerala, the Government of Kerala seems to take the Press more into confidence than the Government of India.

SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Apart from the constitutional aspect according to which only the Central Commission of Enquiry can be allowed to function, is it a fact that the findings of the two Commissions appointed by the two quarrelling States, are most likely to be contradictory and hence a single Commission vested with authority to coordinate investigations from both sides will be able to tackle the job more effectively and expose all those involved in this murky business?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Commissions appointed under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952, are only fact-finding bodies. The Act itself does not contain any specific provision as to what would happen if the findings of the three Commissions differ from one another. The matter will have to be considered at the appropriate time keeping in view the desirability of follow-up action and the competence of the respective Governments in respect of the various findings of the Commission.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: May I know the extent to which breach of the rules, governing use of molasses for conversion into rectified spirit, potable alcohol and industrial alcohol as raw material, has been committed by the Tamil Nadu and Kerala Governments in terms of percentage of molasses produced and quantities of molasses and rectified spirit diverted? (b) Is there any illegal export of these materials, whether molasses, rectified spirit or industrial alcohol, outside India, and if so, from where and to which places? (c) what is the estimated loss to the State exchequer as estimated by the Government of India?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: All these matters will be brought before the Inquiry Commission. Members of Parliament made a representation to the Government of India with regard to financial irregularities and also the financial loss that will accrue on account of this so-called spirit scandal. They have said that several crores of rupees have been involved in this scandal and they have listed various allegations against the Chief Minister who is in charge of excise also and also the Kerala Government. With regard to the export of this spirit outside India, so far as Government of India is concerned, we have no such information.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: According to the reply given by the Minister here, the Commission by the Centre has been appointed on the request of 21 M.Ps. May I know the political affiliations of these MPs? (*Interruptions*) Secondly, I want to know the date of appointment of the Central Commission. Is it not a fact that the Central Commission has been appointed after the appointment of the Commissions by the Kerala State and the Government of Tamil Nadu, and if so, has this not been done with a political, ulterior motive?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Members of Parliament are Members

of Parliament, irrespective of their political affiliations. They are people's representatives and they have got every right to bring these allegations to the notice of the Central Government if such irregularities have taken place. I will put it the other way. Anticipating that an Inquiry Commission will be constituted by the Central Government, the Kerala Government might have thought it fit to appoint their own Inquiry Commission to cover up all these irregularities. There is no political motive attached to this.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am one of the signatories to the Memorandum. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Even in neighbourhood you could not tell him?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Mr. Balanandan has not signed that Memorandum because he belongs to the Party is involved in this matter. . . scandal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't be more loyal than the King.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu also might not have signed this Memorandum because his Party is involved in this matter. . . .

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is not true. The CPM is not involved in this. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am thankful to the Central Government for having constituted the Commission of Inquiry against both the Governments, namely, the AIADMK and the United Front Government—I should call it CPM—Government if it is correct (*Interruptions*). The amount involved is more than Rs. 35 crores. A lady was playing an important role; that lady is called 'Parrot': that 'Parrot' does not live in a forest or in a house; it was living on the shoulders of the Chief Minister (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: A murder also took place in this regard. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir . .
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, no point of order during Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He cannot bring in the name of a Chief Minister here.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Just I have said 'Chief Minister'. I have not said Mr. M. G. Ramachandran or Mr. Nayanar.

The Minister has just stated that Tamil Nadu is ready to co-operate with the Ray Commission. But, Sir, things are different in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu government and the entire Cabinet are making scathing attacks on the Central Government. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Is it a question, Sir?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, are you allowing him to make a speech here?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on a wild-goose chase here. Please put your question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Background.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: My speech is very much inconvenient to my friend. . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Reserve your speech for some other time, now put your question.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Both the State Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have appointed two Com-

missions without jurisdiction. Beyond the jurisdiction and constitutional provisions they have appointed two Commissions according to the Industries Development and regulation Act. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: . . . with regard to a commodity which comes under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. Therefore, just out of political motive they have constituted a Commission of Inquiry. Just to divert the attention of the people they have constituted two Commissions—one in Kerala and one in Tamil Nadu. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: They are not allowing me to put the question.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken five minutes already. I cannot allow you. Put the question. . . . You are a leader.

SHRI C. T. THANDAPANI: My specific question is: following my previous memorandum, three Members of Parliament gave another memorandum to the Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister. . .

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question, Sir?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANT: My question is: another scandal has already taken place, namely, the bottling and blending scandal. Rs. 12 crores is involved in this matter. I would like to ask the Minister. Since the persons involved in this matter. I would like and blending, are the very same persons as are involved in the spirit scandal and they have already been arrested. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has put the question. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told him so many times.... Yes, I have already told him.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: They have been arrested in the previous case. Therefore, the direct involvement of the persons in this case is there,....

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question then?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The direct involvement of the persons in this case is there. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether the terms of reference of the Ray Commission will be expanded to cover also the scandal with regard to bottling and blending of rectified spirit in Tamilnadu and Kerala. That is (a). As far as part (b) is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You are not putting a specific question. You are misusing Too much now. You could have straightaway put the question before. You are taking unnecessary time .No, no.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is the practice of the House, Sir.

In view of all this .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please sit down now

How can I check this?....If the leaders behave like this, how can I control this House?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Defying the Chair.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: In view of the Supreme Court judgment, any allegation made against a particular Ministry....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know why you are not putting the question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: No question at all.

MR. SPEAKER: He is haranguing all the time without putting the questions.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: How can I put the questions? Sir, the Supreme Court gave a categorical judgment. Because the allegations have been levelled, this Commission has been constituted. So, it is a moral obligation on the part of the concerned State Ministries to resign till the Central Government comes to a decision on the findings of the Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: You could have put the simple question within two minutes. You have take more than five minutes. I would like the Members to cooperate with me.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Speaker, I had expected that the hon. Members hailing from and belonging to the C.P.M. Party would have welcomed the Commission that has been set up by the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You reply to Mr. Dhandapani's question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, Shri Dhandapani has requested that the Ray Commission may also be asked to enquire into a matter relating to the deal allegedly entered into by the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu regarding grant of monopoly licences for bottling of arrack. He has also requested the Central Government to have a C.B.I. probe into the blending and bottling of arrack allegations.

We had asked for the comments from the Tamilnadu Government also. Shri Dhandapani has made certain observations regarding Grover Commission. All these facts will be borne in mind by the Government at the appropriate time. (Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why not the Ray Commission be asked to go into the allegations of the bottling and blending allegation also? This involved nearly twelve crores of rupees. After all, the terms of reference has not yet been finalised.

In view of this, the Ray Commission may be asked to enquire into this allegation also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, this has been brought out in a memorandum by Shri Dhandapani and others. Shri Anbarasu also has raised the same question. I have said that we have called for the comments from the Government of Tamilnadu. The other matters which the hon. Member mentioned now will receive due consideration by the Government of India.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: Sir, earlier, the Government of Kerala had been denying that there was anything to enquire into the spirit scandal allegation. But later there was pressure from the public as well as from Parliament. They ultimately yielded to appoint a Commission of Inquiry. They knew that ultimately the Central Government would appoint a Commission. In view of this I want to know whether the Central Government would advise the State Governments of Tamilnadu and Kerala to give up their experiments of setting up the two Commissions—Sadasivam and Sadasivam Commissions—just to protect the good names of the Ministers concerned and agree to withdraw their Commissions and allow the Central Commission to go ahead with the enquiry into the allegation involving thirty crores of rupees in so far as Kerala Government is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: What are you trying to do?

Have you followed him?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He wanted to know whether we could advise the Governments....

MR. SPEAKER: I could not follow anything.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Whatever he said we shall convey to the respective State Governments.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, in view of the reply given by the Minister a little while ago which said that the Kerala Government appointed this Commission in order to pre-empt the setting up of a Commission by the Central Government may I know whether after this event occurred the Central Government was aware of it and whether since Kerala Government at once and promptly appointed the Commission the Central Government set-up another Commission in order to complicate the matter with political motivation?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. No.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Central Government which was aware of it earlier did not think it necessary to set up the Commission earlier.

Secondly, since the Minister said that Members of Parliament are just Members of Parliament ..

MR. SPEAKER: Don't put words in his mouth.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Or he implied that it did not matter very much who belonged to which political party. May I know in view of this thing in the coming debate on the Maintenance of Essential Services Bill his party MPs will have the right of conscience vote?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Kerala Government has not promptly appointed the Commission but was prompted to appoint the Commission.

Sir, there are two Sadasivams. One is Sadasivan and the other is Sadasivam. Previously there was one Kallasam in Tamil Nadu and he was replaced by Sadasivam. In Kerala there is Sadasivam. Both are Sadasivams. (Interruptions) Sir, I strongly repudiate the allegation made by the hon. Member, that it is politically motivated. It is not like this. I did not say Members of Parliament are Members of Parliament in their own right. They have made allegations—grave allega-

tions—and the proof of it is that the State Government themselves have appointed a Commission. What more proof do they require? They themselves have appointed the Commission. That means the allegations made are very serious. So, there is nothing unconstitutional to have appointed this Commission.

U.S. Pak deal regarding Bombers and Tank

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*48. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA deal with Pakistan about F 16 Bombers, anti tank weaponry and other sophisticated weapons has been finalised or is going to be finalised;

(b) if so, details thereabout;

(c) whether these are weapons of superior aggressive character not possessed by India or any other country of south or south-east Asia; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure peace and stability in the area and the defence of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The arms deal between USA and Pakistan is reported to be still under negotiation. The deal is reported to cover, among others, the supply of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, aircraft, helicopters, artillery and air defence systems, in addition to some anti-tank weapons, Destroyers and Naval Missiles.

(c) and (d). These weapons are very sophisticated and have better operational characteristics than currently available in the region. Government monitor all developments having a bearing on our security and initiate

appropriate measures from time to time to ensure full defence preparedness at all times.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: After this question was tabled by me, it has been stated that the United States Under Secretary for Defence has made a statement. In that statement he has declared that Pakistan would be supplied with F-16 and other bombers. I want to know whether the bombers and the tanks, about 300 of them repaired recently, have arrived from Turkey to Pakistan. They have been made in USA and they have been repaired with the help of USA though in Turkey. There are about 600 of such tanks in all. I want to know whether these tanks and F-16 bombers are not of aggressive and offensive categories. They cannot be used by Pakistan either in the North or in the West or in the sea in the South, but only in the East, that is, against India only. In view of this situation, I would like the hon. Minister to take this House and the country into confidence and tell us to what extent and in which form we are ensuring our defence against possible aggression with the help of these sophisticated weapons.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as the question relating to Tanks is concerned, we have seen some Press Reports to that effect. As far as the question of utilisation of these Tanks and aircrafts are concerned, they can be used in any direction. But the question is whether they would be used against East or West or North or South; and this question can be decided by taking into consideration the historical facts and we can draw our own conclusions. Now, the third part of his question relates to our preparedness. I have already stated that we are alert and we are active and we are taking all steps that are necessary to safeguard and protect our interests and our sovereignty.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The Minister while replying forgets the topography. He says that the Tanks can be used in any direction. I don't know

how they can be used in the Himalayas or in the High mountains in the North and the West of Pakistan and in the sea in the South. So, he forgets the topography. Let us take into account the historical factor. We have got in our neighbourhood, in Pakistan, a Government which came into power after hanging the elected Prime Minister of Pakistan, a Government which has now openly declared that no elections will be held hereafter in Pakistan; it is a Government which has not got the backing of the will of the people there. Of course, it is an internal affair of Pakistan and we are not concerned with it. But only one thing I would like to know from the Minister and that is, in such a situation, is there not a possibility of some further temptation on the part of such a Government to resort to aggressive action against India particularly when the fact remains that the Government of USA is helping them. So, in such a situation, I would like to know whether the Government of India is taking any political initiative to approach the Government of USA and declaring that they would regard this action of theirs as an unfriendly and hostile action towards India and take reciprocal steps, because, our defence is in danger. When we are so much concerned with Defence, the Finance Minister is approaching the World Bank and the Government of USA for aid....

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have taken the cue from other Members today. Please put the question now.

SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: I would like to know from the Minister what political initiatives they have taken....

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question; otherwise you will not get any reply.

SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Let the Minister reply what steps they are proposing to take against the USA.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have already stated that we are taking various steps—diplomatic and otherwise.

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The very fact that the Foreign Minister of this country went to Pakistan to highlight that their acquisition of bombers is increasing the tension in this region only goes to show the various diplomatic and other steps which we are taking. And as far as the USA is concerned, we have brought our feelings to the notice of the Government in the U.S.A. As to how they will respond to it, in what fashion, in what form and so on, it is up to them. But as far as we are concerned, we have taken all the necessary steps in this regard.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Number of workers brought under Employees' State Insurance Scheme

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

(a) the total number of workers who have been brought under the purview of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme during the first four months of the current financial year;

(b) what is the expected performance of such scheme in the near future;

(c) whether necessary guidelines have been sent to the various States for implementing this scheme vigorously;

(d) if so, the names of the States which have shown better performance during the last few months of the current financial year; and,

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) 15,600.

(b) The programme for 1981-82 envisages coverage of additional 1,66,800 employees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The following States have shown comparatively better performance:—

1. Tamil Nadu
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Maharashtra
4. Andhra Pradesh

The additional coverage in the above States was 6,200, 4,000, 3,000 and 550 respectively.

वायु सेना के विमान चालकों को सुविधाएं

* 43 श्री तारिक अमनवर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वायु सेना के विमान चालकों को एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के विमान चालकों से बेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाएं कम मिलती हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस के परिणामस्वरूप वायु सेना के विमान चालकों की संख्या कम हो गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस असंगति को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी):

(क) कमर्शियल पायलेटों और भारतीय वायु सेना के पायलेटों की सेवा शर्तों में तुलना करना ठीक नहीं है ।

(ख) भारतीय वायु सेना में मांग की तुलना में अधिकारियों की भर्ती करने में कुछ कमी आई है । इसका मुख्य कारण भारतीय वायु सेना के लिए पायलेटों की चुनने, डाक्टरी जांच करने

और उड़ान में दक्षि रखने की जांच में कठोर मानकों का अपनाना है । अतः इस कमी को भारतीय वायु सेना की सेवा शर्तों से जोड़ना ठीक नहीं होगा । इसके लिए यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि भारतीय वायु सेना की सेवा शर्तों के कारण यह कमी आई है ।

(ग) समस्त साधनों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार भारतीय वायु सेना के अधिकारियों सहित सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कामियों की सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

Acquisition of fast attack Missile Boats by Pak

* 47. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether her attention had been drawn to the news item appearing in various papers that Pakistan is acquiring new fast attack missile boats, latest destroyers and air-to-surface missiles for its Navy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Pakistani defence team recently concluded talks with their American, Chinese and French counter-parts on the question of acquiring sophisticated naval equipment; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government are aware of reports regarding the visits of Pakistani military delegations to some foreign countries to acquire Naval equipment.

(c) A watch is being kept on the situation and necessary steps would be taken to safeguard the interests of the country.

**Constitution of Atomic Energy
Regulatory Authority**

*49. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed independent Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority to regulate the safety aspects of atomic energy operations in the country has since been set up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Pending consideration of the creation of an Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, the existing Safety Review Committee (SRC) which presently regulates the safety aspects of all the nuclear establishments, has recently been reconstituted and its terms of reference revised. The reconstituted SRC has been charged with the task of carrying out the regulatory and safety functions envisaged for the Government by the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to ensure safety of the operating personnel, members of the public and the environment.

अन्तरिक्ष से शस्त्र होड़

*50. श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न देशों द्वारा विगत 20 वर्षों में कुल कितने उपग्रह छोड़े गये;

(ख) क्या अन्तरिक्ष में शस्त्र होड़ को रोकने के लिये कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) भारत सरकार की इस बारे में क्या अतिविधियाँ हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :
(क) विभिन्न देशों द्वारा 1957 से पिछले कैलेंडर वर्ष तक छोड़े गये उपग्रहों की कुल संख्या 2587 के लगभग है ।

(ख) और (ग) : किसी भी प्रकार के विशिष्ट अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के बुलाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है । फिर भी, इस संबंध में वैज्ञानिक तथा सरकारी दोनों प्रकार के कई मंच हैं, जैसे बाह्य अंतरिक्ष के शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोजनों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र की समिति तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अन्य मंच, जो इस पहलू पर विचार करते हैं । भारत के विनश्वर प्रयोजनों तथा शस्त्रों की होड़ से अंतरिक्ष को दूर रखने की दृष्टिकोण में हमेशा सक्रिय रूप से भाग लिया है ।

Conversions in Tamil Nadu

*51. SHRI NIHAL SINGH:
SHRI DHARAM BIR
SINHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that poor and Harijan Adivasis have recently changed their religion on a large scale in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons category-wise, who have changed their religion; and

(c) the result of the investigations made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (GIANI ZAIL SINGH): (a) to (c). There have been reports of some cases of mass conversions of Harijans to Islam in some parts of Tamil Nadu in recent months. According to available information, about 2,000 Harijans in Tamil Nadu have embraced Islam since Febru-

ary, 1981. Some isolated cases of conversion of Harijans to Islam have also been reported from some other parts of the country.

Burning of Rohini Satellite

***52. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:**
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rohini Satellite launched by the SLV-3-D1 recently was burnt in the space;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for its failure to achieve the mission; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government on its launching?

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

(b) Due to the gradual building up of vehicle roll, the satellite was injected at a lower velocity and in a lower orbit which resulted in a shorter life span to the satellite. It is to be noted that the penultimate phase of all near earth satellites is to re-enter atmosphere and burn up. The Rohini Satellite launched by SLV-3-D1 however entered this slightly prematurely due to the lower orbit of injection. The mission, on the whole, is not a failure since most of the main objectives have been achieved

(c) It is estimated that the expenditure on the RS-D1 satellite was roughly Rs. 35 lakhs. The expenditure on the launch vehicle was roughly Rs. 15 crores.

Implementation of Palekar Award

***53 SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:**
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has communi-

cated to all the State Governments to implement the Palekar Award on wages for journalists and non-journalists;

(b) if so, whether there is any State Government which has not implemented these recommendations fully or partly, if so, their names; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in affirmative, the reasons for not implementing these recommendations?

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

(b) and (c). Under the Law the responsibility for implementation of the orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Tribunals for Working Journalists and non-Journalist Newspaper Employees rests with the managements of the establishments of newspapers/newsagencies concerned. The State Governments are, however, responsible to enforce the orders. According to the information available all State Governments, wherever newspaper industry exists, except Jammu & Kashmir in respect of which information is awaited, have taken steps to enforce the orders issued by the Government of India in this regard.

Wage Board for Match Industry

***54. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not setting up a wage board for the safety-matches industry for which alone there is no wage board, though it is a labour intensive industry; and

(b) how the wages are fixed for the labour engaged in the tiny cottage sector, middle sector and mechanised sector of match industry?

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

(a) As there has been no demand for setting up a Wage Board for the Match Industry in the recent past the question of setting up a Wage Board for the industry has not come up for consideration.

(b) In the absence of Wage boards, wages in respect of the match industry can be fixed either under the Minimum Wages Act or by collective bargaining.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, the appropriate Governments for fixing minimum wages in respect of employments in the match industry are the State Governments. According to information available, the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have fixed minimum wages in respect of these employments.

So far as the mechanised sector is concerned wages are fixed by collective bargaining.

Unprovoked Firing in Poonch Sector

***55. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:**

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani forces resorted to unprovoked firing at Indian positions in the Poonch Sector in J&K on 7th July, 1981 resulting in the death of an Indian captain;

(b) whether three Indian soldiers, including two BSF jawans, were also killed in intermittent exchange of fire with Pakistani troops in the same sector a few days later;

(c) if so, the cause of this unprovoked firing so soon in the wake of the Indo-Pak amity build up as a result of the Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan in June last;

(d) whether any strong protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government, if so, their reaction thereto; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such unprovoked firings resulting in the killing of Indian Army personnel?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Unprovoked firing by Pakistani forces caused the death of an Indian Captain in the Krishna Ghati Sector, near Poonch on 7-7-1981;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The firing from the Pakistani side was unprovoked.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Government.

(e) All precautions are taken to ensure the security of our personnel.

Structural Change in the Sixth Plan As a Result of 1981 Census

***56. SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has contemplated the structural changes in the Sixth Plan on account of increase in population revealed by the 1981 census or rise in prices;

(b) if so, the details of the changes that are likely to be made;

(c) whether the Planning Commission is also considering to have a marginal adjustments in sectors like Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare;

(d) if so, when these changes are likely to take effect;

(e) whether the Planning Commission is also refixing its outlay; and

(f) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (f). The Planning Commission is still analysing the implications of the 1981 Census. Price trends are also kept under continuous review. As of now, the Planning Commission is not considering any major structural changes in the Sixth Plan.

Setting up of B.E.L. in West Bengal

***57. SHRI R. P. DAS:**
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the latest position about the proposal of the Chief Minister of West Bengal in regard to the setting up of a unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. in West Bengal?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): No final decision has been taken on BEL's proposal to set up two new electronics units. The Government of West Bengal have been informed that their request for location of a unit in that State would be kept in view while making a final decision in the matter.

Nationalisation of the Incheck and National Rubber Ltd. in West Bengal

***58. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of West Bengal had a talk with him about the nationalisation of the Incheck and National Rubber Ltd. in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps taken about the nationalisation; and

(c) how long will it take to take a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Chief Minister of West Bengal called on the

Minister of State for Industry on 23rd July, 1981 and discussed, among many other things, further steps Government of India had under contemplation vis-a-vis Incheck Tyres and Nation Rubber.

(b) and (c). Detailed schemes for rehabilitation of these two units are in advanced stage of consideration.

Slow Industrial Progress in the North Eastern Region

***59. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:**
SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial progress in the North-Eastern region is slow and natural resources are not fully utilized in the region ;

(b) if so, whether the Centre proposes to give special attention to the industrial development of the region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the resource potential of the North Eastern Region and the need to devote special attention to accelerate its industrial development. Decisions taken by Central Government in this regard include enhancement of the rate of Capital Investment Subsidy from 15 per cent to 20 per cent for industrial units, substantial increase in the Sixth Plan outlay and the setting up of a High Level Committee of Ministers in the Central Government to monitor and coordinate development programmes.

Bounded Labour in U.P.

***60. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report,

"More Bonded Labourers in U.P. than claimed" published in the "Statesman" (Calcutta Edition) dated the 10th June, 1981;

(b) if so, whether the report has been examined by the Government with due care; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government?

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

(b) and (c). Implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 vests in the State Governments. Accordingly, the matter has been referred to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, whose report is awaited.

Study of Causes of Discontentment Among Tribals

401. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made an in-depth study to find out the basic reasons and real causes of discontentment among tribals:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government of India and the States to check the discontentment?

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

(a) to (c). The Ministry is, generally, conscious of the problems of tribals, though an in-depth study has not been undertaken by the Ministry. Knowledge of these problems is gained by the Ministry through meetings, discussions with tribal representatives, State Governments' representatives, field visits, etc. The basic causes of tribal discontent appear to be their socio-economic backwardness, low

educational level, alienation of land, exploitation, etc.

The Government of India and the State Governments have accelerated the tempo of development activities for tribal areas and tribal people particularly as per the tribal sub-Plan strategy to effect their speedy economic development and minimise exploitation. Protective legislation in relation to land alienation and money-lending has been in force. Credit-cum-marketing structure through establishment of large agricultural multipurpose cooperative societies (LAMFS) has been strengthened. The forest policy is being attuned to subserve the needs of the tribals. Adequate administrative arrangements have been and are further being made. As against an estimated investment of rupees one thousand crores in the tribal sub-Plan areas during the Fifth Plan, it is expected that the investment during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 will increase about five times. Constant review of the tribal development programmes is being made.

Issue of Bills for Recovery of Property Tax by DMC

403. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Zone of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has issued Bills for recovery of property tax on the basis of the old rateable value in contravention of the Supreme Court's judgement and not taken notice of the cost of land and cost of construction as admitted by the Income Tax authorities produced before them;

(b) whether they have adopted national value of the land as prevalent at the time of construction of the houses;

(c) if so, what is the value adopted so far as houses built in Shanti-

niketan Colony in 1969 are concerned;

(d) whether in Shantiniketan Colony, the rateable value assessed for a single storey houses is much higher than that of a double storey house built on the same area and one storey or $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the latter is let out on high rent; and

(e) if so, the reasons for this patent anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that as per the Supreme Court Judgement, the rateable value of a property has to be determined on the basis of standard rent determinable either under the provisions of section 6(2)(b) or section 9(4) of the Delhi Rent Control Act. The Assessment and Collection Department South Zone of the Corporation has issued property tax bills after considering the general objections filed by the assesseees for the year 1981-82. According to the Corporation, it was not possible to determine standard rent under Section 6 of the Delhi Rent Control Act in the absence of market price of land for a lease hold plot and in such cases recourse to provisions of section 9 of the Delhi Rent Control Act has been taken to determine standard rent/rateable value of property. In cases where recourse has been taken to section 9(4) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, the rateable value fixed for the current year is the same as the old rateable value because criteria for determining the rateable under section 9(4) of the said Act are similar to the provisions under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. In the absence of a specific provision, the cost as admitted by Income Tax Authorities, has

not been accepted by the Assessment and Collection Department of the Corporation to arrive at the reasonable cost of construction and the market price of land. Accordingly, the Corporation asked for Valuer's reports where considered necessary and the assesseees have also been allowed to adduce other relevant evidence concerning market price of land. There is, therefore, no contravention of the Supreme Court Judgement.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that they have adopted notional value of land as prevalent at the time of construction of houses except in cases of some lease hold plots, where the notional value was not ascertainable and which were accordingly decided under section 9(4) of the Delhi Rent Control Act.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have stated that Shantiniketan Colony is a lease hold Colony. Because of conflicting claims by various assesseees in this Colony on the valuation of the land the Corporation has taken recourse to Section 9 of the Delhi Rent Control Act and the rateable value of the property has been fixed accordingly.

(d) and (e) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have stated that rateable value of a house is governed by the principle prescribed by law and not merely based on the number of storeys.

Strike by Employees of Hindustan Samachar News Agency

404. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the "Hindustan Samachar" News Agency had observed a country wide token strike in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government to meet the demands of the employees and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). According to information received from Delhi Administration, the employees of Hindustan Samachar had gone on strike on 13-5-81 in support of their demands about implementation of Recommendations of the Palekar Tribunals as accepted by the Government (including payment of Dearness Allowance) and payment of bonus for 1979-80. They were also on strike on 15-7-81 in support of their demand regarding immediate payment of the salaries for the months of May and June, 1981. The notices for these strike were not received by the Labour Department of Delhi Administration.

As per information received from the Government of Kerala, the employees of Hindustan Samachar working in the State did not take part in the strike.

(c) As per resolutions passed by the Hindustan Samachar Cooperative Society, in its meeting held on 30-6-81, it has been decided to implement the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunals (including the payment of dearness allowance) and to pay the bonus for 1979-80. The management has also paid the salary for the month of June, 1981 excepting few journalists at places other than Delhi. The management has informed that the workers have also been paid advances against their salary for July, 1981.

Consultations with Defence Research and Development Organisation

405. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various Ministries and Departments of

the Government seek consultation from the Defence Research and Development Organisation;

(b) if so, the names of those seeking consultancy service from the Organisation; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Setting up of Security force by universities

406. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Police Commission had recommended the setting up of their own security force by the Universities in the country;

(b) whether the Aligarh Muslim University has decided to raise its own security force to uphold the authority of the Vice Chancellor;

(c) if so, the strength of the proposed security force; and

(d) the basis of selection of members of the force, the jurisdiction, the authority and powers of the proposed force?

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

(b) to (d). The information is being collected from the University and the same will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme launched to identify, release and rehabilitate bonded labour have produced little result;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in several States, the Central assistance could not be utilized, rehabilitation programme failed to produce enough income and Vigilance Committees are not functioning effectively;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to tardy and half hearted efforts, the programme has proved disappointingly slow and labourers are still in bondage of the old masters; and

(d) what concrete steps Government propose to take to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, vests in the State Governments. According to information received from them, steps have been taken and continue to be taken to identify bonded labourers to free them and to rehabilitate them. This is a continuous process. Evaluation studies have also been carried out at some places. The matter has been reviewed in the meetings of the Labour Ministers' Conference and also the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour.

(d) A separate Central Standing Committee for Bonded, Migrant and Casual Labour is being set up so that the problems of these labourers receive still greater attention.

Industries in backward areas of Himachal Pradesh

408. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been undertaken to promote industrial development in the backward region of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of major or medium industries set up in the public sector during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A number of steps have been taken to speed up the process of industrialisation in the State of Himachal Pradesh. In keeping with the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980, action has already been initiated, in this State, under the new strategy of promoting industrialisation through nucleus plants with forward and backward linkages. Two Task Forces consisting of officers drawn from the Government of India, the State Government and various promotional and financial institutions have studied the programmes and possibilities in the three selected Districts of Solan, Sirmur and Kangra and have submitted their reports. These Task Forces have recommended the setting up of six nucleus plant complexes in these three Districts; these and the large number of ancillaries which these will generate will provide employment to a very large number of people.

The reports submitted by these Task Forces are under examination.

In addition eight Districts, namely, Chamba, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kulu, Lahaul and Spiti, Solan and Sirmur are eligible for concessional finance from All India Term Lending Institutions. Out of these, five Districts, namely, Kangra, Chamba, Kulu, Sirmur and Solan have been further

identified for Central Investment Subsidy. Besides, the whole of Himachal Pradesh is covered under the Transport Subsidy scheme.

(b) During 1978-80, 26 letters of intent and 7 industrial licences have been issued. Out of which 3 letters of intent and 1 industrial licence are in public sector.

Under the medium and large industries sector, an outlay of Rs. 2.35 crores have been provided in the Central Plan for Rajban Cement project under the Cement Corporation of India for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Further for the development of industrial infrastructure and promotion of medium and large industries and minerals in the State sector, an outlay of Rs. 9.00 crores have been provided under State sector for the Plan period 1980-85.

Acknowledgement of Public Letters by Ministries and Departments

409. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 6 July, 1981, under the caption "Study reveals officials indifference to public";

(b) whether according to a Cabinet Secretariat working paper on public grievances, a number of Government officials often look upon the members of the public with indifference bordering on apathy;

(c) whether it has become a practice with certain public dealing Ministries/Departments/bodies like the D.D.A., D.M.C, DESU in the capital not to acknowledge any letters from the aggrieved parties; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that all Ministries and other public dealing bodies acknowledge all letters within a reasonable time and reply them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indifference bordering on apathy on the part of some officials towards members of the public was mentioned as one of the causes which give rise to public grievances.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Government have issued from time to time instructions to all Ministries/Departments impressing upon them to ensure that communications from citizens should be acknowledged and subsequently replied to as quickly as possible. In the Conference of Complaints Officers held on 3-7-81, the Commissioner for Public Grievances has again impressed upon all the Complaints Officers the desirability inter-alia of acknowledging all complaints received by them; ensuring their disposal expeditiously and intimating to the complainant the final outcome of his grievance.

Report on Functioning conditions in Tihar Jail, Delhi

410. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prison Reforms Commission has submitted its interim report on the functioning conditions in Tihar Jail in Delhi;

(b) the recommendations made by the Commission to improve the jail conditions; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). A Committee on Jail Reforms had been appointed under the chairmanship of Justice A. N. Mulla (Retd.) in the month of July, 1980. The Committee submitted its report on the Tihar Jail in December,

1980. A statement showing the recommendations made by the Com-

mittee and the action taken thereon is attached.

Statement

Sl. No. Recommendations made by the Committee

Action taken

(1)

(2)

(3)

1. The number of institutions in Delhi may be increased appropriately on the basis of the norms suggested in the Model Prison Manual to provide for an effective segregation and classification of prisoners in terms of sex, age, criminal record length of sentence, security needs, correctional requirements, etc. Separate institutions for women prisoners and adolescent offenders and District Jails for undertrials and convicts sentenced upto 3 years be set up early.

A proposal to construct phase II of the Camp Jail for providing additional Capacity of 300 has been approved and the construction work has been started. There is also a proposal to construct two District Jails. Land for one New Jail has been acquired and efforts are afoot to acquire land for the Second Jail.

2. Pending construction of new institutions, as suggested above, Delhi Administration may work out arrangements with neighbouring States for the transfer of prisoners sentenced to 3 years and above in their Central Jails.

Arrangements have been made with the State Govt. of Haryana for transfer of 200 prisoners to the Jails in that State. Out of this 158 prisoners have already been transferred to the Jails in that State. Rajasthan Government has also been requested to agree to the transfer of some prisoners.

3. As the keeping of lunatics with other prisoners is a great risk, such inmates should be transferred for treatment to Shahdara Hospital for Mental Diseases and adequate arrangements may be made for the purpose.

It has been decided to transfer all the lunatics, who are neither convicts nor undertrials, to the Mental Hospital, Shahdara. The modalities for their transfer are being worked out.

4. With the removal of long termers and mentally sick persons, till new institutions are established, the remaining population be split into three groups, viz. (a) undertrials (b) short-term convicts and adolescent offenders, and (c) women prisoners. These groups should be housed present separately. For the immediate purposes, the structure be trifurcated, each of the portions to function independently with separate staff. The Camp Jail may continue to cater exclusively to undertrials and should have full complement of facilities provided for Distt. Jail.

A sanction for Rs. 46,82,807/- for the construction of works relating to the trifurcation of the Jail has been issued.

5. In order to reduce overcrowding, it is equally desirable that the problem of undertrials languishing in the jail for long periods be given special attention. As most of the prisoners come from the lower strata of society and cannot afford to engage lawyers, it would be in the interest of the State if free legal aid is made available to indigent prisoners. A scheme of continuous review of undertrial cases be devised in consultation with the Delhi High Court.

Draft scheme to provide free legal aid to the poor prisoners is being prepared by the Delhi Administration. A Committee has also been constituted to consider the cases of undertrial prisoners.

(1)	(2)	(3)
6.	As political agitations in Delhi, being the national capital, are not infrequent, a contingency plan to establish camps with necessary arrangements for basic amenities and minimum security be formulated immediately. Such prisoners should in no case be mixed with criminal population.	A contingency plan has already been drawn-up and the political agitators are housed in separate jails.
7.	The headquarters staff dealing with the Tihar Central Jail be adequately strengthened. A whole-time Deputy Inspector General of Prisons be appointed immediately for an effective control and supervision of the jail. Only a person having sufficient knowledge and experience in jail administration should be appointed as Deputy Inspector General. He should be assisted by necessary ministerial and technical staff including Accounts Officer, Law Officer etc. When additional institutions envisaged in the long-term plan start functioning, Inspector General of Prisons should also be appointed on a whole-time basis.	One post of Deputy Inspector General of Prisons has already been sanctioned. The proposals for creation of other additional posts are under consideration.
8.	At the institutional level, the staff for the intermediary posts, such as Assistant Superintendents and Dy. Supdts. may only be drawn from other correctional institutions, either from the Social Welfare, Deptt. of Delhi Admn. or from the neighbouring States, till a whole-time cadre of Delhi Admn. is created. This will enable the availability of personnel with the desired experience of institutional work and knowledge of handling deviants. The present system of using convicts as warders should be given up as soon as possible ;	Action is being initiated in implementation of the recommendations.
9.	With the trifurcation of the Tihar Central Jail and coming up of three separate institutions, the Warder staff be appropriately deployed and interchanged periodically. This in our opinion would help in minimising corruption and indiscipline to a certain extent amongst staff for it will break up the groups repeatedly.	This will be done after the trifurcation of the Tihar Central Jail.
10.	As the effectiveness of institutional work mainly depends on the quality of personnel, it is quite imperative that every staff member should undergo training at the appropriate level. Arrangements may be worked out with the jail training schools at Hissar and Lucknow for training of intermediary and lower staff, specially warders, on a priority basis. The training programmes offered by the National Institute of Social Defence may be constructively availed of for the supervisory staff. At an appropriate stage of development Delhi may have its own Jail Training School for the training of warders.	First batch of 22 persons (one Assistant Superintendent, one Head Warden and 20 Wardens) deputed for training to the Jail Training School, Lucknow has since returned after completion of training. The matter about training of staff in Delhi itself is also being examined.
11.	The service conditions of the prison staff be appropriately rationalised. To begin with, the Warder Staff should be equated with Delhi Police in matters of pay scales, housing, etc. A 48 hours week should be prescribed for the prison personnel. Appropriate medical facilities may be provided to them and their families.	The proposals regarding revision of pay scale are under consideration.

(1)

(2)

(3)

12. With a view to strengthening the reformatory and rehabilitative contents of the institutional programmes, a correctional cell may be created in the jail. The cell should comprise one psychiatrist one psychologist and two Welfare Workers for each of the envisaged units. This will enable besides individualised care and treatment of prisoners, a better adjustment to the institutional setting.
- The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Adm.
13. The work programmes in Tihar Central Jail should be so organised as to help the inmates to sharpen their skills and to learn new trades for economic rehabilitation. A diversified programme of vocational training, specially for the younger age group may have to be evolved in cooperation with technical departments. The organisations like the Khadi and Village Industries Commission may be consulted to collaborate in the setting up of small-scale and cottage industries. Wages may be paid for productive work as an incentive.
- A proposal for vocational training and productive work is being chalked out and the experts from the Industry Department of the Delhi Administration have made a study of its scope.
14. Undertrials may also be encouraged to engage themselves in productive work by payment of wages in selected trades among various incentives. Only such work as could be learnt easily and is gainful in nature be offered to them.
- do-
15. Education for prisoners may have to be organised at three levels, for the beginners, semi-literates and literates. In addition to instructions in 3-Rs and Adult Education Programme, necessary arrangements should also be made to afford opportunities for health, social and moral education. This might require the employment of more teachers.
- One teacher has been posted at the Jail to provide education to the inmates under the supervision of Adult Education Department.
16. As the presence of drug addicts has created a series of problems of corruption and smuggling and since such a group is easily identifiable, arrangements should be made to segregate these prisoners from the rest of the population and to provide treatment through the services of psychologists, psychiatrists and other medical staff already available at the addition clinics of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Safdar Jung Hospital, Maulana Azad Hospital etc.
- A proposal for the creation of the posts of psychiatrists, psychologists and other medical staff is under consideration.
17. In order to eliminate any possibility of corruption, the purchases of stores should be made from Super Bazaars and Cooperative Stores and other governmental departments to the extent feasible. For such items as are not available from these sources, tenders may be invited at the office of the Inspector General of Prisons by a duly constituted Purchase Board as provided for in the General Financial Rules.
- The purchase Committee/Condemnation Board are functioning in the Jail. Super Bazar has been informed to participate in the tender for the Jail.

1

2

3

18. Separate Boards of visitors consisting of officials and non-officials should be appointed to function as watchdogs for the various units. An effective cooperation of voluntary welfare agencies should also be enlisted to mobilise resources for the rehabilitation of the inmates. Regular visits by the Board members may considerably obviate the occurrence of inhuman treatment and torture of prisoners, as reported occasionally in the recent past.

Two Committees are at present working. One Sentence Revising Board and Second—Jail Purchase Committee 42 grievance boxes have been provided in Central Jail which are opened by the Magistrates.

19. An active liaison with the Social Welfare Department and Delhi Admn. may have to be established for pre-release planning in the Tihar Central Jail. The programme should include reorienting the prisoners about their responsibilities and social obligations, reaffirming amongst them the need for self-respect and preparing them for readjustment in the family and the community. It should be made obligatory for the Probation Officers to visit the jail and help jail authorities in the release planning.

The Social Welfare Deptt. of the Delhi Administration has already been associated with the Welfare of the prisoners with the active liaison through the Probation Officers.

20. Urgent attention may be paid to the complaints regarding delayed receipt of release orders required to be complied with, even after lock-up as also about the timely production before the courts and return of under-trials to jail after the lock-up time.

Necessary action in implementation the recommendation being taken.

21. Arrangements may be made to provide outside the prison wall, waiting sheds for the facility of relatives and friends who come for interviewing prisoners.

A visitors shed complete with electric installation including fans has been constructed.

22. Searches may have to be made more effective and additional staff appointed for the purpose, if necessary.

A Head-Warder assisted by two Warders is provided at the gate during the day and Head-Warder at the night for the purpose of searches

Revision of List of Scheduled Castes

411. PROF. P. J. KURIEN, Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to revise the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether Government have received representations requesting for including Harijans who are converts to Islam, Christianity and Buddhism in the list of Scheduled Caste; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto and when the Government propose to effect the legislation?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Allotment of Paper

412. SHRI A. NEELA LOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paper produced, State-wise in 1980-81;

(b) whether Government of India are making allotments of paper to

States which do not produce paper to meet their demands; and

(c) if so, what is the basis of such allotment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise production of paper and paper boards during 1980-81 is Laid on the Table.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India are making allotment of concessional white printing paper to State Governments on quarterly basis irrespective of the fact whether any State produces the same or not. The allotment is made by the said Ministry for educational purposes keeping in view the availability of paper in a particular quarter vis-a-vis the requirements of paper received from State Governments and Union Territories, based on the student population of the State.

Statement

Name of the State	Quantity (in tonnes)
Uttar Pradesh	65458
Haryana	71879
Punjab	8765
Rajasthan	814
Chandigarh	1810
Andhra Pradesh	210515
Karnataka	93245
Kerala	12134
Tamil Nadu	80097
Pondicherry	6821
Gujarat	84103
Maharashtra	149483

Madhya Pradesh	85642
West Bengal	119919
Bihar	54054
Orissa	89242
Assam	11344
GRAND TOTAL	11,45,325

बलिया में चीनी और अमरीकी गुब्बारे का गिरना

413. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 14 जुलाई, 1981 के हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के पृष्ठ 6 के बालम 2 में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बलिया के दो विभिन्न गांवों में ऐसी चीनी और अमरीकी गुब्बारे गिरे हैं जिनमें साहित्य और कपड़े रखे हुए थे, यदि हां, तो इस घटना के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस का क्या रहस्य है उसका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के गुब्बारे पाये जाने की पहले भी खबरें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने गुब्बारे पाए गए और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर पाए गए तथा वे किन देशों के थे, उन में क्या-क्या सामग्री रखी थी, तथा तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

(ख), जी हां, श्रीमान । ऐसी रिपोर्टें पहले भी प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ब) सुचना एकाज की जा रही है तथा सुना पटल कर रख दी जाएगी।

Grants-in-Aid to Residents Welfare Associations, New Delhi

414. **SHRI L. S. TUR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Residents Welfare Associations in Government colonies especially in DIZ area, New Delhi which neither submitted their accounts nor conducted General Elections for 1981-82 upto 30 June, 1981.

(b) the names of those Residents Welfare Associations in DIZ area which have been sanctioned Grants-in-aid a few days before the end of the financial year 1980-81 i.e. 30/31 March, 1981;

(c) the time upto which such grants-in-aid can be utilized by the welfare associations, in case these are not being utilized for the year for which these were granted;

(d) whether Government received any complaint in July, 1981 regarding malfunctioning among certain associations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) A list of Residents Welfare Associations in DIZ Area is enclosed. Out of these, only first three Associations have submitted their accounts by 30-6-81. Only one Association, namely, Mandir Marg Nav Nirman Sudhar Samiti Block (66-67) DIZ Area has held its elections before 30th June 1981.

(b) (1) Clive Square Sudhar Samiti 'K' Block (Type I), Rama Krishna Ashram Marg, New Delhi.

(ii) Chaturth Shreni Nav Nirman Sudhar Samiti, Block 66-67 DIZ Area, Mandir Marg, New Delhi.

(c) Grants-in-aid is required to be utilised by the Association before the close of the year in which it is sanctioned. In case the Association is not able to utilise the Grants-in-aid in full the un-utilised amount is taken into account at the time of release of Grant-in-aid for the next financial year.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. A complaint was received from 80 residents/members of the Clive Square 'K' Block, Sudhar Samiti (Type I Quarters) making various allegations against the office bearers of the Association. These allegations included delay in the holding of the meetings of the Managing Committee, ignoring results of elections etc. The complaint is being looked into.

List of Residents Welfare Associations in DIZ Area, New Delhi

1. Chitra Gupta Flats (XYZ) Residents Association, New Delhi.

2. Central Government Employees Residential Welfare Association, Clive and adjoining Squares, New Delhi.

3. Sahayog Samiti, 90 Block, 78/90, Raja Bazar, New Delhi.

4. Ch. Sh. Kalyan Samiti (Type I Qrs.), Double Storey, Punch Kun Road, New Delhi.

5. Central Government Employees Welfare Association (Wilson Square Wing), New Delhi.

6. Central Government Employees Residents Welfare Association Sector 'C', DIZ Area (Albert Square), Rama Krishna Ashram Marg, Gole Market, New Delhi.

7. Mandir Marg Nav Nirman Sudhar Samiti Block (66-67) DIZ Area, New Delhi.

8. Clive Square, Sudhar Samiti, 'K' Block (Type I) Rama Krishna Ashram Marg, New Delhi.

9. Gole Market, Sector 'D' (Type III) Resident Welfare Association, DIZ Area, New Delhi.

10. Kali Bari Marg Kendriya Karamchari, H Block (Type I Quarters) Kalyan Samiti, New Delhi.

11. Mandir Marg, Sector 'D' (Type II) Residents Welfare Association, New Delhi.

आदिवासी उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राज्यों में समेकित आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाओं के कर्मचारी

415. श्री कैयूर भूषण : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आदिवासी उप-योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बिहार, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा, और मध्य प्रदेश में समेकित आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए विभिन्न स्तरों पर मंजूर किए गए पदों की संख्या क्या है, और उस में प्रशासनिक निरीक्षक तथा सहायक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी कितनी है तथा उन पदों पर वास्तव में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे और उन समेकित आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाओं की संख्या क्या है जहां पूरी संख्या में कर्मचारी नहीं दिये गये हैं,

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर, सरगुजा, सहडोल और नौबला जिलों में सभी समेकित आदिवासी विकास परियोजनाओं में से प्रत्येक में कर्मचारियों की स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) आदिवासी उप-योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बिहार के राँची जिले में स्थापित किये गये (आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये बनाये गये) लघु सचिवालय के लिये कितने कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृति से और वहां वास्तव में कितने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(घ) राँची से पटना सचिवालय को स्थानान्तरित किये गये अनुभागों की संख्या क्या है और प्रत्येक अनुभाग में कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ). बिहार, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है तथा जब प्राप्त होगी तो सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Issue of Licences and investment subsidy to Tamil Nadu

416. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters of intent were issued by his Ministry to the State of Tamil Nadu for starting new industrial units in 1980;

(b) the number of letters of intent issued in the current years;

(c) the number of licences issued to different industries in Tamil Nadu in 1980;

(d) the number of licences issued in the current year; and

(e) the Central investment subsidy for the growth of small scale industries till June, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The following number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences were issued for setting up of new industries in Tamil Nadu during the years 1980 and 1981 (upto July 1981):

1980	1981
	(up to July 1981)
Letters of Intent	
28	21
Industrial Licences	
9	8

(e) During the years 1970-71 to 1980-81 (upto June, 1981) an amount of Rs. 15,47,81,880/- has been reimbursed under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme to the Government of Tamil Nadu for all types of industries including small scale industries.

Decline in production of Ball-Bearings and Hydraulic Machines

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

(a) whether the ball-bearing manufacturing units and the hydraulic machine manufacturing units are showing declining production on account of the recent ban on the import of seamless tubes and pipes; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to supply them enough quantities of seamless tubes and pipes to these units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The ban on the import of seamless tubes and pipes, which was imposed on 5th June, 1981, has since been withdrawn with effect from 14th August, 1981.

दिल्ली प्रशासन में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये अधिकारी

418. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के विभिन्न विभागों में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने अधिकारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आये;

(ख) प्रतिनियुक्तियों पर आये उक्त अधिकारियों को कब तक वापस भेज दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) उन्हें इतनी लम्बी अवधि तक प्रतिनियुक्ति पर रखने के क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मक्वाना): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों या उस से अधिक समय से दिल्ली प्रशासन के विभिन्न विभागों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर राजपदित और भराजपदित अधिकारियों की संख्या क्रमशः 20 और 49 है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रतिनियुक्ति के निर्धारित अवधि के समाप्त होने पर सामान्यतः अधिकारियों को वापस भेज दिया जाता है। प्रतिनिधि की अवधि प्रशासनिक कारणों से, पदों के भरने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रबंध होने तक, बढ़ा दी जाती है।

Dowry Deaths in Delhi

419. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of young women who died in the Capital during the last six months as they could not bring sufficient dowry to their husbands and father-in-laws; and

(b) the action taken by Government against those responsible for causing dowry deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) During the last six months, i.e. 1st February, 1981 to 31st July, 1981, 11 such cases of deaths of young women were reported to the Delhi Police.

(b) 13 persons have been arrested in these cases and 10 cases are under investigation. One case has been filed since the allegation of death due to dowry demands was not established.

Elections to Delhi Metropolitan Council

420. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Election Commission to hold early elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Government have yet to take a decision for holding elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council and hence no reference has been made to the Election Commission in the matter.

Demands of Workers of 'Vir Arjun' and 'Pratap' Dailies

421. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 8 and 9 June, 1981 workers of two dailies of Delhi 'Vir Arjun' and 'Pratap' went on a token strike;

(b) if so, the details and their demands;

(c) whether Government are aware that to avoid payment to press workers on the basis of Palekar Award, the owners have given composing work to a contractor of their own; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been made and action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). According to information received from Delhi Administration, Pratap Employees Union and Pratap Bhavan Employees Union went on strike from 8-6-81 in Daily Pratap, Daily Vir Arjun, Vikas Art

Pool, Vijay Photo Process, A. J. Printers and D. Prabhu and Co. on the following demands (i) implementation of the Palekar Tribunals recommendations in respect of workers of Vikas Art Pool, (ii) termination of the services of Shri Dhan Singh, (iii) payment of arrears arising out of the Palekar Tribunals recommendations to the journalists and non-journalists. Following discussions between the management and employees, a settlement was arrived at on 18-6-81 and workers resumed duties on 19-6-81.

(c) and (d). As per information received from Delhi Administration, M/s. Vikas Art Pool were doing composing work for Daily Vir Arjun even before the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunals.

Introduction of Prison Reforms for Prisoners

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce community service as an alternative to imprisonment for criminals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Indian Penal Code (Amendment), Bill, 1978 which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 23rd November, 1978 but lapsed on the dissolution of sixth Lok Sabha sought to insert Section 74A in the Code which provided that the Court may instead of punishing any person not under 18 years of age who is convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three years or with fine or with both make Community Service Order requiring him to per-

form without any remuneration whether in cash or in kind such work and for such number of hours and subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified in the said order. The provisions of the lapsed Bill are again under the consideration of the Government.

Colour TV Sets

423. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether colour Television sets are available on sale in India;

(b) if not, the arrangements Government propose to make available colour Television sets in the market, so that maximum number of people can take advantage of the colour telecasts; and

(c) whether any Indian firm has undertaken manufacture of colour Televisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Colour TV sets are not available for sale in India as there is no colour transmission.

(b) Government has not taken a decision to introduce colour TV transmission in the country.

(c) The companies licensed to manufacture Video Cassettes Recorders (VCRs), have also been permitted to make Colour TV monitors so that pre-recorded video tapes can be played on the VCR and seen on the monitor to which it is connected.

ईट मट्टा उद्योग में बंधक मजदूर

424. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिल तथा ईट-मट्टों के मालिकों के यहाँ आज भी बड़ी संख्या में बंधक मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). हाल ही में इस सम्बन्ध में पंजाब, हरियाणा पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार के संदर्भ में इस माशय की कुछ प्रेस रिपोर्ट ध्यान में आई हैं। पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्य सरकारों ने उत्तर दिया है कि ईट-मट्टों में कार्य करने के लिए अन्य राज्यों से श्रमिकों को लाया जाता है। परन्तु वे बंधुआ श्रमिक नहीं हैं। बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होनी हैं।

Review of Country's Defence Needs

425. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any exercise to review the

country's defence needs in view of the continuous arms build up by Pakistan and U.S.'s package deal finalised recently for the arms aid to Pakistan, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps contemplated by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government are aware of Pakistan's efforts at augmenting its military strength. The reported U.S. package deal has not reached a finality so far. Discussions are still under way.

Government are fully alive to these developments in our neighbourhood and are taking appropriate action to safeguard our security.

Withholding of consent to West Bengal State Bills

426. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are withholding their consent to nine West Bengal State Bills since a long time; and

(b) if so, what is the latest position of each of these Bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the position of the Bills is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Bill	Present position
1.	The City Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1980	The Bill is being examined in consultation with the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments.
2.	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal 2nd Amendment) Bill, 1980	Do.
3.	The Calcutta Municipal Corporation Bill, 1980	Do.
4.	The Howrah Municipal Corporation Bill, 1980	Do.
5.	The Netaji Nagar College (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1981	Do.
6.	The Indian College of Arts and Draftsmanship (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1981	Do.
7.	The Land Acquisition (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1981	Do.
8.	The West Bengal Restoration of Alienated Land (Amendment) Bill, 1980	The assent of the President has been accorded on 5-8-1981.
9.	The Birla College of Science and Education (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.	The assent of the President has been withheld from the Bill on 3-8-1981.

Harassment of Voters by Delhi Police in Delhi Gurdwara Committee office Bearers Election

427. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some Delhi Police officials, unduly took part in Delhi Gurdwara Committee Office bearers elections on June 1, 1981 and mis-used their position to harass and confine in custody some voters as was alleged by two members of the Gurdwara Committee at a press conference on June 3, in Delhi (vide Indian Express June 4, page 5);

(b) whether an enquiry has been made into the charge and guilty police officials punished; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). The Commissioner of Police, Delhi has reported that it is incorrect that any police officer took part in the Delhi Gurdwara Office-bearers Election in June, 1981. Only necessary law and order arrangements were made by them.

As regards the allegations reported in the Indian Express, one of the voters, who apprehended his abduction by some unknown persons, was provided a police guard on his own request. Regarding the other voter, who made a complaint about his abduction, a case has been registered and investigation is in progress.

Setting up Nuclears Plant in Kalahandi, Orissa

428. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have initiated the nucleus plant programme for structually integrat-

ed industrialisation supported by package of measures;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether the Central Government have decided to send a Central team, for having a nucleus plant in Kalahandi district of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). In the Industrial Policy Statement of 23rd July, 1980 it has been announced to promote the concept of "economic federalism" with setting up of nucleus plants in each district identified as industrially backward. A nucleus plant would generate both backward as well as forward linkages in the shape of ancillaries and also assemble the products of the ancillary units which will be made by a large number of small units. The ancillarisation effect of the scheme would promote a spread effect in the shape of higher employment, dispersed investment and higher per capita income of the people in the area. It will also help to upgrade the technology of small scale units so as to enable the economic growth of the region to be accelerated.

A Task Force consisting of Central and State Government officials has been set up to report on all project possibilities with maximum linkages with ancillary and small scale development that can be taken up in Kalahandi district identified by the State Government for the nucleus plant programme.

News Item, "Pro-West View of Indian Army Praised"

429. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item ap-

peared in Indian Express dated 9 May, 1981 wherein the US Administration has praised the generally pro-Western Orientation and out-look of India's armed forces;

(b) if so, details; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are available in the Correspondent's report of Indian Express of 9th May 1981.

(c) The views expressed regarding the orientation of India's armed forces are incorrect. Only national interest governs the orientation and outlook of India's armed forces.

Public Sector Enterprises without top Functionaries

430. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many public sector enterprises under the Ministry of Industry are topless till date;

(b) the names of those enterprises and the posts separately, period-wise; and

(c) the reasons for keeping the posts vacant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Undertaking	Name of the post vacant	Since when	Reason for keeping the posts vacant
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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	Chairman (Full-time)	20-6-81	Government has yet to take a decision.
2. Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	Managing Director	11-1-79	The post is presently being held by the Director (Projects), who is also a member of the Board of Directors, in addition, to his own duties PESB has recently recommended some names for the post and the matter is being processed further.
3. Nagaland Paper and Pulp Co. (Subsidiary of HPC)	Managing Director	11-1-79	The candidate recommended by PESB declined to join the post in May, 81 and PESB has been requested to process the case for selection of another candidate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

1. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	5-8-81	The PESB has been moved for suggesting a suitable person for appointment as Chairman-cum Managing Director of BHPV.
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Child Labour

431. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of children below the age of 14 employed in various industries and other undertakings or Private establishments in the country;

(b) whether any census of child labour has been undertaken by the Government; and

(c) what measures Government of India have taken or propose to take to prohibit child labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) According to National Sample Survey 1977-78 the number was 16.25 million.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government had appointed a Committee on Child labour in February, 1979 to look into the causes leading and the problems arising out of employment of children. The Committee submitted its report in December, 1979. 22 out of 23 recommendations of the Committee were accepted by Government with modifications and the decisions of the Government were published in the Gazette of Government of India, March 1981. In pursuance of the decision of the Government on the recommendations of the Committee on Child labour, a Central Advisory Board on Child labour has been constituted with Minister for Planning and Labour as Chairman to recommend the industries and areas where there must be progressive elimination of working children. A Child welfare cell has also been created in the Ministry of Labour to gather data about the working children and their working conditions. The Cell has now initiated action for the implementation of the various recommendations.

Enquiry into Spirit Scandal

432. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI A. T. PATIL:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has ordered an inquiry into the alleged spirit scandal involving the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the two State Governments had already appointed their own commissions of enquiry into the alleged scandal;

(c) if so, the reasons for ordering a Central enquiry; and

(d) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to wind up their commissioned of enquiry?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Commissions of Inquiry set up by the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala can go only into matters within the territorial jurisdiction of the respective states and they would not be competent to look into transactions of an inter-State nature and connected matters which spill over the boundaries of the two States. Considering the allegations contained in the memoranda addressed to the Prime Minister, the Central Government came to the conclusion that the scope of the inquiry should be extended to two States, viz. Tamil Nadu and

Kerala. As the matter was considered to be of sufficient public importance to warrant the setting up of a Commission of Inquiry by the Central Government, under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the Central Government have appointed, on 18th June 1981, Shri S. K. Ray, retired Chief Justice of Orissa High Court, as one-man Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the matter. The terms of reference of the Commission appointed by the Central Government are not the same as those of the Commissions set up by the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

(d) No, Sir.

Stenographers in Military Attaches in Missions

433. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Stenographers posted to all our Military Attaches and Advisors abroad in our Missions are not provided from the Armed Forces Headquarters and majority of these posts are filled by the External Affairs Ministry;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to post stenographers with them from AFHQ only since it is their prerogative to serve with them; and

(c) the number of such posts involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The posts of Stenographers in the offices of Military Attaches/Advisors abroad are filled by Stenographers of the Armed Forces Headquarters/Ministry of Defence or by Combatant Stenographers. No such posts are manned by Stenographers of External Affairs Ministry.

(c) Thirty six.

गुजरात में परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र की स्थापना करना

434. श्री नरसिंह भक्तवार्ता : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किए जाने के बाद इसकी स्थापना में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इसका निर्माण कब आरम्भ किया जाएगा और यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या इसके लिए अपेक्षित यूरेनियम की देश में ही व्यवस्था कर ली जाएगी अथवा इसे विदेशों से आयात किया जाएगा ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) भूमि के नीचे जांच करने, वैद्य-छिद्रों के बारे में आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने, ठंडा करने के काम आने वाले पानी की उपलब्धता का विश्लेषण करने, स्थल के नक्शे तैयार करने और कच्चे माल तथा उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए आर्डर देने का आरम्भिक काम शुरू किया जा चुका है।

(ख) वर्तमान कार्यक्रम के अनुसार ऐसी संभावना है कि संयंत्र के मुख्य भवनों का सिविल निर्माण-कार्य सन् 1982 में शुरू कर दिया जाएगा और पहले यूनिट का निर्माण कार्य सन् 1990 में और दूसरे यूनिट का निर्माण-कार्य सन् 1991 में पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ग) ककरापार के परमाणु विजली-घर में देश में उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम को ईंधन के रूप में काम में लाया जायेगा।

Death of a Factory Worker in West Delhi

435. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item regarding the death of a worker in a factory at Anand Parbat in West Delhi on 24 June, 1981 and registering of a case of causing death by negligence;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating for any action against the factory Inspector incharge of the area and other concerned officials;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). A case vide FIR No. 391 dated 23rd June, 1981 under section 304-A, IPC has been registered at Police Station, Patel Nagar. The investigation of the case has not yet been completed. Therefore, at present no action against the Factory Inspector incharge of the area and other concerned officials is contemplated.

Assam Problem

436. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken recently to sort out the problem of Foreigners in Assam with the agitating leaders;

(b) the details of the proposals discussed;

(c) whether any understanding has been arrived at; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Efforts towards finding a solution to the problem of foreign nationals in Assam are continuing. The Home Minister held several rounds of discussions with the delegations of All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad from 29th May, 1981. Several formulations were considered but no agreed solution has so far been arrived at. The talks are still continuing.

Mini Cement Plants in Maharashtra

437. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some three years back the then Industry Minister had declared that Government would encourage mini cement plants in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, which places were selected for this purpose and what is the progress in the matter;

(c) whether a mini cement plant was to come up through Marathwada Development Corporation in Kinwat taluka of Nanded district;

(d) whether that mini cement plant has been set up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government has been to encourage setting up of mini cement plants in the country. Letters of intent

have been granted to the following three parties for setting up of mini

cement plants in the State of Maharashtra:—

Name of the scheme	Location	Capacity in lakh tonnes	Date of letter of intent
1. Hariganga Cement Ltd.	Rajura	0.66	16-4-80
2. Shri Nem Kumar Kesharimal Porwal & Sushil Kumar, Nem Kumar Porwal Post Kamtu.	Rajura Distt. Chandrapur.	0.60	28-7-80
3. Agrima Engineering & Consultancy Service Ltd.	Rajura	0.66	28-7-80

One more scheme for setting up of a mini cement plant for a capacity of 9,000 tonnes at Chandrapur has been registered with DGTD.

(c) to (e). No proposal for setting up of a mini cement plant in Kinwat taluka of Nanded District has been received from the Marathwada Development Corporation.

Payment of wages to labourers working with ASIAD

438. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that a large number of workers engaged by the contractors engaged for various works in connection with Asiad are violating all the labour laws pertaining to minimum wages and other facilities;

(b) if so, who are the complainants;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has also been drawn to the press report in this regard (*Patriot* 15th July, 1981); and

(d) what action has been taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). As per newspaper reports, the construction workers led by Bartiya Labour Union demonstrated before the Prime Minister's residence on 6th July,

1981 in support of their demands, which, *inter alia*, included increase in wages of various categories of workers. Recently, a complaint dated 5th August, 1981 from the General Secretary, Bhartiya Labour Union repeating the same demand has been received by the Delhi Administration.

(c) Yes.

(d) According to information available the establishments of contractors engaged for works in connection with the Asiad are being inspected by the Officers of Delhi Administration and the Central Industrial Relations Machinery for checking whether provisions of labour laws are being violated. 8 contractors have been prosecuted for violating labour laws by the Delhi Administration. During the course of the inspection by Central Industrial Relations Machinery certain irregularities in the payment of wages have been detected and appropriate action is being taken in this regard.

Meeting between leaders of AASU, AAGSP and Union Cabinet Ministers

439. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times meetings were held between the leaders of the

All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad and the Union Cabinet Ministers of Government of India on foreign nationals in Assam State; and

(b) the outcome of each meeting and what is the Government's next decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Since January, 1980 meetings had been held with the representatives of All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad on nine different occasions spread over several days.

(b) Various aspects of the foreigners issue have been discussed in detail in these meetings. No agreed solution has emerged yet. The talks are, however, continuing.

Political Murders

440. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many political murders have taken place from 1980 onwards, the State which has the highest number and the measures taken by the Centre to protect the life and property of political workers; and

(b) how many accused persons were arrested on the charge of political murder and whether they are in custody or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Information regarding the number of political murders that have taken place during the years 1980 and 1981 (upto 31st July 1981), the number of accused persons who have been arrested and charged of political murders and whether they are in custody, is being collected from the State Governments and U.T. Ad-

ministrations concerned and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible

Maintenance of Public Order as well as 'Police' are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments and specific allegations of threat to life or property as and when received by the Central Government are brought to the notice of the State Government concerned for appropriate action

Acquisition of Mirage Fighters from France

441. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire the latest mirage fighters from a French manufacturer;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard, stating the financial implications involved and the suitability of the fighter aircraft as compared to other aircraft; and

(c) the time by which India is anticipating to create the infra-structure to undertake the production of this aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government have not taken a final decision on the acquisition of Mirage aircraft.

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

Death of a Woman in Rajouri Garden New Delhi

442. SHIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Gurinder Kaur, aged 22 died of third

degree burns on 9 August, 1980 at her in-laws house in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken to arrest and charge-sheet those responsible;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in Hindustan Times dated 5th July, 1981;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to get the investigation made by C.B.I. in the matter; and

(e) whether any action has been taken under provision of section 306 of IPC in the matter and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Investigations by the Delhi Police have revealed that this is a case of suicide and no one has been found responsible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The question of handing over the investigations to the Central Bureau of Investigation is under consideration.

(e) The case was initially registered vide FIR No. 587 dated 9th August 1980 under Section 309 IPC at Police Station, Rajouri Garden. Subsequently, on the Statement of the father of the deceased that his daughter was mentally pressurised by the in-laws to get more dowry, the Section was changed to 306 IPC, in place of Section 309 and Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act was also added.

Investigations into murder of Niran-kari Baba

443. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

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(a) whether investigation has been completed into the murder of Niran-

kari Baba last year in Delhi; and the culprits arrested;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Lt. Governor of Delhi had sent communication to the Chief Minister of Punjab giving hints of the persons involved and seeking his cooperation in arresting the wanted persons; and

(d) if so, the facts, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b). The investigation of the case has not been completed yet. Six of the suspects have already been arrested. The remaining 10 suspects have been declared as proclaimed offenders and efforts are being made to arrest them.

(c) and (d). The Lt. Governor of Delhi, as Chairman of the High Powered Committee, has addressed the Chief Minister, Punjab for assisting in the investigation of the case and in apprehending the wanted persons.

Liberalization and enhancement of family pension scheme

444. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to liberalize and enhance the employees family pension and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme benefits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) and (b). Proposals for the liberalisation and enhancement of the existing benefits available under the Employees' Family Pension Scheme and the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme are under consideration of Govern-

ment. For this purpose, an actuarial valuation of the Family Pension Fund, has been undertaken. In the meantime, the minimum amount of family pension in respect of the deceased members of the Family Pension Fund (whose monthly pay was below Rs 200/- and who entered the Family Pension Fund before attaining the age of 25) has been enhanced from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- and the amount of Life Assurance Benefit has been enhanced from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/- with effect from 1st March 1980. The Controller of Insurance has made certain suggestions for modifications of the scheme and these have been referred to the Central Board of Trustees for comments.

Assent on West Bengal Bills

445. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the grounds on which asset have been refused in case of Sri Ramakrishna Sarada Vidya Mahapitha (West Bengal Amendment) Bill and the Bangabasi Group of Colleges, (Take over of Management) Amendment Bill, with full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN. KATASUBBAIAH): As per normal practice, the Bills passed by the State Legislature and referred to the Government of India for the assent of the President, are examined in consultation with the Administrative ministries concerned and the Ministry of Law. These two Bills were also examined in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments and after taking into consideration all aspects of the matter, assent was withheld from these Bills.

Plan to prevent communal riots

446. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI G. M BANATWALLA:

SHRI BHEKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has forwarded to the State Government's a 10-point plan of action to prevent outbreak of communal riots; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Measures to prevent and deal more effectively with communal disharmony and violence were discussed at a high level officer conference of the Union and the State Governments in April' 1980. The enclosed statement lists out the measures to be taken in this regard as decided in the Conference.

Statement

STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT AND TO DEAL MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH COMMUNAL DISHARMONY AND VIOLENCE.

(1) Controversy over routes of religious processions should be anticipated and decided in time by local authorities.

(2) Administrative inquiries should be conducted in all serious communal riots to assess the adequacy of administrative measures taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents as well as to deal more effectively with them in future

(3) Prompt decisions of courts should be obtained in disputes over ownership of land/properties belonging to religious institutions.

(4) There is need to take frequent recourse to the use of laws relating to punitive fines where

provision for imposition of such fines as exists if and, States may legislate on the subject quartering of additional police force under section 15 of the Police Act should be undertaken.

(5) Minorities should be adequately represented in Police force, including the intelligence set-up;

(6) Some units of the armed police in the State should be constituted with a much larger composition of minority communities SCs and STs for dealing with serious communal and caste situations.

(7) A Special Cell should be established in the Special Branch at each State headquarters for watching and monitoring all aspects of the communal situation;

(8) Speedy rehabilitation of victims of communal violence should be ensured.

(9) A close watch on communal press should be kept and prompt and effective action taken against inflammatory writings under section 193 A.I.P.C.

Programme Evaluation Organisation

447. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Programme Evaluation Organisation is essentially a field organisation;

(b) if so, whether Government have framed any guidelines, maintaining a roster, etc. for transferring its various cadre officers to and from headquarters and the field units;

(c) whether Government have been receiving requests of transfers (including mutual transfers) on the grounds of efficiency in work and local dialects spoken; etc;

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter; and

(e) if Government have not framed any guidelines in this regard, is it proposed to frame such guidelines in near future?

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

(b) to (e). Instead of guidelines, a folder containing information, relating to, each officers stay at different field offices, and other details, is being maintained. Transfer requests when received are examined on the basis of merit as well as administrative requirements.

दिल्ली नगर निगम में रिक्त पद

448. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम के सफाई और इंजीनियरी विभाग में सहायक उप-निरीक्षक और निरीक्षकों के कितने पद रिक्त हैं ;

(ख) उप निरीक्षकों के कितने पदों पर सैनेटरी गाइड्स को नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि सहायक उप निरीक्षकों की वर्तमान संख्या अपर्याप्त है तो भर्ती न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सफाई निरीक्षकों और सी० एस० आई० सफाई अधिकारियों के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा भर लिया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मल्हाना) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार निगम के सफाई सैनेटेशन/इंजीनियरी विभागों

में सहायक उप-निरीक्षकों के कोई पद नहीं हैं। किन्तु इन विभागों में सहायक सैनेटरी निरीक्षकों तथा सैनेटरी निरीक्षकों के पद हैं। बताया जाता है कि निगम के 'उन' विभागों में सहायक सैनेटरी निरीक्षकों के 72 पद तथा सैनेटरी निरीक्षकों के 2 पद रिक्त हैं।

(ख) निगम ने सूचित किया है कि 107 सैनेटरी गाइड्स जो सम्बद्ध नियमों के अन्तर्गत ऐसे पद के लिए पदोन्नति हेतु अपेक्षित शैक्षिक तथा तकनीकी योग्यताओं को पूरा करते हैं, को सहायक सैनेटरी निरीक्षकों के रूप में पदोन्नति कर दी गई है।

(ग) निगम द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार सहायक सैनेटरी निरीक्षकों के 72 पदों को न्यायालय के स्थगन आदेश के अधीन नहीं भरा जा सका।

(घ) निगम ने सूचित किया है कि सैनेटरी निरीक्षकों, मुख्य सैनेटरी निरीक्षकों तथा सैनेटेशन अधीक्षकों के पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे को भर दिया गया है। फिर भी अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित सहायक सैनेटरी निरीक्षकों के पहले के 5 पद शेष हैं। सहायक सैनेटरी निरीक्षकों के 72 पदों को भरने के समय इन पिछले बकाया पदों तथा 40 सूत्री रोस्टर के अधीन अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे के 11 पदों को भरने की आवश्यकता होगी। रिक्त पड़े पदों को न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए स्थगन आदेश के समाप्त होते ही भरा जाएगा।

(ङ) प्रश्न के भाग (घ) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उत्तरा।

India's assistance to Libya in setting up of Nuclear Reactor

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Libya has sought India's assistance in setting up a Nuclear Reactor in that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Lack of Export Market for Coir

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to lack of export market in the traditional external market for coir-industry resulting in huge accumulation of stock of coir yarn and products the State Government of Kerala, to meet the situation have already spent Rs. 4.5 crore for distress purchase; and

(b) what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Government is aware that there has been some accumulation of stocks of coir yarn and coir goods owing to fall in exports during the year 1980-81. The Coir Board and the Government have taken the following measures to improve the in-take of coir and coir products both within the country and abroad:

(i) For improving the internal movement, availability of wagons has been ensured.

(ii) Various Ministries in the Central Government have been requested

to buy more coir materials. They have been requested to issue similar instructions to the Undertakings and Offices under them.

(iii) State Governments have been requested to maximise the use of coir furnishings in Government offices, public enterprises and government controlled/aided institutions.

(iv) Efforts are being made to increase our trade with countries, particularly with whom we have bilateral trade agreements. Increased publicity for promotion of export of coir products has been undertaken by release of advertisements in foreign periodicals etc. and studies of potential export markets have also been initiated.

(v) Efforts are also being made to increase domestic sales and for this purpose special teams have been formed in association with State enterprises to canvass orders from prospective customers.

गुजरात को सीमेंट की सप्लाई

451. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी से जून, 1981 के बीच गुजरात सरकार ने कितने सीमेंट की मांग की थी और उसे कितने सीमेंट का आर्डर किया गया ;

(ख) उसे वास्तव में कितना सीमेंट दिया गया ;

(ग) गुजरात सरकार की सीमेंट की मांग पूरा न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) गुजरात की विकास योजनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार

द्वारा उनकी सीमेंट की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उठावे जा रहे ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग और धन मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). गुजरात सरकार ने हाल ही में यह सूचित किया है कि प्रत्येक तिमाही में उनकी आवश्यकता 7.5 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट होगी। 1981 में पहली दो तिमाहियों में गुजरात को किया गया सीमेंट का आर्डर और भेजी गई सीमेंट की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है :—

तिमाही	आर्डर	भेजी गई मात्रा
(मी० टन में)		
1/81 (जन- वरी से मार्च)	3,83,500	3,54,349
11/81 (अप्रैल-जून)	3,51,500	3,82,537

(ग) और (घ). देश में सीमेंट की सामान्यता: कमी होने के कारण राज्यों की सीमेंट की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता को पूरा करना संभव नहीं है। गुजरात सहित अन्य राज्यों को सीमेंट की बड़ी हुई मात्रा का आर्डर वा किया जाना केवल सीमेंट की मिलने की स्थिति में सुधार होने के बाद ही संभव होगा जिसके लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

Self Employment facilities for Tribals in Orissa

452. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce certain schemes for providing self-employment facilities to the tribals;

(b) if so, whether some schemes are also going to be introduced in the tribal districts of Orissa;

(c) the names of the schemes which are likely to be introduced in the Sundergarh district of Orissa; and

(b) the details about the implementation of those schemes in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) It is proposed to provide self-employment facilities to the unemployed including tribals by giving credit and marketing facilities and arranging training and guidance programmes or them during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85.

(b) to (d). Information is awaited from the State Government of Orissa. On receipt of information, a statement will be placed on the table of the House.

Suicides by Young Ladies in Delhi

453. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nowadays the cases, of suicides particularly among newly married couples and attempts to suicide by young ladies are increasing;

(b) if so, the details of such cases during the last six months in the capital; and

(c) whether Government have investigated the root cause behind it and if so, these details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). During the last six months, i.e. from 1-2-81 to 31-7-81, 29 suicide cases of newly weds and 24 cases of attempt to suicide by young ladies have been reported to Delhi Police. The comparative figures for the corresponding period of last year are 24 and 17 respectively.

(c) A study conducted by the Bureau of Police Research and Development on incidence of suicides in Delhi in 1980 reveals that the women in the age group upto 19 years and 20—24 years are more prone to commit suicide. Domestic unhappiness/quarrel with spouse or harassment due to dowry demand and unsuccessful love affairs are some of the main causes.

Subletting of Shops in Delhi Cantonment

454. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:**

SHRI RAJNATH SONKER SHASTRI:

SHRI A. U. AZMI:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1st April, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 6039 regarding subletting of shops in Delhi Cantonment and state:

(a) have the unauthorised sub-divisions been removed by now; if not, reasons thereof;

(b) whether the use of the portion meant for residential purposes is permissible towards commercial use; if not what steps have been taken in the direction; and

(c) whether the erection of chhaj-jas in front of the verandahs is permissible; if not, what action has been taken to pull them down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Out of the three cases, the unauthorised sub-division has been removed in one case. In the remaining two cases, the party has preferred an appeal in one case under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924 against the notice issued by the Cantonment Board and the appeal is pending before the appellate authority and in the other case the Cantonment Board is pursuing the matter under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

"(b) No, Sir. However, allottees of shops are generally using the rear portion for residential purposes. No action has so far been taken by the Cantonment Board against the allottees in view of the acute shortage of living accommodation in Delhi Cantonment.

(c) Yes, Sir, provided permission has been obtained from the Cantonment Board under the provisions of Cantonments Act, 1924. Where permission has not been obtained, action is being initiated by the Cantonment Board.

Civilians dying around army firing ranges

455. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many people die around the numerous Army firing ranges all over the country, due to the people searching for pieces of metal from the exploded ammunition;

(b) if so, the total number of such deaths during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken to have strict vigilance and better precautionary measures to avoid such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

Statement

There have been some cases of death and injury to civilian persons while attempting to collect metal scrap from Army Firing Ranges.

2. Defence authorities normally take all possible measures to avert accidents in field firing ranges. Prominent warning boards in the local language are permanently placed at all tracks and

paths leading into the ranges. In addition, local civilian authorities are informed sufficiently in advance of the date and time of firing as well as the extent of the range and danger zone to be kept clear of all human beings. On each day of the proposed firing, the ranges are completely inspected along with the local police for clearance of the range of all human beings. The range clearance certificate is also invariably obtained from the local authorities.

3. In addition to these normal precautions, the following additional precautionary measures are also now being followed:—

(i) a senior level Range Officer is appointed in respect of each firing range who personally supervises the range clearance and obtains the range clearance certificate;

(ii) prominent red flags are planted along the range and on all routes and tracks leading into the ranges to warn civilians that firing is in progress.

(iii) Sentries in possession of red danger flags and radio communication equipment are posted at all points of entry into the ranges;

(iv) Safety Officers are also detailed to see that firing is stopped immediately when any civilian intrudes into the range;

(v) Bugle calls are normally given to announce the commencement and close of fire;

(vi) A very close and careful watch is made by qualified firing instructors to determine all unexploded shells during the course of firing. These are immediately identified and detonated to prevent accidents.

(vii) Due to the several additional precautionary measures which are now being put into operation,

the casualty rate which was 19 in 1979 came down to 8 in 1980.

News item captioned "Cement Racket Unearthed"

456. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to reports published in the *Statesman* and *Hindustan Times* of 16 July, 1981 to the effect that 2,40,000 bags of cement worth more than Rs. 72 lakhs are rotting at the Shakurbasti Railway Siding while the Capital and other parts of the country are facing the unprecedented shortage of cement?

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what action Government have taken in the matter;

(c) whether between 300—600 wagon load of cement remained uncleared during the month of July 1981;

(d) what steps Government have taken against the defaulting dealers and unscrupulous officials who are responsible for creating shortage and diverting the cement to black market and selling it on inflated prices; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to meet the shortage of cement in all parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has reported that while there has been no delay in removing cement earmarked for public sale, there has been some delay in regard to removal of cement meant for Delhi Development Authority, India Tourism

Development Corporation and other Departments. The concerned Departments are being requested to avoid such delays.

(c) A statement showing the position of wagons left unremoved by Railway Siding Shakurbasti during the month of July 1981, is annexed.

(d) Cement is a Statutorily Controlled Commodity. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments/Union Territories who are fully competent under the Essential Commodities Act to deal with such complaints.

(e) The Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

Statement Showing the Position of Wagons Left Unremoved by Railway siding Shakur-Basti during the Month of July, 1981

Date	Wagons of Cement left unremoved
1-7-81	42
2-7-81	56½
3-7-81	5
4-7-81	45
5-7-81	57
6-7-81	40
7-7-81	35
8-7-81	46
9-7-81	48
10-7-81	29
11-7-81	45½
12-7-81	47
13-7-81	28
14-7-81	33
15-7-81	40
16-7-81	55
17-7-81	45

Date	Wagons of Cement left unremoved
18-7-81	55
19-7-81	40
20-7-81	38
21-7-81	41
22-7-81	41
23-7-81	8
24-7-81	15
25-7-81	20
26-7-81	42
27-7-81	32
28-7-81	47
29-7-81	13
30-7-81	5½
31-7-81	45

**Persons detained and released under
National Security Act**

457. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding
the number of persons, State-wise de-
tained and released under the National
Security Act, during last four months;

(b) whether Central Government
have made any assessment regarding
the use of the law in this regard;

(c) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to repeal this enactment;

(d) whether some orders in a num-
ber of cases were not found in order
regarding detention passed by district
magistrates of police commissioners or
were defective in several respects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Use of the provisions
of the Act is reviewed from time to
time.

(c) No, Sir.

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

**Liquidation of dacoits gangs in M.P.
and U.P.**

458. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken during the past
three months to liquidate the gangs of
dacoits operating inter-State in Madhya
Pradesh, U.P. and areas around;

(b) the details of the gangs operat-
ing in the area; and

(c) the success achieved in liquidat-
ing the gangs?

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

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

Scheme for improvement of Jails

459. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR
AHMAD:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have for-
mulated any scheme for the improve-
ment of Jails in India and whether the
State Governments have been asked to
implement the suggestions made by the
Central Government;

(b) what are those suggestions which
Government have made to the State
Governments; and

(c) when these suggestions were
sent to the respective State Govern-
ments and whether the State Govern-
ments have taken steps to implement
(State-wise)?

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

(a) to (c). The subject 'Prisons' being in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the responsibility for administration and maintenance of prisons lies with the State Governments, but the Government of India, too, have, from time to time, given advice and assistance to the States in this respect. In 1977, the Government of India suggested a scheme for improvement and modernisation of prisons to the State Governments. Under this scheme, funds amounting to Rs. 2 crores during 1977-78 and Rs. 4 crores during 1978-79 were sanctioned to the various States (except Sikkim which did not ask for any assistance) for construction, repair and renovation of jail buildings, sanitation, water supply, electrification, modernisation of agriculture and industries, training of staff and security equipment. 75 per cent of the total financial assistance was in the form of loans, the remaining 25 per cent of the assistance was in the form of outright grants-in-aid.

2. Under the award of the Seventh Finance Commission, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 48.31 crores were recommended for upgradation of jail administration in eleven States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, J&K, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, over a period of 5 years (1979-84). In 1979 the Government of India asked the respective State Governments to formulate plans of action to utilise this amount, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on schemes relating to provision of better diet, clothing etc. to the prisoners, improvement in amenities in the existing jails and creation of additional jail capacity.

(3) All the States (except Sikkim) have taken steps to implement the schemes relating to improvement and modernisation of prisons. Moreover, the concerned States have taken/are taking steps to implement the schemes approved by the Government of India in accordance with the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission as indicated below:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu & U.P. | Provision of better diet and clothing etc. |
| (ii) Bihar, J&K, M.P., Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P. | Provision of amenities in the existing jails. |
| (iii) M.P., Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu. | Creation of additional jail capacity. |

**Use of U.S. arms Against India by
Pak.**

**460. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:
SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA
PANDEY:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whatever weapons and other military hardwares Pakistan has received in the past from USA have always been used against India;

(b) whether Government have sent any protest note in this respect to the Government of USA or Government of Pakistan; and

(c) the action being taken by the Indian Government to strengthen its Air Force?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI
SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) and (b).
Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are fully alive to the security needs of the country in the current regional environment and have initiated appropriate measures. It will obviously not be desirable to disclose details.

Creation of sub-cadres in selected Departments for Service in States

461. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked State Governments to create sub-cadres in selected departments for service in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the progress so far made in this regard?

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

(b) As recommended by the Group on 'Administrative Arrangements and Personnel Policies', the State Governments have been informed that in the States having sizable tribal areas, it should be possible to have sub-cadres within selected State cadres, whose members may serve in tribal areas for a fixed period, say of 5 year or 10 year or 15 year duration. The members of the sub-cadres may join the main cadres subsequently. The Chief Ministers of States have been recently addressed in this behalf by the Home Minister and have been requested to take necessary action in the matter.

Cell for Transfer of Technology

462. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a cell for transfer of technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Technology developed in one country finds

application in several other parts of the world, and this has resulted in a large volume of technology trade. With the accent on industrialisation in many developing countries, the need for technology transfer to developing countries has been assuming increasing importance in recent years;

With experience already gained in many sectors of industry and with a large number of Consulting Engineering organisations and chains of national laboratories, India can legitimately claim to have built the necessary infrastructure to participate in such technology transfer flows. India's present share in such trade in technology is very small which needs to be accelerated in the coming decade.

On 25th July, 1981 the Minister of State for Science and Technology convened an inter-departmental meeting to examine in detail the present conditions for trade in technology and to analyze critically the experience gained by agencies which are currently engaged in such activities. The meeting discussed the various mechanisms that could be established, including the setting up of a cell for transfer of technology to coordinate and intensify efforts in the area of trade in technology.

Reports of National Police Commission

463. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many reports have been submitted to Government by the National Police Commission headed by Mr. Dharma Vira;

(b) of the above reports, how many have been laid before the Houses of Parliament;

(c) the reason that the remaining reports were not placed before Par-

liament and when would they be placed;

(d) what are the main recommendations in each of the Reports and how many of these recommendations have been accepted by Government;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Commission Chairman has criticised the tardy and slow implementation of those recommendations by the Centre and the States; and

(f) if so, what is the future line of action with regard to these recommendations and their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The National Police Commission has submitted eight reports.

(b) The First Report laid before the Houses of Parliament.

(c) The remaining reports submitted by the National Police Commission are under the consideration of the Government.

(d) and (f). The Commission has made a large number of recommendations which are still under Government's consideration.

(e) Shri Dharam Vira, Chairman of the Commission has written to Government about taking early action on the reports.

Recommendations of Commission on Communal Riots

464. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the various Commissions of Inquiry into the out-break of communal riots in different parts of the country during 1980 are being implemented;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations and in what manner have they been implemented; and

(c) what are the recommendations which have not been implemented and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c). The Central Government did not appoint any Commission of Inquiry into the communal riots which occurred during the year 1980. However, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh have appointed a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the incidents which took place at Moradabad on the 13th August, 1980. The Commission has not as yet completed its inquiry.

Combatant Soldiers at Delhi

465. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI A. U. AZMI:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 15th April, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 7652 regarding Combatant Soldiers at Delhi and state:

(a) how many Combatant Soldiers are held over and above the authorised strength at the three Service Headquarters at Delhi together with the details of their status and the Directorates in which they are employed;

(b) whether they are suitably qualified and well trained on the subjects on which they have been employed;

(c) whether the cases have since been disposed of by them and if so, when should they be expected to be sent back to their units;

(d) the comparison between the Service Personnel and the Civilians working in the Defence Headquarters and do the service personnel below officer rank function independently or come under the supervision of the A.C.S.O.; and

(e) steps envisaged to ensure that in future surplus service personnel are not posted to Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)
A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Manpower from lower units/formations is drawn to meet short time requirements for certain Ad-hoc and time bound programmes. As soon as specific jobs for which they were called for are completed they are sent back to their parent units.

(d) The service conditions of the Service personnel being very much

different from that of civilians, no effective comparison can be made between the two. However, in the interest of harmonious functioning JCOs are not made to work under the supervision of ACSOs. Only Combatant clerks, who are sepoys, work under the direct supervision of ACSOs.

(e) Service Personnel in excess of authorisation of the three Services Headquarters are not posted in Delhi. However, temporary attachment sometimes become necessary in the interests of administration and cannot be altogether avoided.

Statement

ARMY

The details of personnel attached to various Directorates in Army Headquarters are as under:—

Categories of personnel		Directorate to which attached	
JCOs	OR		
(a)	1	1	Ordnance Services, MGO Branch.
(b)	2	4	Directorate General Resettlement.
(c)	..	1	Remount & Veterinary, QMG's Br.
(d)	1	..	Supplies & Transport, QMG's Br.
(e)	..	3	Medical, Adjutant General's Br.
(f)	..	1	Pioneers, QMG's Branch.
(g)	..	1	Procurement Progressing Organisation Master General Ordnance Branch.
(h)	1	12	Officers Mess, SP Marg.
(i)	2	8	General Staff Geographical Section, Military, Survey, GS Branch.
(j)	3	13	Military Secretary's Branch.
(k)	..	28	AG's Welfare Transport.
Total :	10	72	

NAVY

Directorates where sailors are employed and details of status.

Directorates	Surplus	
	Senior Sailors/ PO and above	Junior Sailors Ldg Seamen and below
DCPT	+1	—
DNP	—1	+3
DOA	+4	+2
DAP . . . . .	..	+1
DNAS	+2	+2
DNAM	+2	—2
DSA	+1	+2
DNO	+4	+1
DNI . . . . .	..	—2
DNS	+4	..
DMS	+2	—1
DNED . . . . .	..	..
DOP	+4	..
DPS & Vigilance	+6	—1
DNSP	+1	—2
DFM	+1	..
DME	+3	..
DLS	+6	..
DOS	+1	..
NSEC	—2	+2
JCEC	+1	—2
Directorate of Standardisation	+2	—2
SID	+3	—3
Project of Group Marine Store	+1	..
DNC	—1	..
DOMS/Work Study	+16	+5
Total	+61	+3

AIR FORCE

Establishment and strength of Airmen at Air Headquarters (Consolidated figures)

Sl. No.	Trade	Surplus
1.	AF/Fit	..
2.	Eng/Fit	1
3.	Elect/Fit	11
4.	Wpn/Fit	2
5.	W/S Fit (C)	..
6.	MT/Fit	..
7.	Inst/Fit (P)	1
8.	Rad/Fit	2
9.	Rdo/Fit	4
10.	AFSO	..
11.	Carp II	..
12.	MT/Tech	2
13.	AF/ Tech	2
14.	Eng/Tech	..
15.	MAT/Asstt.	..
16.	Photo/Tech.	1
17.	SEW	3
18.	Rdo/Tech.	3
19.	Crypto	..
20.	ADSO	1
21.	Clk/Accts.	..
22.	Clk/EA	6
23.	Clk/PA	4
24.	Clk/GD	73
25.	IAF/P	3
26.	Eq/Asstt.	26
27.	MTD	..
28.	Musician	1
29.	Ach/Gd.	7
30.	Edn/Inst.	1

S. No.	Trade	Surplus
31.	RTO	..
32.	Med/Asstt.	..
33.	Misc. Trades	..
	Total	154
	Deficiency	40 Airmen
	Total surplus	114

Police Firings

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

(a) the number of firing by Police in different States during 1980 and 1981 (till date) State-wise;

(b) the number of 'encounters' during the same period;

(c) the number of casualties under (a) and (b) above; and

(d) the number of judicial and Magisterial inquiries ordered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union territories and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Installation of more Nuclear Reactors

467. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a plan to instal 22 nuclear reactors by 2,000 A. D.;

(b) if so, the names of places selected for their installation;

(c) is it also a fact that six nuclear reactors of 235 M.W. capacity are to be installed in the Sixth Plan; and

(d) if so, the names of the places selected for the same, progress made so far and power generation schedule and the estimate cost of production in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). The Nuclear Power development programme has to be integrated with hydel and thermal power programmes and finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission. This has been done for the five year plan period 1980-85 with a provision to start work on six nuclear reactors of 235 MWe each. Of these, sanction has been issued for two reactors to be set up at Kakrapar near Surat in Gujarat for the Western Region at the cost of Rs. 382.52 crores with a completion period of 125 months from the date of financial sanction. A site selection committee has been set up to make recommendations for the other stations.

धर्म परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न हो रही अस्थिरता

468. श्री कृष्ण चन्द वर्मा: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहे धर्म परिवर्तन से यहाँ अस्थिरता पैदा हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसे धर्म परिवर्तन को अवैध और गैर-कानूनी घोषित करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए धर्म परिवर्तन के उन सभी मामलों को, जो 1947 या 1951 (जनगणना) के बाद हुए हैं, अवैध घोषित किया जा सकता है और क्या सरकार उनके मूल धर्म को वैध दर्जा देने पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र भकवाणा) : (क) ऐसा निष्कर्ष निकालना सही नहीं होगा ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । भारत के संविधान में प्रदत्त, धर्म की अपनाने, आचरण करने और प्रचार करने के अधिकारों में हस्तक्षेप करने का सरकार का विचार नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

National Wage Policy

469. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to frame a National Wage

Policy covering such issues as minimum wage and mechanism for wage fixation; and

(d) The case against the Head

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Madam. Government is presently engaged in preparing a Wage Policy statement. It is proposed to finalise it in consultation with the representatives of employers and workers at the next national tripartite conference.

Head constable held for Assault

470. SHRI A. U. AZMI:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:—

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Head Constable held for assault' appearing in the Indian Express of 2nd June, 1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that in future no citizen is subjected to such humiliating, insulting and abusive language by the Policemen; to check the increase in the black-marketing of cinema tickets; to deal with offending policemen for fabricating stories; and

(d) what is the present position with regard to the case against the Head Constable and the findings of the Inquiry ordered in the involvement of cinema hall officials?

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

(b) A case FIR No. 130 dated 30-5-81 u/s 147/148/149 IPC, Police Station Vasant Vihar was promptly registered and the Head Constable was arrested on 31-5-81.

(c) Severe action is taken against the erring police officials, so that it acts as a deterrent for other police personnel.

Constable is under investigation. None of the cinema employees involved in the incident has been identified by the complainant.

Sale of Adivasi Girls from Dhankanal in Punjab

471. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some Adivasi girls from Dhankanal district, Orissa were enticed by tricksters and taken to Bhatinda for the purpose of sale where they were caught in the process of being sold;

(b) whether according to police sources the sale of such girls has increased in Punjab;

(c) whether Central Government propose to set up a Cell in collaboration with State Police Organisation where the sale of girls is rampant to put an end to it; and

(d) if so, when such a cell will be created?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Number of Workers died in State Pencil Industry in Mansaur (M.P)

472. SHRI VIJYA KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers who died in 1979, 1980 while working in State Pencil Industry in Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) whether the factories owners were asked to instal pneumatic system consisting of a suction pump and dust collector to reduce dust pollution;

(c) if so, the details and number of factories which have done so;

(d) whether any action has been taken like closing down such industries which are health hazard and fail to abide by safety regulation under the Factory Act;

(e) whether any steps were taken demanding compensation to silicosis victims or their dependents; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Information furnished by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding number of workers who died of silicosis is as under:—

1979	1
1980	2

(b), (c) and (d). According to the Government 72 factories have installed dust collection equipment. 129 cases were instituted by the State Government till 18-7-81 against factory owners for failure to instal dust collection equipment. Conviction has been obtained in 92 cases. The remaining 37 cases are pending in the court.

(e) and (f). Compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 which is administered by the State Govt. 66 claim cases have been filed under the Act claiming an amount of Rs. 13,26,413/-. 26 cases have been dismissed and in 7 cases the courts have awarded a payment of Rs. 86,520/-.

Bonded Labour

473. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up vigilance committee in every State to enquire into cases of violation of Bonded Labour Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Under Section 13 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the Vigilance Committees are to be constituted by the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised to ensure full compliance with this Section.

Deposits with Tatas for purchasing Trucks

474. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits with Tatas from persons who want to buy their trucks amount to about Rs. 48 crores as on 30th April, 1981;

(b) if so, under what terms and conditions this money is being kept by Tatas;

(c) whether Tatas have been giving bank rate of interest for loans and overdrafts;

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that these deposits are depriving nationalised banks from getting their due share of finance from the market; and

(e) if so, action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) M/s. Tata have informed that the total advance deposits received by them through their dealers throughout the country amounted to Rs. 48 crores approximately as on 31st March, 1981.

(b) and (c). The said advance is in the nature of earnest money deposits and is without stipulation of any minimum period. An interest of 12 per cent is paid on these deposits by the dealers. A customer is free to cancel the order at any time and to take back the advance payments made by him alongwith the interest thereon.

(d) and (e). The collection of advance deposits by the company is reported to be outside the purview of regulatory provisions of the Company Deposit Rules. As the collection of such advance is stated to be a normal commercial practice, Government do not contemplate any action in this behalf.

Retrenchment of Mofussil Journalists Consequent Upon Implementation of Palekar Award

475. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the process of implementing the Palekar Award, mass retrenchment of mofussil journalists has taken place in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such mofussil journalists, and what steps Government have so far taken to employ them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Government have received about 50 representations to the effect that services of part-time correspondents have been terminated by managements of newspapers/news agencies in the wake of Palekar Tribunal recommendations. The Government have, therefore, amended the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 retrospectively with effect from 13-8-80 by the promulgation of an Ordinance on 26-7-81. The Ordinance amplifies the definition of working journalists to include part-time correspondents and also provides protection to newspaper employees including part-time correspondents from dismissal, discharge or retrenchment for the reasons of the financial liability arising out of the recommendations of the Tribunals.

Volume of Crime

476 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the highest volume of crime per one lakh of population was recorded in Pondicherry (644.6) followed by Delhi (624.3) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (447.8) Chandigarh (427.7), Madhya Pradesh (324.9), Maharashtra (278.3), Jammu & Kashmir (250.1), Manipur (246.5) Gujarat (224.6) and Karnataka (223.6) and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Statistics relate to volume of crime per one lakh of population during 1980.

(b) The crime situation is under constant review and appropriate action is taken as and when it is required in this regard.

1439 LS-5.

हिन्दी का वर्ण

477. श्री मूल चन्दा डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 19 मई, 1981 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान में "हिन्दी की क्या स्थिति है" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित पत्र पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त अन्य भाषाओं को जिस आधार पर राजभाषा घोषित किया जा रहा है उसके मानबंद क्या है; और

(ग) क्या हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त अन्य भाषाएँ जिन्हें राजभाषा घोषित किया जा रहा है जो जनता का जोरदार समर्थन प्राप्त है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख). प्रश्न में उल्लिखित पत्र देख लिया गया है। राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं की स्थिति नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

1. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 के अनुसार हिन्दी संघ की राजभाषा है तथापि, संविधान तथा राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अनुसार संघ के सरकारी कामकाज के लिए हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग जारी रखने की व्यवस्था है।

2. संविधान के ही अनुच्छेद 345 के अनुसार किसी राज्य का विधान मंडल कानून बनाकर उस राज्य में प्रयुक्त किसी एक या अधिक भाषाओं अथवा हिन्दी को अपनी राजभाषा स्वीकार कर सकता है।

3. राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 के अनुसार संकल्प, सामान्य

आदेश, नियम आदि के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं का प्रयोग अनिवार्य है।

4. सरकार की यह सुविचारित नीति है कि संघ के सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जाये। इस दृष्टि से प्रशिक्षण और प्रोत्साहन सम्बन्धी अनेक कार्यक्रम चालू किये गये हैं। सरकार की यह भी धारणा है कि हिन्दी ही पूरे देश की संपर्क भाषा की भूमिका निभा सकती है। तथापि, जोर जबरदस्ती अथवा दण्ड के बजाए प्रोत्साहन और प्रेरणा का मार्ग अधिक उपयुक्त समझा गया है।

(ग) जैसा ऊपर कहा गया है, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 345 के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें अपनी राजभाषा निर्धारित करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं।

Increase in Crimes and Fire Arms

478. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increase in number of the crimes Government have tried to find out that alongwith others the fire arms are the main contributing factor for this increase,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to put a ban on these fire arms and also to withdraw them; and

(c) if not, the other measures being taken to check the robberies and murders which are being committed with the help of these fire arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The Government is seized of the problem of involvement of fire arms in the commission of crimes. Apart from unlicensed fire arms, the involvement of licensed fire arms in crimes is

also found to be on the increase. A review of the Arms Act and Rules has recently been made and a comprehensive Bill amending the various provisions of the Arms Act making the Arms Law more stringent is likely to be introduced in the current Session of Parliament.

Negotiations between Government and Union leaders of Bangalore public sector undertakings

479. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the Union from Bangalore based public sector industries were resumed after the withdrawal of the hunger strike by the trade union leaders following the assurance by the Government in Parliament to keep the doors of negotiations open; and

(b) if so, what has been the outcome of these negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The violence which followed the hunger strike staged by some of the trade union leaders forced the managements of the Bangalore based public sector undertakings except the HMT watch Factory and the horological units to declare a lock-out around the first week of May. The Government machinery went into action bringing about a settlement in the first week of June after which all the undertakings lifted the lock-out.

(b) The terms of the settlement have been as follows:

(i) the workmen on the rolls of the undertakings as on the date of the settlement (9-6-81) are entitled to the payment of a lump sum amount of Rs. 700;

(ii) with effect from 1-1-1981 for the period they are entitled to wages, the workmen would also

be paid an ad-hoc allowance of Rs. 25 per month. This amount will count as pay for all purposes except for pay fixation;

(iii) the wage settlement dated 1-9-1978 which is to be expire on 30-6-1981 is extended up to 31-12-1982.

Preparation for assault by Muivah-Isak group in Nagaland

480. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: j

(a) whether Government are aware of the preparations of Muivah-Isak group of the Naga undergrounds for launching an all-out assault in Nagaland after the monsoons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the presence of China returned Naga undergrounds across our border and of the likelihood of their indulging in violent activities in our territory. Strict vigilance continues to be maintained by Security Forces along the international border. Security measures have also been stepped up wherever necessary.

दिल्ली राज्य और औद्योगिक विकास निगम में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

481 श्री कल्पनाय सोनकर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति किस ढंग से की जा रही है ;

(ख) आरक्षण कोटे के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कर्मचारियों की अब तक पदोन्नति की गई है ;

(ग) अनुसूचित जातीय कर्मचारियों को कब और किन वर्गों में पदोन्नति दी गई है ;

(घ) क्या आरक्षण कोटा यहाँ पर पूरा हो गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल लिवारी) : (क) से (ङ). दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति भर्ती नियमावली के उपबन्ध के अनुसार ही की जाती है। वर्ष 1974 से 1981 की अवधि में निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में 64 कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की गई है :—

श्रेणी क	4
श्रेणी ख	3
श्रेणी ग	49
श्रेणी घ	8

वर्ष 1978 से पूर्व आरक्षण-रोस्टर नहीं रखा जाता था, अभी से दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम, आरक्षण रोस्टर रख रहा है उसके अनुसार ही रिक्त स्थान भरे जाते हैं।

Stocks written off by electronics Corporation of India

482. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronics Corporation of India has written off stocks worth rupees 2.22 crore in the last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons and justification for writing off such a huge amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd has written off the following amounts from their books of accounts during the last three years:

	Rs. in lakhs
1977-78	37.78
1978-79	84.96
1979-80	98.81

(b) In view of the fast changing technology and high degree of obsolescence of electronic and instrumentation materials, the Company periodically reviews non-moving items of stocks and stores for write-off from the books of accounts in accordance with sound commercial principles. These include items of work-in-progress and finished goods which do not have any realisable value, rejected and obsolete items etc. which have not moved for a reasonable period, according to specified norms. However, all such items are numerically accounted for and are disposed off as materials.

आसाम के आदिवासी प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विदेशियों के मामले पर विचार-विमर्श

483. श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम के अल्पसंख्यक और आदिवासी प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विदेशियों के मामले पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा विचार-विमर्श न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) आसाम के आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ अन्तिम समझौता करने से पूर्व सरकार उनके साथ ऐसा विचार-विमर्श किया जाएगा?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र चक्रवर्ती) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) अल्पसंख्यकों और आदिवासियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले निम्नलिखित संगठनों के साथ विचार-विमर्श हुआ है :—

1. अखिल असम अल्पसंख्यक छात्र संघ ।
2. प्लेस ट्राईबल काउंसिल आफ आसाम ।
3. प्लेस ट्राईबल काउंसिल आफ आसाम (प्रोग्रेसिव) ।
4. अखिल असम जनजातीय छात्र संघ ।
5. इंडियन सिटिजंस राइट्स प्रिजर-वेशन कमेटी (असम) ।
6. असम गोरखा सम्मेलन ।
7. अखिल भारतीय गोरखा लीग ।
8. एकशन कमेटी आफ सेल्फ सैटलड बंगाली हिन्दू रिफ्यूजीज ।
9. असम स्टेट जमायते-उलेमा-ए हिन्द ।
10. असम चाय मजदूर संघ ।
11. अखिल असम ट्राईबल प्रोटेक्शन एक्शन कमेटी ।
12. सिटिजन्स फोरम, असम ।

सरकार ने इन संगठनों को आश्वासन दिया है कि समस्या का अन्तिम रूप से समाधान करने में उनके विचारों पर अभी प्राप्ति स्थान दिया जायेगा ।

Capacity utilisation, Demand and supply of papers

484. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether capacity utilisation of paper industry in the country has been declining despite licences for an additional capacity issued during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, stating the reasons for decline in the capacity utilisation by the paper industry;

(c) the estimated gap between the demand and supply of paper during the current year as compared to the gap during the previous year; and

(d) the reaction of Government with regard to (a) above and the manner in which Government propose to meet the gap between demand and supply of paper during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Capacity utilisation has declined from a level of about 80 per cent to about 73 per cent in the last few years. This is partly due to the fact that a number of new units have been commissioned recently, whose production has yet to reach an optimum level of capacity utilisation. Capacity utilisation has also been adversely affected due to mills facing difficulty in getting adequate allocation of wagons for movement of coal and power cuts imposed by the State Governments.

(c) The gap between demand and supply of paper during 1980-81 was about 70,000 tonnes. It is expected that the same pattern would continue in the current year also.

(d) Efforts are being made to make necessary inputs such as coal, wagons, power, etc. available to the paper mills by taking up the matter with the

concerned authorities; and it is expected that the capacity utilisation would improve. Government are also arranging for the import of writing and printing paper to meet the requirements of consumers and to ensure that marginal imbalances between demand and supply do not result in a speculative increase in prices.

Use of nuclear weapon by neighbouring countries and its impact

485. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possible impact of some of the neighbouring countries using tactical nuclear weapons in any future confrontation with this country; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered methods of meeting such attack by technical nuclear weapons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). While periodically updating plans for defence preparedness, Government take into consideration all developments in our neighbourhood which impinge on our security.

सीमेंट की कम मात्रा वाले बोरे के लिए पूरा मूल्य वसूल किया जाना

486. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक बोरे सीमेंट की निर्धारित मात्रा के स्थान पर कम मात्रा वाले सीमेंट के बोरे का उपभोक्ताओं से पूरा मूल्य वसूल किया जाता है, उपभोक्ता के पास सीमेंट फैक्ट्री से पहुँचता है तो उस में कितनी मात्रा कम होती है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे कोई उपाय किये जा रहे हैं जिससे उपभोक्ता को उतनी ही मात्रा मिल सके जिसके लिए उसने मूल्य भरा किता है; और

(ग) क्या उपभोक्ताओं को सलाई किये गये सीमेंट की 27 प्रति बोरे के स्थान पर प्रति किलोग्राम की मात्रा के आधार पर निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल्लभ तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) जूट की बोरियो में पैक किये गये सीमेंट की मात्रा कम होने के बारे में कुछ शिफारिशें मिली हैं। जूट की बोरियो से छानकर हों रही सीमेंट की कमी को न्यूनात्म करने की दृष्टि से सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा बेहतर बुनाई पद्धति से ऐसी बोरियो में सुधार कर के उनका विकास किया गया है। इन बोरियो का क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण हो रहा है। इसके अनुरिक, सीमेंट पैक करने के लिए जूट की नई बोरियों के हस्तेमाल के प्रतिष्ठा में वृद्धि हुई है तथा पिछले कई तिमाहियों में यह 80 प्रतिशत तक रही है किन्तु सीमेंट की बोरियो कम भारी जाने के मामलों में राज्य सरकार/संघ शासित प्रशासन नाप और तोल कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने के लिए सक्षम है। सीमेंट भवन निर्माण में बड़ी मात्रा में काम आने वाली सामग्री है जिसका उत्पादन भारी मात्रा में किया जाता है तथा इसे उपभोक्ता केन्द्रों तक ले जाने में काफी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है अतः इसे तोल कर बेच सकना संभव नहीं है ?

Unemployment Allowance

487. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal
with the Government to give unem-

ployment allowance to the unemploy-
ed educated in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof and the
decision, if any, taken by the Gov-
ernment on the issue; and

(c) if answer to (a) be in the
negative whether Government would
consider the question of giving un-
employment allowance to the unem-
ployed educated in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are not in favour
of paying unemployment allowance to
the unemployed since such a step has
very large financial implications.
Government feel that the utilisation
of such resources for schemes which
generate productive and enduring em-
ployment opportunities would have a
more lasting result as against spend-
ing them on payment of cash doles
to the unemployed, particularly at the
present stage of our economy, which
calls for the optimum utilisation of
the available resources.

मंत्रालयों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के हरिजन/आदिवासी
कर्मचारी

488 श्री कुंवर राम: क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों
में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के हरिजन/आदिवासी कर्म-
चारियों का प्रतिशत क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश
चक्रवर्ती) : दिनांक 1-1-1980 को सूचना
अनुसूचि में दी गई है ?

अनुबन्ध

मंत्रालय/विभाग	चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या	प्रतिशतता	अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या	प्रतिशतता
1	2	3	4	5	6
निर्वाचन आयोग	47	15	31.91	—	—
कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग (प्रशास- निक सुधार स्कंध)	32	3	9.38	4	12.50
संसदीय कार्य विभाग	22	3	13.63	3	13.63
समाज कल्याण विभाग	160	33	20.62	3	1.88
कृषि, अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा विभाग	5	1	20.00	—	—
निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय	9094	1873	20.60	396	4.35
राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	94	20	21.28	—	—
इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	71	28	39.43	3	4.22
प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय	58	10	17.24	5	8.62
उप-राष्ट्रपति का कार्यालय	9	2	22.22	—	—
श्रम मंत्रालय	1978	477	24.11	143	7.23
विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	7089	1552	21.89	215	3.03
कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	320	54	16.88	14	4.38
विधि कार्य विभाग	292	55	18.83	12	4.10
पेट्रोलियम विभाग	59	18	30.50	2	3.40
पुनर्वास विभाग	1660	294	17.71	103	6.20
विधायी विभाग	102	16	15.68	8	7.84
राजस्व विभाग	20848	3819	18.32	1069	5.13
संरक्षित विभाग	1132	193	17.05	81	7.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
વિદ્યુત વિભાગ . . .	337	84	24.93	12	3.56
નિયંત્રક-મહા લેખાપરીક્ષક	6478	1138	17.56	414	6.39
ઘ્યય વિભાગ . . .	186	25	13.44	5	2.69
વિત્ત (રક્ષા) . . .	1673	403	24.09	80	4.78
પરમાણુ ઊર્જા . . .	4763	1030	21.62	183	3.84
શ્વાલ્ય વિભાગ . . .	664	121	18.22	39	5.87
મંત્રિમંડલ સચિવાલય . . .	55	11	20.00	4	7.27
સંઘ લોક સેવા આયોગ . . .	243	68	27.98	18	7.40
મૌવહન તથા પવિહન મંત્રાલય . . .	1235	236	19.11	68	5.51
ગૃહ મંત્રાલય . . .	47505	5651	11.90	2651	5.58
ગ્રામીણ પુનર્નિર્માણ મંત્રાલય	467	91	19.49	22	4.71
સંચાર મંત્રાલય . . .	820	252	30.73	59	7.20
વિદેશ મંત્રાલય . . .	684	134	19.59	5	0.73
સિવિલ પૂર્તિ તથા સહકારિતા વિભાગ . . .	100	21	21.00	7	7.00
વાણિજ્ય મંત્રાલય . . .	678	138	30.35	42	6.19
ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસ સિભાગ	1771	391	22.07	89	5.03
સંસ્કૃતિ વિભાગ . . .	3642	811	22.27	163	4.48
આર્થિક કાર્ય વિભાગ . . .	1526	331	21.69	96	6.29
ભારી ઉદ્યોગ વિભાગ . . .	59	7	11.86	1	1.69
સૂચના તથા પ્રસારણ મંત્રાલય . . .	5024	1207	24.02	408	8.12
યોજના આયોગ . . .	219	66	30.13	9	4.11
પૂર્તિ વિભાગ . . .	1091	214	19.61	65	5.96
હસ્પાત વિભાગ . . .	138	26	18.84	8	5.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग . . .	1438	161	11.20	23	1.60
कृषि विभाग . . .	4524	1231	27.21	174	3.84
शिक्षा विभाग . . .	375	70	18.66	15	4.00
खान विभाग . . .	2819	656	23.27	160	5.67
रसायन तथा उर्वरक विभाग	46	9	19.56	2	4.34
पर्यटन तथा भिविन विमानन विभाग . . .	3774	961	25.46	249	6.59
सार्वजनिक उद्यम ब्यूरो . . .	50	11	22.00	3	6.00
कोयला विभाग . . .	1364	234	17.15	30	2.20
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय . . .	6885	1786	25.74	409	5.94
सांख्यिकी विभाग . . .	709	116	16.36	42	5.92
रक्षा मंत्रालय . . .	275353	63353	23.01	12418	4.51
रेल मंत्रालय . . .	776388	140018	18.03	43590	5.61
सिंचाई मंत्रालय . . .	1324	266	20.09	94	7.10
डाक-तार महा-निदेशालय . . .	74918	17813	23.78	4683	6.25
योग . . .	1272397	247607	19.46	68401	5.38

*सफाई वालों को छोड़कर

जोधपुर में म्यूजियम संयंत्र

489. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जोधपुर राजस्थान में एक म्यूजियम संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किसी उपयुक्त स्थल का

चयन कर लिया है; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस योजना के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रस्थ

संयंत्र कार्यक्रम के अधीन कार्य हाथ में लेने हेतु जोखपुर जिले का पता लगाया गया है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए स्थापना रस्ख पर पहुंचकर परियोजना तथा सहायक उद्योगों की स्थापना सम्बन्धी सभावनार्थों तथा उनमें व्यवस्थापना सम्बन्धी न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं का पता लगाने, हेतु एक कृतिक दल (टास्क फोर्स) की स्थापना कर दी गई है ?

Spurt in Robberies in Capital

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

(a) whether there had been a spurt in the incidents of robberies in the capital; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such incidents in order to restore public confidence?

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

(a) No, Sir. During the period 1-1-1980 to 31-7-1980, there were 177 cases of robbery but during the first seven months of 1981 only 117 cases of robbery have been reported.

(b) The following steps have yielded results in checking crimes like robbery in the Capital:—

(i) Raids are organised/conducted at possible hide-outs of known criminals, suspected to be indulging in such offences.

(ii) Special armed patrolling and pickets are detailed at strategic points, specially in the areas prone to robbery, with road barriers, wherever found necessary.

(iii) Anti-robbery/dacoity patrolling with wireless-fitted vehicles, including motor cycles, is enforced.

(iv) Morning and evening patrolling in plain clothes/uniform is carried out to keep a check on incidence of robbery.

(v) Externment proceedings have been initiated in all fit cases.

(vi) Police Beat Boxes have been installed at places to ensure police presence in selected areas.

Financial Assistance in setting up industries in Himachal Pradesh

491. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to give direct financial assistance worth rupees fifteen lakhs to small scale industries in each of the industrially backward districts of the country;

(b) the names of the districts that have been selected from Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether in addition to financial assistance, technical know-how will also be made available?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes Sir. Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme 1971, industrial units set up in identified 101 districts/areas are eligible to 15 per cent investment subsidy on the fixed assets subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs. Under the Scheme, industrial units in small, medium and large scale sectors are covered. The Scheme is in operation since 1-10-1970 and is currently extended upto 31-3-1982.

(b) The districts of Kangra, Chamba, Kulu, Sirmur and Solan have been identified eligible for Central subsidy in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) In addition to the above incentive, the following incentives including technical know-how are also available to entrepreneurs setting up industries in identified backward areas:

(i) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(ii) Transport Subsidy.

(iii) Tax concessions.

(iv) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Industries.

(v) Consultancy for technical services.

(vi) Interest Subsidy.

(vii) Special facilities for Import of raw materials.

(viii) Rural Industries Project Programme.

(ix) Rural Artisans Programme.

(x) District Industries Centres.

(xi) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

Formation of separate cadres for Hindi Officers/Translators

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

(a) whether the main aim of the proposed Raj Bhasa Sachivalaya Seva is to safeguard the interest of Hindi Officers/Senior Translators/Junior Translators and with this end in view, separate cadres for these officers are proposed to be formed;

(b) whether the Central Cabinet has recently given its consent to the formation of these Cadres;

(c) whether recently a circular has been sent by the Department of Official Language to create posts of Senior Hindi Officers in the Ministries; and

(d) if so, whether Government will ensure that creation of these posts will not adversely affect the interest of people already working as Hindi Officers (Class II), Hindi Translators etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The purpose of constituting the proposed Central Secretariat Official Language Service is to bring about uniformity in the pay scales, service conditions, recruitment procedure, etc. of Hindi posts in the different Ministries/Departments and their Attached Offices as also to provide equal and adequate promotional opportunities to the incumbents of these posts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In 1973 certain guidelines were issued for creating Hindi posts in different Ministries/Departments, etc. According to these guidelines, in every Ministry, apart from other lower posts atleast one post of Senior Hindi Officer is to be created. The purpose of the instructions issued recently is to ensure implementation of these guidelines.

(d) Creation of posts of Senior Hindi Officers is not likely to adversely affect the interests of persons already working as Hindi Officers/Hindi Translators etc. In fact creation of higher posts generally benefit the incumbents of the lower posts as they get more promotional opportunities.

Complaint against the Executive Officer of Danapur Cantonment Board

493. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some citizens of Danapur Cantonment Board area in Patna district of Bihar have sent recently a complaint to him against the Executive Officer of the board and the present position of the management of that area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to redress the grievances of the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir. It is a fact that some persons of Danapur Cantonment in Patna district of Bihar have sent complaints against the former and present Cantonment Executive Officer of the Danapur Cantonment Board.

(b) The complaint against the former Cantonment Executive Officer is mainly regarding issue of certain licences in respect of temporary use of land under the management of Cantonment Board. The complaint against the present Cantonment Executive Officer pertains to non-payment of pay and allowances, fixation of pay etc. in respect of teachers of the erstwhile Cantonment Board schools since taken over by the Bihar State Government with effect from 1-2-1981.

(c) The matter regarding issue of temporary licences by the former Cantonment Executive Officer is under investigation of Cantonment Board, Danapur.

The other complaint regarding non-payment of salaries, fixation of pay etc., concerns the State Government to whom the schools have since been transferred. The Cantonment Board authorities are, however, in touch with the State Government for early release of salary dues.

Work permit system for Bombay

494. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra State Government propose to introduce work permit system in Bombay to check influx of people to the city; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, no

proposal for introducing work permit system is at present under their consideration.

दिल्ली में श्रम कानूनों का उल्लंघन

495. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के शकुरपुर, लारेंस रोड पर स्थिति गैर-सरकारी फॅक्ट्रियों के श्रम प्रतिशत मालिक श्रम कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि जूस और जैम बनाने के कार्य में लगी अधिकतर फॅक्ट्रियां ठेके पर अपना काम कराती हैं और फॅक्ट्रियों के मालिक ठेकेदारों को रजिस्टर दे देते हैं तथा उनमें जाली नाम दर्ज कर लिए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार कागजी कार्यवाही पूरी हो जाती है तथा इन फॅक्ट्रियों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को वेतन के रूप में केवल एक सौ पचास रुपए प्रतिमाह दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन फॅक्ट्रियों के कार्य की जांच करने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस बात से इंकार किया है कि शकुरपुर, लारेंस रोड, नई दिल्ली में स्थिति गैर-सरकारी कारखानों द्वारा श्रम कानूनों का घोर उल्लंघन किया जाता है।

(ख) यह बताया गया है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई अनियमितता नहीं आई है और कम मजदूरी देने के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन विशिष्ट शिकायतों की, यदि कोई हो, जांच करेगा।

Recommendations of Working Group on Tribal Development

496. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Working Group on Tribal Development during medium term plan 1978—83 and Sixth plan 1980—85 with regard to administration of scheduled areas;

(b) the measures taken by his Ministry to implement the recommendations of these Working Groups in Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan;

(c) how many of the recommendations of these two Working Groups have so far been implemented by the concerned States; and

(d) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States regarding the administration of scheduled areas as suggested by the Working Groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The main recommendations of both working Groups on Tribal Development include:

(i) Integrated administrative set up at the I.T.D.P. level and a rational line of command,

(ii) Strengthening of development blocks by posting of adequate personnel,

(iii) Creation of semi-autonomous regional bodies, State level committee and councils,

(iv) Creation of adequate machinery to deal with land alienation, activities of money-lenders, debt bondage and activities of unscrupulous contractors and intermediaries.

(b) Since action lies mainly in the concerned States, implementation of recommendations has been actively pursued with the State Governments.

(c) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh have amended their "Land

Revenue Code" for restoration of alienated land in favour of tribals. In Orissa & Andhra Pradesh, officers have been specially empowered to deal with land alienation cases. Administrative set-up has been strengthened in the Schedule Areas of States.

(d) Guidelines have been issued by this Ministry to the States incorporating the recommendations of Working Groups.

Cement Plant in Keonjhar

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some cement factories in the country during 1981-82;

(b) if so, whether any such cement plant is going to be set up in Keonjhar district; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI). (a) Yes, Sir, 3 cement plants in the public sector have gone/are expected to go into production during 1981-82.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Committee on Indigenous Textile Machinery Manufacturers

499. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry set up a Committee sometime back to survey and evaluate the technical and commercial capability of the indigenous textile machinery manufacturers for manufacturing draw texturising machines require by both the private and public sector entrepreneurs;

(b) whether this Committee has since submitted its Report;

(c) if so, whether it would be laid on the Table of the House along with Government's reaction to the recommendations made therein; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be submitted and laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Report was prepared by a Committee of Officials from the concerned governmental agencies and is in the nature of an internal official report meant for reference by these and other connected organisations. The assessment of the Committee regarding the capability of the indigenous machinery industry for the manufacture of draw texturising machines and other relevant observations are being kept in view in taking decisions in this area from time to time.

Chain snatching incidents in Delhi

500. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of chain snatching incidents in the capital during the last six months,

(b) the total number of cases registered at the different police stations of New Delhi;

(c) the action taken so far against the chain snatchers; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) During the last six months i.e. from

1-2-1981 to 31-7-1981, 47 cases of chain snatching were reported to the Delhi Police.

(b) At the Police Stations of New Delhi Police District, no case of chain snatching has been reported during this period.

(c) and (d). 26 persons have been arrested in these cases. Three out of them have been challaned and are facing trial in the courts. The cases against the remaining 23 persons are under investigation.

Allocation for development of education of Tribals and Harijans in Orissa

501. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to the State of Orissa for the development of Tribal and Harijan education during 1980-81;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to introduce certain schemes under which primary schools can be provided for the tribals within walking distance; and

(c) the detailed plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A statement showing allocation of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the development of Tribal and Harijan education in Orissa is laid on the Table.

(b) and (c). The broad policy frame of the Sixth Plan of the State Government is to provide primary school facilities within a distance of one Km. from the home of the child. The Government of Orissa has planned to open 450 new formal primary schools and 3000 non-formal part-time upgraded primary schools during the period 1980-85 in the Sub-Plan areas.

Statement

Central Grants by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1980-81 to the Government of Orissa for tribal and Harijan Education

Name of Scheme		Allocations (Rs. in lakhs)
I. Schemes for Scheduled Tribes	1. Tribal Sub-Plan (Central Assistance for Education)	231.90
	2. Post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Tribes	1815.00
	3. Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes	3.50
II. Schemes for Scheduled Castes	4. Post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes	1136.00
	5. Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes	4.00
	6. Award of pre-matric scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations	0.50
III. Composite Schemes	7. Establishment of Book/Banks for Scheduled Caste/Sche- duled Tribe students studying in medical and engineer- ing colleges	0.377
Total :		3191.277

Legislation for protection of small scale industries

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

(a) whether it is proposed to bring
legislation for the protection of small
scale industries;

(b) whether any study has been
made in regard to the various problems
faced by the small sector industries
and the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that it had
not been possible to meet the require-
ment of raw materials, particularly
coal and steel to the small sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN
DATT TIWARI): (a) Government is
engaged in an exercise to evolve a
pattern of legislation which will serve
the needs of Small Scale Sector effec-
tively.

(b) While no study as such has been
made in regard to various problems
faced by small industries, difficulties
of a general or specific nature brought
to the notice of Government by small
scale units individually or through
their associations are studied and re-
solved in consultation with appropriate
agencies.

(c) and (d). There is general short-
age of some of the critical industrial
raw materials required by small indus-
tries including steel and coal. How-

ever, efforts are being made every year to improve the allocation of these raw materials to the small industries sector.

Investment subsidies to selected Districts

503. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outright investment subsidy granted to some specially selected districts is in addition to the already existing subsidies and fiscal incentives; and

(b) what other schemes are proposed to be taken to correct the regional imbalance, revive industrial growth and generate employment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) As part of the measures to ensure balanced regional development, a number of concessions and facilities are available to entrepreneurs proposing to set up industries in backward districts/areas as announced by Government from time to time. These are in addition to the facilities and incentives offered by the individual State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The two principal incentives offered by All India Term Lending Institutions and Central Government are concessional finance and Central Investment Subsidy respectively. Out of 246 districts eligible for concessional finance; 101 districts have been further identified as industrially backward areas eligible for 10.15 per cent Investment Subsidy under the Central Investment Subsidy scheme, 1971.

(b) In order that industrialisation in backward districts/areas is achieved reasonably soon, Government have announced their policy in favour of setting up of nucleus plants in backward districts/areas backed by a net-

work of spread out ancillaries to maximise employment, generation of income and training of manpower.

Incidence of rape by policemen

504. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing incidence of rape being committed by policemen on women specially, Harijan community women;

(b) if so, the total number of such incidents in various parts of the country during 1981; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union territories and will be placed on the Table of the House

Defence Production in India

505. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's defence production is lagging behind in comparison to various other countries;

(b) if so, whether the first five year defence plan was prepared in 1964;

(c) if so, whether this plan of 1964 was completed and the further defence plan was discontinued later on;

(d) whether India maintains the fourth largest army in the world; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to improve the defence production in the country during the sixth five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) We do not have exact defence production figures of other countries to draw any meaningful comparison with our levels of defence production.

(b) The first Five-Year Defence Plan commenced in 1964.

(c) The Defence Plan which commenced in 1964 was completed. It has been followed up with subsequent defence plans and there has been no discontinuation of planning for defence.

(d) We do not have exact figures regarding the composition of all the Armies in the world. Therefore, it is not possible to state how we stand amongst the Armies in the world.

(e) During the sixth-plan period steps have been initiated to improve production technology, to augment the existing capacities, and to enter into licence agreements, wherever necessary with a view to ensure that while achieving self-reliance and self-sufficiency in defence production during the shortest possible time the armed forces are equipped with the latest weaponry.

Set-back in Industrial Production due in shortage of inputs

506. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial production received a severe set-back during the last quarter of 1980-81 following acute shortage of essential inputs like coal, cement, etc.;

(b) if so, whether their availability was further restricted because of inefficient supply management, coupled with lack of adequate transport facility;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the shortfall ranged between 10 and 100 per cent;

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(d) if so, whether the same position had been during the first half of 1981 also; and

(e) what are the factors responsible for this industrial decline and what steps are being taken by Government to see that the industrial output increases in the next half of 1981?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) to (e). On the basis of the provisional index of industrial production (base 1970=100) as released by CSO, the rate of growth of industrial production during the last quarter of the financial year 1980-81 works out to 8.9 per cent over the corresponding period last year. This rate of growth was higher than the growth rate achieved in the first three quarters of 1980-81. In fact, the rate of growth during the four quarters of 1980-81 has shown a progressive increase from -2.4 per cent in the first quarter, to +2.1 per cent in the second quarter, +7.1 per cent in the third quarter and +8.9 per cent in the last quarter.

The index of industrial production from C.S.O. for the current year is available upto May, 1981. The average rate of growth in the five months of 1981 over the same period a year ago, was 9.8 per cent.

The performance of infrastructural sectors is being reviewed regularly by the Government and remedial action is being taken through the administrative ministries concerned to remove impediments to industrial production.

Setting up of more cement Plants

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

(a) the number of big, medium and mini cement plants functioning in India, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have received a number of applications for

establishing more cement plants in the country under the three categories;

(c) if so, their number, state-wise and category-wise, and since when they are pending; and

(d) the criteria adopted by Government for awarding licence for establishing a new cement plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A statement showing the number of cement plants functioning is attached at Annexure I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the State-wise number of applications received for grant of Industrial Licences for setting up of cement plants is attached as Annexure II.

(d) Industrial Licences for setting up of large and medium cement plants are granted for locations where the basic raw materials of limestone and other infrastructural facilities are available. Industrial Licences for mini cement plants are granted to exploit a number of relatively smaller limestone deposits particularly in inaccessible areas.

Annexure I

Number of big, medium and mini cement plants functioning in India is as under:—

S.No.	State	Big & Medium	Mini
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	Nil
2.	Assam	1	.
3.	Bihar	6	.
4.	Gujarat	7	1
5.	Haryana	2	..
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	..
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	.	.
8.	Karnataka	6	..
9.	Kerala . . . . .	..	1 (White Cement)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9	..
11.	Meghalaya	1	..
12.	Maharashtra	2	..
13.	Orissa	2	..
14.	Rajasthan	6	..
15.	Tamil Nadu	8	..
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2	..
17.	West Bengal	1	..

Annexure-II

A. Applications received for setting up of Large & Medium Cement plants

S.No.	State	No. of applications pending	Date from which pending
1.	Bihar	2	16-4-81 & 8-7-81
2.	Karnataka	2	30-5-81 & 29-6-81
3.	Gujarat	2	15-6-81 & 20-7-81
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1	29-5-80
5.	Rajasthan	1	6-10-80
6.	Andhra Pradesh	1	6-5-81
7.	Maharashtra	1	10-7-81
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	11-8-81

B. Applications received for setting up of Mini Cement Plants

1.	Gujarat	4	20-4-81, 22-4-81 16-5-81 & 22-6-81
2.	Karnataka	3	24-4-81, 25-5-81 & 9-6-81
3.	Maharashtra	2	2-5-80 & 21-7-81
4.	Rajasthan	2	14-5-81 & 3-7-81
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2	15-5-81 & 3-8-82
6.	Bihar	1	2-5-81
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1	22-5-81
8.	Himchal Pradesh	1	10-6-81
9.	Orissa	1	24-6-81

Out in Pension of Freedom Fighters

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

(a) whether initially under the pension schemes 1972, the amount of pension which the freedom fighters were receiving from their respective States was cut from the amount of

pensions to be granted from the Central Revenues;

(b) if so, the total number of the freedom fighters of Punjab State who were affected by this policy;

(c) whether this policy was revised in September, 1976 and decision was taken that cut be stopped w.e.f. 1st October, 1976 and freedom fighters allowed full Central Pension of

Rs. 200/- p.m. in addition to the pension of their respective States;

(d) if so, the number of such freedom fighters of each State who were allowed to be benefited by this decision uptill 31st July, 1980;

(e) the number of the freedom fighters of each State who are still receiving their pensions at the rate prior to 1st October, 1976; and

(f) the reasons for not implementing the decision referred to in part (b) above uptill now?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 1250.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). By the end of July, 1980, the reduced pensions had been enhanced to the full amount of Rs. 200/- p.m. (Rs. 100/- p.m. in the cases of widows) in all cases in various States/Union Territories except in about 5000 cases where the verification reports had not been received from the respective States/U.Ts. All Accountants General, including that of Punjab, have since been instructed to enhance pension to Rs. 200/- p.m. (Rs. 100/- p.m. in the cases of widows) with effect from 1-10-1976 and to Rs. 300/- p.m. (Rs. 200/- p.m. in the cases of widows) with effect from 1-8-1980 and modify Pension Payment Orders accordingly in cases of all freedom fighters who were getting pension at lower rates.

Nuclear Power Plant for Punjab

509. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision some years ago that nuclear plants would be set up in the States which were away from the coal belt of the country;

(b) if so, whether Punjab being farthest from this belt had a better claim to have a nuclear plant;

(c) whether the Punjab Chief Minister during his recent meeting with the Prime Minister sought a nuclear power plant for Punjab;

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

(e) whether any blueprint regarding this plant has been or is being prepared; and

(f) if so, its passible location and cost involved and how long will it take to set it up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Nuclear Power Stations are considered economically feasible at places away from the Coal fields and where hydrological resources are not available for exploitation.

(b) to (f). The Punjab Chief Minister has sought a Nuclear Power Plant for Punjab. A committee has been constituted by Government for selection of sites in the Northern, Western and Southern regions for setting up new atomic power plants in the country. The location of the new atomic power station in the Northern Region of which Punjab forms a part will be considered after the Site Selection Committee submits its report.

Setting up of Industrial complexes in Punjab

510. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to set up more nucleus industrial complexes like the one at Sri Gindwal Sahib in Amritsar district in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Task Force consisting of Central and State Government officials has been set up to identify industrial project possibilities with ancillarisation potential in Hoshiarpur district in Punjab.

सामाजिक संस्थाओं को रियायती दरों पर सामग्री सप्लाई करना

511. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा मंत्रालय सामाजिक संस्थाओं, आश्रयों और स्कूलों को केवल उसी मामले में रियायती दरों पर वस्तुएं देता है जब संयुक्त सचिव का कोई अधिकारी यह प्रमाणित करता है कि वह संख्या पंजीकृत और मान्यता-प्राप्त है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो स्कूलों के मामले में रक्षा मंत्रालय संयुक्त सचिव की सिफारिश की मांग क्यों करता है जबकि स्कूल राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त होते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रसिद्धि को हटाने पर विचार करेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पादिल): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार रक्षा सम्बन्धी फालतू सामान की सप्लाई के बारे में कल्याणकारी/खैराती/शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की संबंधित मांग को भारत सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार के सम्बन्धित विभाग के ऐसे अधिकारी द्वारा, जिनका रैंक संयुक्त सचिव से कम न हो, प्रमाणित करना होता है। उस

अफसर को यह प्रमाणित करना होता है कि :—

- (1) संस्था असली है ;
- (2) मांग उचित है ;
- (3) संस्था की वित्तीय स्थिति और साथ ही पूंजी निवेश करने की उसकी क्षमता ।

संस्थाओं से स्टोर्स के लिए अनुचित और अधिक मांग को रोकने के निष्कार से यह प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है। परन्तु चेरिटेबल इन्वायमेंट एक्ट 1890 (1890 का एक्ट 6) के अधीन स्थापित प्रसिद्ध शैक्षणिक, कल्याणकारी और खैराती संस्थाओं और निकायों के मामले में इस बारे में जोर नहीं दिया जाता है।

(ग) सरकारी, वर्तमान प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती है।

भारतीय तेल निगम में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी

512. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या भूम मंत्री भारतीय तेल निगम में स्थायी तथा दैनिक मजदूरों के आधर पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में 1 अप्रैल, 1981 के अनारकित प्रश्न संख्या 5963 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम में दैनिक तथा मासिक वेतन के आधार पर नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी अ्यौर क्या है ?

यस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुमारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय तेल निगम लिमिटेड का मार्किटिंग और रिफाइनरी पाइपलाइन डिवीजन अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और उनमें दैनिक मजदूरी आधार पर तीन कर्मचारी तथा मासिक वेतन आधार पर 10,589 कर्मचारी नियोजित हैं। फरीदाबाद का भारतीय तेल निगम का अनुसंधान और विकास विंग भी जो एक पृथक अस्तित्व है, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आता है और इसमें 270 कर्मचारी नियोजित हैं। भारतीय तेल निगम की यूनिटों को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की परिधि से छूट प्राप्त है।

वजानिकों, डाक्टरों तथा इंजीनियरों द्वारा आत्म हत्याएँ

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने वजानिकों, डाक्टरों तथा इंजीनियरों ने आत्म-हत्याएँ की और इसके क्या कारण थे,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ ने इसलिने आत्म-हत्याएँ की क्योंकि वे अपने विभागों के अधिकाइयों के बर्ताव तथा भविष्य में पदोन्नति के अवसरों की निराशा-जनक स्थिति से उकताये हुए थे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकल की जा रही है और उसके प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Pension and gratuity of personnel of former Suket State

514. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4940 on the 25th March, 1981 regarding pension and Gratuity of personnel of former Suket State and state:

(a) whether ex-soldiers of the erstwhile State Forces were discharged after the merger of the States in the Indian Union;

(b) the date on which this I.S.F. units became part of the Indian Army;

(c) the date on which these soldiers were discharged; and

(d) whether it is realised that the I.S.F. unit merged in the Indian Army and as such its assets and liabilities are those of the Central Government and not of the successor State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Personnel of ISF Units of the erstwhile State Forces, who opted for absorption and were found suitable, were absorbed in the Indian Army and were discharged subsequently as per the Indian Army rules. Those who were found unsuitable as well as those who were not willing for absorption, were discharged immediately.

(b) The I.S.F. Units of the Suket State Forces were merged with the Indian Army with effect from 1st April 1949.

(c) Those who were absorbed in the Indian Army were discharged on completion of their terms and conditions of service under the Indian Army rules, while those who were not absorbed were discharged immediately.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Applications for Freedom Fighters Pension

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

(a) whether Government have extended the last date for the submission of applications for freedom fighters' pension;

(b) if so, the exact date by which the applications can be submitted;

(c) whether any other relaxations like the period of imprisonment/internment, externment have also been made; and

(d) if so, the exact relaxations allowed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The matter of extension of last prescribed date 31-7-81 for submission of applications for the grant of pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme is under active consideration of the Government. Meanwhile State Government/U.T. Admn. have been instructed to continue to accept applications after the expiry of the last date i.e. 31-7-81 till further instructions. With a view to give this wide publicity for intending applicant, a press Note has also been issued.

(c) and (d). No Sir. The normal qualifying period of imprisonment/internment or externment for the grant of pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme is six months. However, as announced in July, 1980 a relaxation had been made in this regard from 1-8-80 while liberalising the Pension Scheme in respect of women and SC/ST Freedom Fighters where the period of suffering has been reduced to three months for eligibility for grant of pension.

Applications of Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur for expansion of Units

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

(a) the particulars of applications submitted by Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur during the year 1980-81 and upto 31st July, 1981 for the expansion of the existing units or installation of new ones; and

(b) the manner in which these were disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). (i) M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur had submitted an application on 28th July, 1980 for grant of an industrial licence as a "New Article" for the manufacture of spinning frames (Textile Machinery) at their existing undertaking at Kanpur. A letter of Intent dated the 10th of November, 1980 has been granted to M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd.

(ii) M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur have submitted another application on 7th July, 1981 for manufacture of various items of synthetic fibre machinery, viz., (a) Polymerisation/Polycondensation/Recovery equipment, (b) Spinning equipment, (c) Take-up equipment for filament yarns; and (d) Fibre Draw Off/Fibre Line Equipment, by diversification within their overall licensed capacity. This application is in the process of examination.

Permission for Improving Models of Automobiles

517. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the country's two leading automobile manufacturers to improve their models and bring them in line with modern requirements by entering into collaboration with some foreign car manufacturers;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the permission granted and how far it would lead to the further raising of cost of the finished product; and

(c) the considerations which weighed with Government in granting such permission when Government-owned Maruti Udyog is also trying to market their new model?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Approval has been accorded to M/s. Hindustan Motors for the import of technical assistance, designs, drawing, documentation, advisory services and capital goods from M/s. Vauxhall Motors of U.K. for the manufacture of a new model car and for the upgradation of the engine presently used by the company on the Ambassador make vehicle. Approval has also been accorded to M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay for collaboration with M/s. Fiat Auto SPA of Italy and for import of capital goods for upgradation of Premier Padmini car. It is difficult to anticipate increase in the cost of production of the finished product at this stage.

(c) The models of the cars presently being manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles Limited are fairly old and their technology needs upgrading. As regards Maruti Udyog Limited, a decision on the precise model of the car to be manufactured by it is yet to be taken.

Tie up for Maruti

518. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the product-mix and tie-up for Maruti;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) when the cars from production line are expected to start rolling?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Negotiations are in progress with various foreign automobile Manufacturers for collaboration in the public sector project for the manufacture of passenger cars and commercial vehicles. A decision on entering into collaboration with an appropriate party will be taken on merits after evaluating their offers.

(c) It is expected that production of automobiles in Maruti Udyog Limited may commence in 1983.

Demand and import of Paper

519. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated requirement of paper of all varieties for 1981-82; and

(b) how much of paper is proposed to be imported in the year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The estimated requirement of paper and paper board for 1981-82 is about 120 lakh tonnes.

(b) According to tentative estimates, about 80,000 tonnes of writing and printing paper are likely to be imported by the STC in 1981-82.

Shortage, Demand and Production of Cement

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of cement in the country;

(b) if so, what is the approximate production and demand of cement in the country; and

(c) the steps taken to boost production of cement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country.

(b) The Working Group for Cement Industry appointed by the Planning Commission have estimated the demand of cement during the year 1981-82 as 30.22 million tonnes. Production of cement during 1981 estimated after keeping in view the additional capacities likely to materialise and on the norms of capacity utilisation adopted for this industry, is likely to be of the order of 23 million tonnes.

(c) Government are making every effort to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing capacities, sanctioning new capacities and imports.

Report of U.N.E.P. on ground water resources

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 1981 Report of the Executive Director of UNEP focussing on three points, namely; (i) pollution of ground water, (ii) accumulation of toxic chemicals in food, and (iii) over-exploitation of natural resources endangering the environment and the quality of human life;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government propose to take measures to implement the suggestions/recommendations made by the UN body for the safeguard of ground water resources; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The Government has taken a serious note of the issues raised in the report.

(c) Yes.

(d) Detailed surveys will be carried out to determine the nature and magnitude of ground water pollution in various places. The concerned agencies will also be asked to ensure necessary measures including the strict enforcement of legislation for the prevention and control of water pollution.

Agreement with France for Supply of Enriched Uranium

522. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have struck any profitable arrangement for the supply of enriched Uranium for Indian fast breeder reactors with the Government of France; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Colour T.V. Sets and its effect

523. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of colour T.V. in the country will result in all the black and white T.V. sets in the country becoming useless;

(b) whether such black and white T.V. sets will not also telecast programmes and films in colour; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to assist the T.V. licence holders from incurring such a heavy loss of throwing away the existing sets and buying new colour T.V. sets?

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

(b) Black and white TV sets will be able to receive colour TV programme but the picture on the receiver set would be only in black and white.

(c) Does not arise.

पालेकर पंचाट का क्रियान्वयन

524. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई समाचार पत्र प्रबन्धकों ने पत्रकारों और गैर-पत्रकारों के लिए पालेकर पंचाट को लागू नहीं किया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन भाषाई समाचार पत्रों के क्या नाम हैं , और

(ग) इन समाचारपत्रों द्वारा पंचाट को लागू करवाने में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है, जिसमें उन समाचार-पत्र प्रतिष्ठानों के नामों को दर्शाया गया है, जिन्होंने सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत अधिकरणों की सिफारिशों को लागू किया है और जिन्होंने सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं किया है ।

[मंत्रालय में रखा गया । [देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 2664/81]]

(ग) अधिकरणों की सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों को

लागू कराने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है । योजना और अम मंत्री जी ने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासकों के अध्यक्षों (हेड्स) को लिखा है कि वे यह देखने के लिए सभी प्रयास करें कि सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मंत्रियों की समिति भी गठित की है जो सरकारी आदेश के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति का निरीक्षण करेगी और विशेष शिकायतों की जांच करेगी ।

'Helium' Gas found in Bihar

525. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Atomic Mineral Division has found 'Helium' in Bihar;

(b) whether any assessment has been made of the value of the gas; and

(c) the proposal for the exploitation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). While hot springs associated with lineaments close to Gondwanas are rich in helium investigations conducted in Bihar so far do not indicate any possibility of the commercial exploitation of this gas

Police assistance to passengers harassed by Taxi and Scooter Drivers at New Delhi Station

526. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS, be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing harassment caused to the passengers particularly the night passengers by the taxi and

scooter drivers at New Delhi Railway Station;

(b) whether it is a fact that the policemen posted to assist the passengers pretending their helplessness and do not give right direction to the taxiwalas to help the passengers;

(c) if so, whether some more policemen and some officers of D.S.P. or Assistant Commissioner ranks will be posted there to assist the passengers; and

(d) the details about the steps taken or proposed to take to remove the harassment?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not correct that the policemen pretend helplessness in assisting passengers. At present one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and three Constables are posted round the clock to assist the passengers. The traffic police Inspector is available between 8.00 A.M. and 8.00 P.M. at the New Delhi Railway Station. The Assistant Commissioner of Police checks the arrangements twice a day. At the pick-up point from where the passengers hire three-wheeler scooters/taxis, a Constable is detailed. He distributes complaint cards to the passengers, who wish to make a complaint. The cards can be filled up and sent by post also. Announcements on public system are made exhorting the commuters to contact traffic police in case of complaint.

(d) (i) The three-wheeler scooter drivers who over-charge/misbehave are being kept under close watch. Strict action is taken including the impounding of three-wheeler scooter and realization of cash security for refusal/overcharging.

(ii) Revised fares are painted on a hoarding for the information of the passengers.

(iii) Regular announcement on public announcement system about availability of traffic police assistance is made.

(iv) D.T.C. has started round the clock service and carry the passengers with luggage for a fare of Rs. 1/- to any place in Delhi. Announcement about D.T.C. services are made by D.T.C. booth. There is also a D.T.C. enquiry counter.

US Supply of Arms to Pak

527. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI R. R. BHOLE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply by U.S.A. of F.16 Planes and other sophisticated military equipment like tanks etc. worth billions of rupees has very much improved the striking capacity of the Pakistan armed forces and the combat range of the F.16 can reach large areas in India;

(b) whether India has told U.S. that Pakistan could use all this equipment against India as in the past;

(c) if so, the reaction of the U.S. Government thereto; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The supply of sophisticated military equipment including F.16 aircraft by U.S.A. will enhance the overall offensive capability of Pakistan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) U.S. Government have taken note of India's concern on the induction of sophisticated military equipment to Pakistan. The U.S. Government have assured us that arms being supplied to Pakistan would not pose a threat to India.

(d) All such developments which chance a bearing on our security are closely monitored and appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness are initiated.

Fence along Assam-Bangladesh Border to check Infiltration

528. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA;

SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining a proposal to build a masonry wall or erect an electrified fence all along the Assam-Bangladesh border to check the infiltration of foreign nationals into Assam;

(b) whether the matter had been discussed with Bangladesh formally or informally and if so, their reaction thereto;

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present; and

(d) the financial and other implications about the areas to be covered and time to be taken to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). A Committee of officials has been set up to consider measures for further strengthening the security arrangements for effectively preventing unauthorised entry along the Indo-Bangladesh border. Various suggestions and proposals are being considered by the Committee. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

युग्मा राकेट केन्द्र को समुद्र से खतरा

529. श्री सारिक अन्वर : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगी कि

(क) क्या सरकार की इस बात की जानकारी है कि युग्मा राकेट केन्द्र को समुद्र से गंभीर खतरा पैदा हो गया है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि समुद्र से इस बड़ते हुए खतरे के सम्बन्ध में चार वर्ष पूर्व ही बिक्रम साराभाई केन्द्र के वैज्ञानिकों को चेतावनी दे दी गई थी , और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सम्बन्ध अधिकारियों द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तथा पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह): (क) युग्मा तट में समुद्री अपरदन के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है। 1963 में जब से युग्मा राकेट केन्द्र की स्थापना हुई है, इसमें कोई गंभीर खतरा पैदा नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) से (घ) 1973 में जब समुद्री अपरदन में कुछ वृद्धि दिखाई पड़ी थी, तुरन्त अस्थायी सुवर्णात्मक उपाय लिए गये थे। अपरदन की समस्या के अध्ययन के लिए और सुवर्णात्मक उपायों के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान से अनुरोध किया गया था। उनका मुख्य निष्कर्ष यह था कि यह अपरदन कोई प्रमुख समस्या पैदा नहीं करेगा। कुछ मानक अध्ययनों के बाद, उन्होंने कुछ सुवर्णात्मक उपायों की सलाह दी। ये अध्ययन चल-चलते हैं और जन विज्ञान समस्थान, पुडी, तमिलनाडु द्वारा किये गये थे। इस संस्थान की निवारकियों के कार्यान्वयन पर विचार दिया जा रहा है।

Alternative Arrangement of Nuclear Fuel to Tarapur Atomic Power Plant

531. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any alternative arrangements

for obtaining fuel for Tarapur Power Plant if the U.S. Government refuse to supply the same;

(b) if so, whether in view of non-supply of nuclear fuel the Tarapur Power Plant has stopped functioning;

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard;

(d) the countries approached for nuclear fuel; and

(e) the position of the Tarapur power plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONIC AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (e). The Government of India is prepared with alternative measures to ensure continued operation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

Investment Subsidy to Industrial Backward Distts.

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

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government launched a programme of investment subsidy to 101 specially selected backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, its main features and the districts where this will be introduced;

(c) when the programme is likely to be started; and

(d) the States and the total people likely to be benefited by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The Scheme of Central Investment Subsidy has been in operation since 1-10-1970. Under the Scheme, industrial units set up in selected backward districts/areas are eligible to subsidy @ 15 per cent of the fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. Subsidy is also admissible to existing units in such districts/ areas in respect of additional fixed capital investment made for the purpose of expansion provided additional investment is not less than 10 per cent of the existing investment.

Further, in respect of industrial units set up on or after 1-3-1981 in the existing selected districts/areas in the North-Eastern Region comprising the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram subsidy will be limited to 20 per cent of the total fixed capital investment or additional total fixed capital investment actually made, as the case may be, subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs.

A list of 101 districts where the Scheme is in operation is at Annexure I.

A total amount of Rs. 100 crores has been reimbursed to State Governments since the inception of the Scheme till 31-3-1981. State-wise disbursement of subsidy is at Annexure II.

ANNEXURE-I

Districts/areas qualifying for Central Schemes of Investment Subsidy

1. Andhra Pradesh . . . Srikulam district and 5 'areas' Two 'areas' from Rayachota region comprising 22 blocks:—

Area: I:— Comprising 1 blocks viz. Chittoor*, Bangarupalam*, Pulicherla*, Pattur*, Chandragiri and Kalahasthi* (from Chittoor District) and Kodur, Rajampet, Sidhona, Cuddapah, Kamalapuram, Proddutur and Pulivendla (from Cuddapah district);

Area II:—Comprising 9 blocks viz. Tadpatri, Singanamala, Gooty, Kudair* (from Anantapur district) and Dhone, Kurnool, Banganapalli* Nandyal* and Giddalur* (from Kurnool district).

Three 'areas' from Telengana region comprising 43 blocks:

Area I:—Comprising 14 blocks viz. Mahabubnagar*, Jadhcherla* Shadnagar*, Kalwakurthy and Amangal (from Mahabubnagar district) and Nalgonda, Mungaid, Nakrakal, Suryapet, Kodad*, Kuzurnagar*, Miryalguda* Peddavora* and Devarakonda* (from Nalgonda district);

Area II:—Comprising 14 blocks viz. Khammam Thirumalaipalem, Kullur*, Yellandu*, Kothagudem*, Aswaraopeta*, Puragam-pad* and Bhadrachalam* (from Khammam district) and Mahabubabad, Narsapet, Hanamkonda, Ghanapur, Jangaon* and Muluṣ* (from Warangal district);

Area III:—Comprising 15 blocks viz. Zaheerabad* Patancheru* Narsapur*, Medak* and Siddipet (from Medak district), Yedapalli*, Nizamabad*, Kamareddy*, and Demakonda* (from Nizamabad* district) and Sirilila*, Karimnagar, Sultanabad, Peddapalli, Manthani* and Huzurabad (from Karimnagar district).

2. Assam Goalpara, Mikir Hills, Kamrup*, Nowgong* Cachar* and New Lakhimpur* districts.
3. Bihar Bhagalpur, Darbhanga@, Champaran@*, Palamau*, Siharua* and Santhal Parganas* districts.
4. Gujarat Panchmahals, Broach* and Surendranagar* districts.
5. Haryana Reorganised Mohindergarh district (comprising Mohindergarh and Rewari* sub-divisions) Bhiwani district (comprising Bhiwani and Dadri* Sub-divisions) and one 'area' comprising 8 blocks viz. Hissar Block No. 1 and Barwana Block (of Hissar Tehsil), Hansi Block No. 1 (from Hansi Tehsil) Bahuna Block (from Fatehabad Tehsil), Tohana Block/Tehsil (from Tohana Tehsil) from district of Hissar-Jind Block and Julana Block (from Jind Tehsil), Uchana Block (Narwana Tehsil) from the district of Jind.
6. Himachal Pradesh . . Kangra@, Chamba*, Kulu*, Sirmur* and Solan* districts.
7. Jammu & Kashmir Jammu, Srinagar, Anantnag*, Doda*, Baramulla* and Poonch* districts.
8. Karnataka Raichur, Mysore* and Dharwar* districts.
9. Kerala Alleppey, Cannanore* and Malapuram* districts.
10. Madhya Pradesh 'Six Areas':—

Area I:—(from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz. Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) blocks (from Bilaspur district) Bhatapara, Singa, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur), Abhanpur and Rajim Blocks (from Raipur district);

Area II:—(from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz., Dewas and Tonk Khurad Block (from Dewas district), Gulana, Shujapur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur district) Panchor (Sarangpur) and Biawra Block (from Rajgarh district) and Chachaura, Raghogarh and Guna blocks (from Guna district).;

Area III: (from Northern Region) comprising 9 blocks viz. Shivpuri and Karera (from Shivpuri district) Datia and Seordha (from Datia district) Mehgaoon and Gohad (from Bhind district) and Morena and Jaura (from Morena district).

Area—IV :—*(from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks viz. Bina-Itawa, Khuri-Banda (Binaika), Rahatgarh, Sagar Shahgarh (Amarmau) (from Sagar district) Tikamgarh, Baldeogarh (from Takamgarh district) Vidisha and Gyaraspur (from Vidisha district) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur district);

Area—V :—*(from Western Region-II) comprising 12 blocks viz. Petlawad and Meghnagar (from Jhabua district) Padnawar, Dhar and Naloha (from Dhar district) Maheshwar and Barwana (from Khargone district) Ratlam and Jaura (from Ratlam district) Mandsaur, Malhargarh and Neemuch (from Mandsaur district).

Area—VI :—*(from North Eastern Region) comprising 11 blocks viz. Rewa & Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa district) Majhauili, Sidhi, Doosar & Waidhan from Sidhi district) Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Manendargarh Surajapur and Ambikapur (from Sarguja district).

11. Manipur . . . All the five districts.
12. Meghalaya . . . Garo Hills[@] and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills[@].
13. Maharashtra . . . Ratnagiri, Aurangabad and Chandrapur districts.
14. Nagaland . . . Kohima, Makokchung, Tuensang* districts.
15. Orissa . . . Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir*, Dhenkanal* Keonjhar* and Koraput* districts.
16. Punjab . . . Hoshiarpur, Sangrur* and Bhatinda*[@] districts.
17. Rajasthan . . . Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara*, Churu*, Nagaaur* and Udaipur* districts.
18. Sikkim . . . Gangtok*, Mangan*, Gyalshing* and Namchi* districts. (covered with effect from 16-5-1975).
19. Tamil Nadu . . . Three 'Arcs/Tracts' comprising 33 taluks:—

Area—I : Comprising 12 Taluks (including Sub-Taluks) viz., Ramanathapuram, Madukulathur, Sivaganga, Parmakudi, Thiruvadani, Karaikudi and Thirupathur Taluks (from Ramanathapuram district) Melur Taluks (from Madurai district) Pudukkottai Thirumayam, Alamgudi and Kulathur Taluks (from Pudukkottai districts).

Area—II :* Comprising 11 Taluks viz., Dharmapuri, Palacode, Hosur, Denkanikottah, Krishanagiri, Uthangarai, Harur (from Dharmapuri district) Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore, Wallajapet (from North Arcot district).

Area— III :—* Comprising 10 taluks viz. Aruppukkottai, Sattur, Virudhunagar, Srivillipathur, Rajapalayam (from West Ramanathapuram of Ramanathapuram district) Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Nilakothai, Dindigul and Veda sandur (from Madurai district).

20. Tripura: . . . All the 3 districts.
21. Uttar Pradesh: . . . Almora*, Balia, Basti*, Faizabad*, Jhansi and Rae-Bareilly* districts.
22. West Bengal: . . . Purulia, Midnapur* and Nadia* districts.

UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands Entire territory
2. Arunachal Pradesh: Do.
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli: Do.
4. Lakshadweep Do.
5. Mizoram Do.
6. Goa, Daman & Diu Entire Territory excluding the area within the Municipal limits of Territory's Capital
7. Pondicherry: Entire Territory excluding the area within the cours Chabrol, South Boulevard, West Boulevard and North Boulevard in the Pondicherry Municipal area of territory's Capital

* Represents districts/sub-division/Taluks/Blocks/Tehsils selected after 10-7-1972

@ Represents districts as they existed prior to their recent reorganisation.

ANNEXURE II

Statement indicating the Reimbursements Made under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Transport Subsidy Scheme

Sl No	State/Union Territory	1972-73 to 1979-80	1980-81	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	817,92,145	2,93,98,565	11,11,90,710
2.	Assam	1,42,60,385	19,64,000	1,62,24,385
3.	Bihar	1,17,61,398	18,96,695	1,36,58,093
4	Gujarat	5,78,58,811	4,07,37,192	9,85,96,003
5	Haryana	1,68,52,442	55,59,766	2,24,12,208
6	Himachal Pradesh	2,38,60,150	16,63,059	2,55,23,209
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1,92,95,301	82,54,624	2,75,49,925
8.	Karnataka	4,79,61,268	2,10,37,390	6,89,98,658
9.	Kerala	3,47,89,982	2,05,89,132	5,53,79,114
10	Madhya Pradesh	3,44,43,735	1,43,67,532	4,88,11,267
11.	Maharashtra	7,59,36,954	2,89,20,206	10,48,57,160
12.	Manipur	12,41,322	..	12,41,322
13.	Meghalaya	19,49,924	..	19,49,924
14.	Nagaland	53,36,317	..	53,36,317
15.	Orissa	95,62,603	..	95,62,603

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1972-73 to 1979-80	1980-81	Total
16.	Punjab	2,84,92,119	98,37,748	3,83,29,867
17.	Rajasthan	6,18,96,882	4,01,98,754	10,20,95,636
18.	Sikkim	4,90,822	2,04,389	6,95,211
19.	Tamil Nadu	10,08,78,871	5,39,03,009	15,47,81,880
20.	Tripura	24,69,375	..	24,69,375
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,46,46,469	70,42,808	2,16,89,277
22.	West Bengal	1,52,03,530	69,85,529	2,21,89,059
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4,93,871	13,15,282	18,09,153
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	9,44,371	3,33,065	12,77,436
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31,86,052	9,79,558	41,65,610
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,21,93,424	1,48,11,667	3,70,05,091
27.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..
28.	Mizoram	5,50,093	..	5,50,093
29.	Pondicherry	27,20,784	..	27,20,784
TOTAL		69,10,09,400	30,99,99,970	1,00,10,09,370

Acquisition of arms by Pakistan

533. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has obtained almost all types of new weapons and arms from various countries during the month of July, 1981;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which Pakistan is obtaining latest modern weapons;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these arms have encouraged Pakistan to create tension on our borders and there have been many border violations between India and Pakistan on all sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government do not have any information to suggest that Pakistan has acquired new weapons during July 1981. It is, however, known that Pakistan is carrying on negotiations for arms procurement on a massive scale.

(c) Whilst stray incidents of firing across the J&K sector of our border with Pakistan have been occurring, there are no other visible signs of any abnormal increase in tension.

(d) Government are closely monitoring all such developments.

Communal Riots

534. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:**

SHRI B V. DESAI:

SHRI QAZI SALEEM:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been large number of communal riots in the last three months in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether it is also reported in the press that conversion of Harijans into Muslims is one of the factors responsible for increasing communal riots in the country;

(d) if so, whether Union Government have taken a strong view and are planning various steps to stop this mass conversion of people; and

(e) if so, what are the steps and whether any foreign involvement is there?

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

(a) According to available information, there were 71 communal incidents during the period from May to July, 1981. As compared to this, the number of communal incidents during the preceding three months from February to April, 1981 was 82, while during the period from May to July 1980, the number of communal incidents was 99.

(b) The communal incidents arose from a variety of causes such as a dispute over passage of a religious procession or other religious provocations, and many of them could be

attributed to trivial reasons like a drunken brawl between members of two different communities.

(c) Government have no specific information in this regard.

(d) and (e). The State Governments are fully competent to take appropriate legal action if any violation of law comes to notice. Government have no specific information about foreign involvement in the mass conversions.

Release of persons detained under National Security Act

535 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay statement showing;

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the persons detained under National Security Act were released by the High Courts/Advisory Committees;

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

(c) the grounds on which they were released.

(d) whether it is a fact that some of them were rearrested immediately after their release; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Atrocities on Harijans

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

(a) the total number of places in various States of the country where assaults, loot, atrocities etc. against Harijans have taken place since

January, 1980, stating the respective number of those killed, assaulted, burnt or houses looted; and

(b) the total number of Harijans converted to Islam or Christianity during the last one year including the names of places, the specific causes leading to conversion and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Communal riots since 1980

537. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of places in various States where communal riots have occurred since January, 1980 including the total number of those killed, assaulted, etc.

(b) what are the specific or general causes for the eruption of more violent of these riots; and

(c) what general or specific steps are being taken to prevent such recurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) According to available information, communal incidents occurred at 439 places during the period from January 1980 to July, 1981 in various parts of the country, resulting in the death of 523 persons and injuries to 4,293 persons.

(b) While provocations of a religious nature, controversies relating to observance of festivals, and disputes

over land and property continued to be the major factors responsible for communal trouble, communal violence also occurred due to various other causes, some as trivial as a quarrel among boys over kite-flying, straying of a pig near a congregation assembled for Id prayers, dispute over grazing land, eve-teasing or a drunken brawl involving members of the two communities.

(c) As regards steps to check communal incidents, Government have made known their determination to deal sternly, promptly and effectively with any communal situation and its recurrence in future. Various steps to prevent communal incidents have been suggested to State Governments from time to time, such as upgrading the local intelligence network; establishment of Centralised Control Rooms; strengthening police deployments; more vigorous preventive actions against anti-social elements; stricter control over fire arms as also continued vigorous steps for unearthing illicit arms and ammunition; special care to be taken at the time of important festivals and celebrations. Central Government has assured the State Governments of all help in containing communal violence. The provisions of the National Security Act, 1980 are available for taking preventive action against anti-social and anti-national elements. The National Integration Council has been re-constituted and held its meeting on the 12th November, 1980. The Council has constituted a sub-committee on communal harmony.

Issue of a black list of countries by I.L.O.

538. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Council of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) had issued a blacklist

of countries charged with severe violations of trade union rights which included India alongwith other countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to this embarrassing situation; and

(c) the steps being considered by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No. Sir. In fact, the International Labour Organisation never blacklists member-States.

(b) and (c). In view of answer to (a) above, question does not arise

Purchase of "Sea Harrier"

539. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the purchase of eight more "Sea Harrier" type aircraft to provide an effective air arm to the Navy, in view of the developments in the Indian Ocean area;

(b) if so, whether this would mean the replacement of the existing "Sea Hawk" aircraft presently with the Navy;

(c) what would be the cost involvement; and

(d) how Government propose to use the existing "Sea Hawks" which are to be gradually replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

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

Guidelines on Foreign Collaboration

540. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced policy guidelines on procedures governing foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, details thereof, specifically stating the changes and amendments made to previous policy guidelines; and

(c) what action Government propose to take on the proposals submitted by the Planning Commission Committee regarding the compilation of a national register of foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Government have issued a Press Note on the 25th May, 1981 delegating powers to the administrative Ministries for considering foreign collaboration proposals which, inter-alia, do not involve a foreign exchange outgo of more than Rs. 50 lakhs in terms of know-how, royalty etc. Further, Government would also consider longer duration for foreign collaboration agreements upto ten years on merits, as against the earlier policy limiting the duration normally to 8 years. Copies of the Press Note have been sent to the Parliament Library.

(c) The integrated working Group on Science and Technology set up by the Planning Commission recommended the establishment of a National Register of Foreign Collaborations. This recommendation was considered by the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet which has directed the Department of Science and Technology to establish a comprehensive National Register on Foreign Collaboration not merely in the form of a Directory but on the basis of a technology analysis. The Department of Science and Technology has initiated action to establish such a comprehensive National Register.

Setting up of Review Committees by States on undertrial prisoners

541. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to recommend to the State Governments to set up review committees to go into the cases of undertrial prisoners;

(b) whether it is also proposed to provide legal assistance to the poor undertrials to help them win their freedom; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). Pursuant to the recommendations made by the Conference of Chief Secretaries and Home Secretaries of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations convened by this Ministry in April, 1979, to consider measures to deal with, among others, the problem of overcrowding in jails with specific reference to undertrial prisoners, all the States and Union territories have been requested to take action as under:—

(i) There should be an effective system of review of undertrial cases in jails and each State should appoint District and State level Committees to review the cases of undertrial prisoners in jails periodically. The District Committees should review the cases once in every quarter and the State Committees once every six months. The District Committees should ordinarily consist of the District Judge, District Magistrate, Superin-

tendent of Police and Superintendent of Jail and the State Committee should have representation from all concerned authorities.

(ii) Lack of legal assistance to poor and indigent prisoners was one of the reasons for pendency of the undertrial cases. Necessary steps should be taken in each State to provide legal aid to indigent prisoners. The States could think of appointing whole-time or part-time legal officers as may be necessary, to give such assistance in deserving cases.

Infiltration from Bangladesh

542. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltration of people from Bangladesh into Assam and other North-Eastern States continues unabated despite measures taken by the Government to check their infiltration;

(b) if so, the number of persons from Bangladesh infiltrated into Assam and the North-Eastern States during 1981 (till date);

(c) the reasons identified by Government for the failure of the measures taken to check their infiltration from Bangladesh; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Security arrangements along the Indo-Bangladesh border have been

further strengthened for effectively preventing unauthorised entry. Further measures in this regard are under consideration and a Committee of Officials has been asked to make suitable recommendations.

During the period from 1st January to 15th July, 1981 following number of persons were apprehended while attempting to cross into North Eastern States:

Assam	12
Meghalaya	26
Mizoram	5
Tripura	125

As a result of internal disturbances in Chittagong Hill Tracts Districts of Bangladesh 3511 (since 26th June, 1981) tribals have entered Tripura. They have been accommodated in temporary camps. A flag meeting is likely to be held soon between the DIG BSF, Tripura and Sector Commander, Bangladesh Rifles for early return of these tribals.

Closure of Kota Atomic Plant

543. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the first and the second units of the Kota Plant went out of order during 1980 and 1981 (so far) stating the period for which they remained closed on each occasion;

(b) the expenditure incurred on their repairs;

(c) the main reasons for their erratic functioning;

(d) total power generated by these plants as against their capacity; and

(e) the steps taken to meet power deficiency in the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Unit-1 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station had 13 outages in 1980 and 9 outages in 1981 (upto July). Unit-2 was under commissioning tests till March 31, 1981 and started commercial operation from 1st April, 1981. Unit-2 had 11 outages during the period April to July, 1981.

(b) No separate account is kept as the expenditure is met from the normal operation and maintenance budget of the Station:

(c) The outages were on account of equipment malfunction, grid problems and human error.

(d) During 1980, Unit-1 of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station generated 1048 million units at a capacity factor of 54.39 per cent and operating factor of 72.00 per cent. In the current year till July, it has generated 414 million units at a capacity factor of 37.02 per cent and operating factor of 60.00 per cent. Unit-2 generated 236.00 million units at a capacity factor of 36.64 per cent and operating factor of 71.00 per cent during April to July, 1981. Each of the two units at Rajasthan had a rated capacity of 220 MWe and can generate about 1400 million units per year at 75 per cent capacity factor.

(e) Relief was provided subject to availability from Badarpur Thermal Power Station. In addition, steps have been and are being taken to expedite the commissioning of new generating capacity to augment power availability in Rajasthan. Benefits from some of the central sector power projects under execution in the Northern Region would also accrue to Rajasthan.

Refusal by Canada to supply enriched Uranium

544. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Canada have refused to reconsider its decision not to supply enriched Uranium to India unless a Non-Proliferation Treaty is signed by the Indian Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government with regard thereto; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to meet the requirement of enriched uranium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The question does not arise, as India has not asked Canada for supply of enriched uranium.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station is the only Power Station using enriched uranium as fuel. The Government of India is prepared with alternative measures to ensure continued operation of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

Setting up of a Rocket Base in Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu

545. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Rocket base to be set up in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu has been given up

due to the objections of the State Government about despoilation of environment; and

(b) if so, the details of damage to environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up test facilities for liquid rockets at a location selected for this purpose in Kanyakumari-Tirunelveli Districts of Tamil Nadu. The project has not been given up and will be implemented after getting necessary clearance including those from the environmental angle.

Modernisation of M.R.T.P. Units

546. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licensed industrial capacity of Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices units has not been fully utilised because of the insistence that for modernisation to reach the production level of licensed capacity the units have to get prior approval of Government; and

(b) if so, how many such Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices units applied for modernisation during 1981 and how many of them have reached the production level of industrial capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) While no prior permission of Government is required under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for modernisation to achieve the capacity already licensed for an industrial undertaking, under the extant provisions of (Section 21) the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, if a modernisation proposal results in accretion to value of assets of the undertaking by 25 per cent or more, the undertaking concerned is required to obtain

prior approval of the Central Government in the case of units covered by the Monopolies Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(b) Six applications in regard to modernisation proposals covered by Section 21 of the MRTP Act have been received during 1981, by the Department of Company Affairs which are under their consideration.

State-wise Letter of Intent

547. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of letters of intent issued during the past three years;

(b) the State-wise break-up of utilisation of the letters of intent during the same period; and

(c) the action taken in the cases of inordinate delay in the utilisation of letters of intent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATI TIWARI): (a) A Statement is enclosed. (Annexure-I).

(b) A statement is enclosed. (Annexure-II).

(c) A letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of one year and two extensions of six months each in suitable cases are also given by the concerned administrative Ministry on adequate justification. Any proposal for further extension beyond this period is required to be brought before the appropriate Approval Committee if the administrative Ministry wants to recommend further extension on justifiable grounds. Constant monitoring/ review of the letters of intent is done and if an entrepreneur fails to fulfil the conditions of letters of intent within the validity period, the same is treated as lapsed/cancelled.

ANNEXURE-I

Statement showing State-wise Break-up of Number of Letters of Intent issued During 1978—80.

State/Union Territory	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	29	44	78
2. Andaman & Nicobar	1	..	..
3. Assam	4	..	2
4. Bihar	9	6	19
5. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
6. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..
7. Delhi	4	2	2
8. Goa, Daman & Diu	3	2	9
9. Gujarat	70	118	148
10. Haryana	20	26	59
11. Himachal Pradesh	9	6	11
12. Jammu & Kashmir	5	..	12

1	2	3	4
13. Karnataka	15	34	73
14. Kerala	13	11	22
15. Madhya Pradesh	24	34	47
16. Maharashtra	90	105	175
17. Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..
18. Meghalaya . . . . .	..	1	..
19. Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..
20. Orissa	9	5	1
21. Pondicherry	1	1	
22. Punjab	15	26	38
23. Rajasthan	26	34	45
24. Tamil Nadu	27	35	52
25. Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..
26. Uttar Pradesh	33	30	80
27. West Bengal	31	28	55
28. State not indicated	2	2	4
TOTAL :	440	550	946

ANNEXURE -II

Statement showing the State-wise break-up of Number of letters of intent utilised i. e. converted into industrial licences, out of those Granted during 1978 to 1980 (Position as on 31-7-81)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Letters of Intent utilised, i. e. converted into Industrial Licences		
		1978	1979	1980
1		2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	14	14
2.	Andaman & Nicobar . . . . .	..	..	..
3.	Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..
4.	Assam . . . . .	..	..	..
5.	Bihar	5	1	2

1	2	3	4
6. Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..
8. Delhi	1	..	..
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	2	2	2
10. Gujarat	31	46	21
11. Haryana	8	8	6
12. Himachal Pradesh	2	2	1
13. Jammu & Kashmir	2	..	..
14. Karnataka	4	20	9
15. Kerala	8	5	3
16. L. M. & A. Islands . . . . .	..	..	..
17. Madhya Pradesh	7	8	2
18. Maharashtra	45	48	30
19. Manipur . . . . .	..	..	..
20. Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	..
21. Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	..
22. Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..
23. Orissa	5	..	1
24. Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..
25. Punjab	6	11	5
26. Rajasthan	9	9	1
27. Tamil Nadu	11	9	8
28. Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..
29. Uttar Pradesh	13	9	5
30. West Bengal	16	6	7
31. State not indicated . . . . .	..	..	..

Incentives for Industrialisation of Backward Areas

548. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Secretaries was considering incentives for

accelerating the pace of industrialisation in the notified backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, whether a fresh look at the incentives already given by the Union Government had become necessary because they had failed to generate momentum required for the take off;

(c) if so, what are the new incentives that are being considered and by what time these will be provided; and

(d) how many incentives have been provided to the backward areas so far and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). No final decision has been taken in this regard by Government.

Steps to open the Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd., Asansol

549. **SHRI R. P. DAS:**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken to open the Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. at Asansol after he had a discussion with the Chief Minister of West Bengal in July, 1981 at New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Government's no objection has since been communicated to the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay to the proposed sale of equity and preference shares held by M/s. Pilkington Brothers Ltd. U.K., in Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. to Shri H. L. Somany of Calcutta, subject to approval, if any, required under the Companies Act/M.R.T.P. Act.

Shifting of Central Forensic Laboratory and Detective Training School from Calcutta

550. **SHRI R. P. DAS:**

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Forensic Laboratory and Detective Training School is being shifted from Calcutta to elsewhere in the country;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal has drawn the attention of the

Government of India to such a move and possible consequences thereof; and

(c) if so, what action Government are contemplating to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. There is no move, whatsoever, to shift the Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), Central Detective Training School (CDTS) or the Office of the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQD) which will continue to function in Calcutta as before. It is only the Office of the Commandant, Central Forensic Institutes, presently located at Calcutta and doing primarily co-ordination and liaison work for CFSLS, CDTSs and GEQDs at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh/Simla which is being shifted to New Delhi. All these Offices as also the Office of the Commandant are under the control of the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) whose headquarters are at New Delhi.

The post of Commandant is an integral part of the BPR&D and for better co-ordination and operational control, it is considered desirable to shift the Commandant's Office to Delhi, as a part of the BPR&D.

(b) Yes, Sir. Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal, wrote to the Prime Minister about the move to shift the headquarter of the Central Forensic Laboratory-cum-Detective Training School from Calcutta to New Delhi.

(c) In view of the facts mentioned at (a) above it is not felt necessary to reconsider the decision.

Setting up of H.M.T. and Bharat Heavy Electrical Units in West Bengal

551. **SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has put forward a pro-

posal to set up units of H.M.T. and Bharat Heavy Electricals in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b).. The Minister of Commerce & Industries, Public Undertakings and Closed and Sick Industries of the Government of West Bengal requested the Minister of State for Industries that some major heavy engineering industries of the Central Public Sector like HMT and BHEL may set up units in West Bengal. The position has been clarified to the Hon'ble Minister. Proposals to set up units of the type envisaged are considered by the respective public sector companies on the basis of their needs, techno-economic feasibility etc. These are submitted to the Government for their approval where necessary. Presently, neither BHEL nor HMT have any proposal under consideration for setting up a unit in the State of West Bengal. However, HMT have already sponsored a Watch Assembly unit at Darjeeling which has been functioning successfully with the technical know-how and the management support of HMT, producing 2,50,000 wrist watches per annum. HMT has also been providing management help to two industries which require rehabilitation, viz. Bharat Electricals Industries Limited, Calcutta and India Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta.

Uranium Deposits in Baster Dist., of M.P.

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

(a) whether scientists of Atomic Mineral Division have found good deposits of uranium in Baster Dist. of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Atomic Mineral Division has also established by surface exploration an inferred reserve of uranium in Bondal area of Rajnandgaon in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the estimated reserves in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). There are indications of uranium mineralisation in some areas of Baster Dist., Madhya Pradesh. It is too early to make an estimate of the reserves in these areas. As regards the Bondal area, about 2000 Tonnes of indicated reserves have been estimated so far.

Third Wage Board for Sugar Industry

553. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to appoint a third wage board for Sugar Industry which was under the consideration of the Government, has been finally decided;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof; and

(c) when the Wage Board is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting up of Nucleus Units in West Bengal

554. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of steps taken by Government about the setting up of nucleus units in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The West Bengal Government have identified Jalpaiguri and Bankura districts for the establishment of industrial complexes under the "Nucleus Plants Programme". A Task

Force consisting of Central and State Government officials has been set up which will visit the sites and identify nucleus projects that can be established and the ancillary and small scale industries which can be set up with their inter-linkages that are likely to develop among these industries. The Reports would also identify various other investments opportunities for the development of integrated industrial complexes in these districts.

Bonded Labourers in Brick-Kilns in Haryana

555. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the bonded labourers who are employed in brick-kilns in Haryana State are brought by middlemen from villages in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Press reports to this effect have come to notice.

(b) Reports were called from the Government of Haryana. They have replied that labourers are brought from other States to work in brick-kilns but they are not bonded labourers.

USSR offer to supply enriched uranium

556. SHRI SATISH AGGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. has offered to supply enriched uranium to India;

(b) if so, when was the offer made, and at what stage of consideration it is with Government; and

(c) the conditions under which the offer would operate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The matter was mentioned by the then Soviet Premier, the late Mr. Kosygin, during his visit to India in March, 1979, but in view of the existing agreement with U.S.A., the matter was not pursued.

Posts of Scientists lying vacant

557. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of Scientists are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when all these vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) 31 posts of Scientists are lying vacant in the Department of Science and Technology; of these 18 post shave been created only recently for new Plan schemes.

(b) and (c). The Department of Science and Technology has been undergoing significant reorganisation over the past year. This has related to the setting up of Department of Environment (to which the Environment Division, Botanical Survey of India, Zoological Survey of India, National Museum of Natural History have all been transferred); the setting up of the Department of Ocean Development (to which the Ocean Science and Technology Agency has been transferred); and the transfer of National Remote Sensing Agency to the Department of Space. Additionally the Department of Science and Technology has taken considerable new responsibilities relating to: the setting up of Commission

on Additional Sources of Energy; new schemes relating to Science and Technology Promotion; Technology Utilization; and work of Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet etc. This necessitated transfer, readjustment and reorientation of existing posts. It is now proposed to proceed rapidly with recruitment action with regard to posts for the existing and approved Plan Programmes of the Department of Science and Technology.

Atrocities on Girls and Rape Cases

558. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions No. 3016 on the 11th March, 1981 regarding atrocities on girls and rape cases and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the atrocities on girls and rape cases has been collected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3016 on 11th March, 1981 is still pending for want of information from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi. This information is being collected and on receipt of the same, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of the Commission for SC and ST

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

(a) whether the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes headed by Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, has submitted its Report;

(b) Communities of Kerala included in the list of Scheduled Castes as per Report and the details thereof, and

(c) when Government of India propose to implement the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, has submitted two Annual Reports for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. The first Report has already been laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. This Report does not contain any Recommendation about the inclusion of certain communities of Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes.

The Second Report was submitted to the Government on the 25th May, 1981. The copies of the Second Report, both in English and Hindi, will be laid on the Table of each House of Parliament as soon as the printed copies of both the versions are available.

Statehood to Delhi

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

(a) whether Statehood is proposed to be given to Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many representations Government have received on this score and from whom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to give Statehood to Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) Even though this question has been raised in Parliament, no representation has been received by the Government in the recent past.

Amassing of Troops on India's Frontiers by Pak, China and Bangladesh

561. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan, China and Bangladesh have been amassing troops on India's frontiers virtually encircling the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) It is not a fact, that all the three countries, i.e. Pakistan, China, and Bangladesh have been amassing troops on India's frontiers, virtually encircling the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Implementation of Recommendations of National Police Commission by States

562. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite provisions for liberal grants, the State Governments have been delaying implementation of the accepted recommendations of the National Police Commission;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for the non-implementation of the accepted recommendations of the National Police Commission by the State Governments; and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. State Governments have

made efforts to implement the recommendations of the National Police Commission that have been communicated to them.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

जनगणना सूची में विदेशियों को शामिल किया जाना

563. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनगणना के समय बड़ी संख्या में विदेशियों ने गलत ढंग से अपने नाम सूची में दर्ज करा लिए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जैसा कि जनगणना में दर्शाया गया है, का तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । जनगणना में उन सभी व्यक्तियों की गणना की जाती है जो गणना की अवधि के दौरान भारत में होते हैं और पात्रता के मानदण्ड को पूरा करते हैं । 1981 की जनगणना में परिगणकों को निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों की गणना करने के अनुरोध दिये गये थे :

(1) वे सभी व्यक्ति जो गणना को सम्पूर्ण अवधि अर्थात् 9 फरवरी से 28 फरवरी, 1981 (दोनों दिन मिलाकर) तक सामान्यतः उस मकान में रहते हैं और उपस्थित हैं ।

(2) वे व्यक्ति भी जिन्हें समझा जाता है कि वे सामान्यतः वहां रहते हैं और गणना की अवधि (9-28 फरवरी, 1981) के किसी भाग में वास्तव में वहां रह रहे थे, परन्तु परिगणक के वहां जाने के समय उपस्थित नहीं थे ।

(3) वे व्यक्ति भी जिन्हें समझा जाता है कि वे सामान्यतः वहां रह रहे हैं और

परिगणक के वहाँ जाने के समय उपस्थित नहीं हैं परन्तु जिनके 28 फरवरी, 1981 से पहले वापस आने की आशा है ; और

- (4) वे आगंतुक, जो परिगणित भवन में उपस्थित होते हैं और संपूर्ण परिगणना अवधि में अपने सामान्य निवास के स्थान (नों) से बाहर होते हैं। परिगणना के प्रयोजन के लिए ऐसे आगंतुकों को उस भवन के सामान्य निवासी समझा जाता है, जहाँ वे परिगणना अवधि के दौरान वास्तव में पाए जाते हैं, बशर्तों उनको गणना कहीं अन्य स्थान पर न हुई हो।

इस प्रकार इस देश में चल रही जनगणना की प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत जो विदेशी उक्त मान-दण्ड पूरा करते हैं, उनको परिगणना जरूरी हो जनसंख्या के मांग के रूप में की जाती है। परन्तु प्रश्न के अनुसार राजनयिकों और उनके परिवारों को गणना नहीं की जाती।

(ख) जनगणना अनुसूची में राष्ट्रीयता अथवा नागरिकता का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था। अतः हाल की जनगणना में विदेशियों की गणना के आंकड़ें प्रस्तुत करना संभव नहीं है।

संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में बलात्कार के मामले

564. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में बलात्कार के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये ;

(ख) इन मामलों में दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकखाना): (क)से से (ग) ग्रंथमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, दादर और नगर हवेली, दिल्ली और लक्षद्वीप संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से सूचना प्राप्त हो गई है। इसे संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

2. गोवा, दमण और दीव, मिजोरम और पांडिचेरी संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा अभी भी की जा रही है। प्राप्त होने पर इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

विवरण

संघ आसित क्षेत्र का नाम	पिछले तीन सालों अर्थात् 1978-79 और 80 के दौरान पंजीकृत बलात्कार के मामले	लापता हुए किए गए मामलों की संख्या	गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों की संख्या	भाले हुई व्यक्तियों की संख्या	दोषसिद्ध व्यक्तियों की संख्या	बरी/रिहा किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	दिवाराधीन व्यक्तियों/मामलों की संख्या	उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनके विरुद्ध मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
अण्डमान और निकीबार	7	4	—	—	—	—	3	—
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	17*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
चण्डीगढ़	22	—	41	2	8	18	6	7
दादरा नगर हवेली	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
दिल्ली	206	—	270	—	19	80	162	9
गोवा और दमण और दीप		सूचना	अभी तक	प्राप्त	नहीं हुई है।	है।		
लक्षद्वीप	.		—अन्य—					
मिजोरम	.	सूचना	अभी तक	प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।				
पांडिचेरी	.		—	नहीं	नहीं हुई है।			

* अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार के इन मामलों के निपटान की प्रकृति की सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है।

Burglaries in MPs Flats in Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi

565. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI MATILAL HASRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that within a period of one month i.e. 15th April to 15th May, 1981 three burglaries have been taken place in the flats of MPs in Vithalbhai Patel House and the Police could neither arrest anybody in this connection nor check these burglaries; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). During the period from 15-4-1981 to 15-5-1981 no case of burglary at Vithalbhai Patel House has been reported to the Delhi Police. However, a case of theft of a fan motor worth Rs. 150/- was registered on 6-5-1981 on the complaint of a Member of Parliament. No clue could be found and the case has been closed as unfaced.

C.B.I. Report on Bhagalpur Bindings

566. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has completed probe into the Bhagalpur Bindings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Bonded Labour in the Country

567 SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

SHRI S. B. SINDAL:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government in the last 18 months to identify bonded labour in the various States; and

(b) the number of bonded labourers identified, liberated and rehabilitated in the different States during the last 18 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The matter was discussed in the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi in July, 1980. It was agreed that efforts to identify bonded labour should continue and be intensified. The Labour Minister has requested the State Chief Ministers separately to order thorough surveys with a view to ensure total abolition of the system.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Number of bonded labourers	
		Identified and freed	Rehabilitated under on-going Schemes of State Govts. and covered by Central assistance
1		2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,249	1,024
2.	Bihar	522	3,070

1	2	3
3. Gujarat	42	42
4. Karnataka	0	16,982
5. Kerala	0	170
6. Madhya Pradesh	0	0
7. Orissa	529	533
8. Rajasthan	0	1,769
9. Tamil Nadu	24,991	25,304
10. Uttar Pradesh	629	2,143
Total:	29,262	51,037

Reports of National Police Commission

568. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:
 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJ
 ARY:
 SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Police Commission has completed its work and submitted its reports to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Commission, and the action taken by Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Police Commission has submitted eight reports to the Government. The term of the Commission expired on 1st June, 1981.

(b) The First Report of the National Police Commission contained recommendations on the items mentioned in the attached Annexure. These recommendations were considered at the Conference of the Chief Ministers held

on 6th June, 1979. The conclusions arrived at were circulated to the State Governments for implementation.

The recommendations contained in the second and subsequent reports cover a wide range of subjects and are large in number. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

Annexure

LIST SHOWING ITEMS ON WHICH THE NATIONAL POLICE COMMISSION HAVE GIVEN THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE FIRST REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT

- (1) The Constabulary;
- (2) Pay structure;
- (3) Housing;
- (4) Supply of essential commodities to Policemen at subsidised rates;
- (5) Orderly system;
- (6) Machinery for redressal of Grievances of Police Personnel;

- (7) Welfare measures for Police Families;
- (8) Recruitment, Training and Career Planning;
- (9) Modalities for Inquiry into complaints against Policemen.

Action on Findings of Maruti Commission

569. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government propose to take action on the findings of the Maruti Commission;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). No, Sir, Government have not accepted the findings of the Commission, as it was found that several witnesses who tendered evidence before the Commission of Inquiry, did so under pressure of the then Government authorities.

Detention of a Bank Robbery Suspect in New Delhi

570. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware of the arrest and confinement for a month of one Subhash suspected of his being connected with a bank robbery in Greater Kailash, New Delhi recently;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the death of his eight months pregnant wife who died of shock a week after his arrest;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the circumstances under which Mr. Subhash was kept in Tihar Jail for a month on mere suspicion resulting in the ruin of his home; and

(d) if so, details thereof and reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. But it cannot be said that the death was due to shock following the arrest.

(c) and (d). The employees of the robbed Bank were shown photographs of known criminals maintained in the Central Crime Record Office. The photograph of Shri Subhash was pointed out by them. Shri Subhash was accordingly, arrested in the case. Shri Subhash was kept in Judicial Custody for identification parade, and as he was not identified during the parade, he was released.

Working of S.I.S.I. Hubli

571. **SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dharwar district in Karnataka has been declared as an industrially backward district;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Small Industries Services Institute has been working at Hubli for many years;

(c) whether after its separation from Bangalore Institute, proper staffing is provided at Small Industries Services Institute at Hubli;

(d) whether it is also a fact that new entrepreneurs are feeling great inconvenience owing to lack of staff in different disciplines; and

(e) if so, whether Government would take immediate steps in posting all the necessary staff required for an independent institute?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Institute has technical officers belonging to Mechanical, Metallurgical, Glass & Ceramics and Leather trades. Officers of Electrical and Chemical trades would be positioned soon.

(d) and (e). While entrepreneurs may have faced difficulty in relation to two trades, arrangements are being made to post necessary staff in these trades.

No disbursement of subsidy for starting Industry in Karnataka

572. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the concessions and facilities given for starting an industry in the industrially backward areas;

(b) whether announced assistance is provided to the new entrepreneurs without delay;

(c) whether it is also a fact that subsidy amount have not been dispensed with the Karnataka especially in Dharwar district for many months; and

(d) the reasons therefor and steps being taken to curtail these delays?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) For removing the regional imbalances, the Central Government offer the following incentives and concessions to industrial units set up in the industrially backward areas:

- (i) Central Scheme of Investment subsidy.
- (ii) Concessional Finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.
- (iii) Transport Subsidy.
- (iv) Tax concessions.
- (v) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale Industries.
- (vi) Consultancy for technical services.
- (vii) Interest Subsidy.

(viii) Special facilities for Import of Raw materials.

(ix) Rural Industries Project Programme.

(x) Rural Artisans Programme.

(xi) District Industries Centre.

(xii) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

(b) 101 districts have been identified eligible to the scheme of Investment Subsidy including the three districts of Karnataka State. Under the Scheme the subsidy is initially sanctioned and disbursed to eligible industrial units subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, by the State Governments. The Government of India provides budget and reimburses the amount to the State Governments/ Disbursing Agencies on receipt of claims from them.

(c) and (d). In Karnataka State, three districts, namely, Dharwar, Raichur and Mysore have been identified for Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. Since the Scheme is operated by the State Governments, this Ministry is not aware of any delay and also no such complaints have been received in this regard from any industrial unit in this Ministry. From the inception of the Scheme i.e., 1-10-1970 till 31-3-1981 a sum of Rs. 6.90 crores has been reimbursed to the State Government of Karnataka who has disbursed the amount to the industrial units set up in these identified industrially backward districts.

Deposits of Uranium in M.P., A.P. and Karnataka

573. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new deposits of Uranium are found in Bastar Dist. of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether geological survey and tests are conducted in the same belt in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka also; and

(c) the quality of Uranium found in Bastar as compared to that found in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) There are indications of uranium mineralisation in some areas of Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is premature to make a comparison with any other occurrence of uranium ore in the country.

Implementation of Nucleus Plant Programme in Jalpaiguri and Bankura

574. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what steps have been taken for implementation of the nucleus plant programme of Central Government in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Bankura?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): With a view to promoting industrialisation of backward areas, Jalpaiguri and Bankura districts have been identified by the Government of West Bengal to be taken up under the Nucleus Plant Programme. For this purpose, a Task Force has been set up to visit the site and identify project possibilities and

Ex-factory NDP

price on 1.1.78

Rs.

Ambassador 23,786

Premier 23,993
Padmini

the scope for ancillarisation that is likely to develop and also assess the minimum infrastructural needs thereof.

Price rise of Cars

575. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of cars in India have doubled during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any check by Government on the pricing policy of the cars; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider to make law to check investment of black money in the purchase of cars; and

(d) whether Government have assured full protection to the present car manufacturers and to maintain their monopoly as long as they desire?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Increase in the ex-factory net dealer price of the two major 4-wheeler petrol cars since 1-1-1978 is indicated below:—

Present ex-factory

NDP price

Rs.

48,587
(As on 13-8-1981)

44,577
(As on 3-7-1981)

(b) and (c). There is no Government control on the price or distribution of passenger cars.

(d) No, Sir. In fact, Government envisage manufacture of passenger cars at the new public sector undertaking, namely, Maruti Udyog Limited.

Bodies Constituted for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

576. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of panels, committees of advisory and consultative

nature constituted by Government for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, separately;

(b) the number of meetings of such Committees and panels held during the year 1980-81;

(c) whether members of SC/ST were invited; if so, how many times;

(d) whether any allowances T.A. or D.A. was drawn by such members; and

(e) the names of members of such Committees/panels?

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

(a) A Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been set up with effect from 21-7-1978. This is in addition to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed under Article 338 of the Constitution.

(b) Does not arise as the members hold regular meetings.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) *Commission for SC/ST.*

1. Shri Bhoja Paswan Shastri, Chairman.

2. Shri Shishir Kumar, Member.

3. Shri A. Jayaraman, Member (expired).

4. Shri Thakur Sen Negi, Member.

5. S. K. Mallick, Member.

Commissioner for SC/ST:

Shri Shishir Kumar (also Member of Commission for SC/ST).

Guidelines for Special Component Plan

577. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had given guidelines for preparing special component plans

for improving the lot of the Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Although no guidelines have been sent by the Prime Minister for preparing Special Component Plans, she had written to the State Chief Ministers/Governors in March, 1980 impressing upon them the importance of these Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes, their proper formulation and the need for their further improvement. A copy of the Prime Minister's letter is enclosed.

No. 281-PMO/80

NEW DELHI

March 12, 1980

Dear

I am writing to convey to you the deep concern of the Government of India about the problems of the Scheduled Castes, and the high priority that we attach to the task of their rapid socio-economic development.

I am writing separately about the measures to be taken to deal with the atrocities or crimes on Scheduled Castes, which have been occurring in large numbers and have sharply increased in the last 3 years. There is a clear nexus between the economic plight of the Scheduled Castes and the atrocities and social disabilities to which they are subjected. For example, many of these crimes are intended to terrorise and cow down the Scheduled Castes when they seek their wages for agricultural labour or try to cultivate the lands legally allotted to them. A permanent solution to this situation must be based on the rapid economic development of the Scheduled Castes.

The proportion of Scheduled Castes in the poverty population of India is much larger than their proportion of

15 per cent in the total population. They are characterised by below-the-poverty-line economic status, poor asset ownership, general dependence on agricultural labour, subsistence farming, share-cropping, leather work and other types of low-income occupations; preponderance among bonded labourers; and subjection to social and civil disabilities.

In my inaugural address to the conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes Welfare in April, 1975, I had emphasised the responsibility of the different departments in executing programmes relevant to the Scheduled Castes. That conference recognised the needs of the Scheduled Castes and recommended that each Department should identify programmes relevant to the Scheduled Castes in each sector and quantify the benefits that should be made available to them. I understand that most State Governments have formulated Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes as part of their State Plans.

The Special Component Plan, already prepared by the State Government, have not only to be improved quantitatively and qualitatively but should also be implemented satisfactorily. Satisfactory implementation will require not only attention to programmes but also a clear-cut personnel policy consisting *inter-alia* of orientation of officers of Departments concerned with development towards the needs of the Scheduled Castes and their careful selection, training and continuity of tenure. The objective of the various development programmes in the Special Component Plan should be to enable Scheduled Caste families in the States to cross the poverty line within a short and specified period, if possible at least half of them in this plan period itself. For this purpose, it is particularly important to take note of the development needs of the scheduled Castes in each occupational category, identify the available opportunities suitable for them, formulate appro-

priate developmental programmes in the light of the above and (build these programmes) and corresponding outlays into the Special Component Plan. In this context, an illustrative list of possible programmes in important sectors for different occupational categories of the Scheduled Castes is enclosed. It is important that the programmes and outlays in the Special Component Plan do not represent small token provisions, but should be adequate to cater to a substantial proportion of the number of Scheduled Caste families in the relevant occupational categories.

The Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, which is another important instrument for the development of Scheduled Castes, should be activated and made effective in the field. Close linkages should be established between the sectoral programmes in the Special Component Plans and the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation's activities. There are also a number of other programmes for the Scheduled Castes, which are wholly or partly funded by the Central Government. The State must take full advantage of them by preparing programmes and providing matching funds wherever prescribed.

You will hear in greater detail from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission. You should see that the task of the development of the Scheduled Castes receives the highest priority from your State Government and get the benefit of your personal attention and guidance. Please keep me informed of the action taken and the progress from time to time. A Conference with focus on the progress of the economic development of the Scheduled Castes may be held some time later.

Yours sincerely,

Sd./-

(INDIRA GANDHI)

Chief Ministers and Governors
of the States under President's Rule
(List attached).

Illustrative list of programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes especially economic development, Special Component Plans.

I. For the Scheduled Castes agricultural labourers, who comprise 52 per cent of all Scheduled Castes workers in the country:

(i) Animal Husbandry programmes including dairying in a viable package, with linkages with Operation Flood II and other Livestock programmes, fodder, veterinary services etc.;

(ii) Similar schemes for poultry, piggery, goat rearing, sheep breeding etc. in a viable package.

(iii) Sericulture, again in a viable package specially formulated to meet the needs of the Scheduled Castes agricultural labourers.

All these programmes for agricultural labourers should be taken up on a sufficiently large scale so as to enable at least half the Scheduled Castes families to cross the poverty line within the Plan period.

II. For Scheduled Castes cultivators who constitute 28 per cent of all Scheduled Castes workers in the country:

The Scheduled Castes cultivators are mostly sharecroppers, tenants, marginal and small farmers. They generally have land holding of low quality and inferior cropping patterns and inadequate inputs. The following programmes require to be taken up for them:

(i) The Comprehensive development of all land holdings of Scheduled Castes in the State with the provision of irrigation facilities wherever surface or ground water resources are available. In order that this makes a significant impact the programme has to be taken up on a substantial scale through a systematic listing of all Scheduled Caste holdings. Necessary inputs like credit, electricity, pumpsets, etc. should also be suitably linked.

(ii) Specific and significant coverage of the Scheduled Caste cultivators in all agricultural production programmes. This will involve provision of inputs like short-term credit, seeds, fertilizers, etc. every season and services like marketing assistance, shortage etc.

III. Programmes for other categories including fishermen artisans etc.:

In certain parts of the country Scheduled Castes are generally in specific occupational groups in large numbers. Thus for example fishermen in the Eastern region and weavers in the Western are wholly or mostly from the Scheduled Castes. Almost all leather workers all over the country and producers of many handicraft products in various parts of the country are also of the Scheduled Castes. It is necessary to take a total view of their problems in each category, formulate suitable programmes and implement them effectively. These would include:—

(i) Special comprehensive projects wherever there is a large number of Scheduled Castes—be they fishermen, weavers, leather workers or other artisans like basket and mat makers, cane and bamboo workers etc.

(ii) Specific programmes for the improvement of the skills of the Scheduled Castes in Cottage and Village Industries.

(iii) Provision of raw material, banks/linkages, training in appropriate technology to create/upgrade skills, common facilities and work places, market linkages/assurances, subsidies etc.

IV. Programme for those engaged in so called unclear occupations' like cleaning of dry latrines:

Though their proportion among Scheduled Castes is small, this category needs attention on account of the human aspects of their working conditions. They have to be trained and

reshabilitated in alternative occupations, simultaneously with a programme for converting dry latrines into water-borne latrines. Meanwhile their working and living conditions should be improved.

V. Education: Reducing the literacy gap of the Scheduled Castes and drop-out rate:

Though considerable progress has been made in the educational development of the Scheduled Castes, there is still a wide literacy gap between the Scheduled Castes and the rest of the population and the drop-out rate is higher among them. These problems are particularly acute among those Scheduled Castes who are agricultural labourers, subsistence farmers and artisans. Programmes for bridging the literacy gap of the Scheduled Castes require to be brought into the Plan and seriously implemented. Higher enrolment and lower drop-out rates through a scheme of payment of opportunity cost to the Scheduled Castes families who depend on the labour of their boys and girls to contribute to even subsistence level income; special emphasis on the education of girls; making adult education programme more meaningful and relevant to the Scheduled Castes especially by providing informational inputs pertaining to economic development opportunities and facilities; locating a good number of Adult Education Centres and new Schools in the Scheduled Castes mohallas/localities as an instrument of social integration.

P.M.'s letter No. 281 PMO/80 dated 12-3-1980

1. Shri C. P. N. Singh, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
2. Shri Prabhu Das Patwari, Governor of Tamil Nadu, Madras.
3. Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Governor of Punjab, Chandigarh.
4. Shri Raghukul Tilak, Governor of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

5. Shri C. M. Poonacha, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

6. Shri Bhagyat Dayal Sharma, Governor of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

7. Smt. Sharda Mukerjee, Governor of Gujarat, Gandhinagar.

8. Shri A. R. Kidwai, Governor of Bihar, Patna.

9. Shri L. P. Singh, Governor of Assam, Shillong.

10. Shri Sadiq Ali, Governor of Maharashtra, Bombay.

11. Shri Ram Lall, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Simla.

12. Shri R. Gundu Rao, Chief Minister, Karnataka, Bangalore.

13. Shri E. K. Nayanar, Chief Minister, Kerala, Trivandrum.

14. Shri Nripen Chakraborti, Chief Minister of Tripura, Agartala.

15. Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal, Calcutta.

16. Shri Bhajan Lal, Chief Minister, Haryana, Chandigarh.

17. Dr. M. Channa Reddy, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Undertrials, Prisoners

578. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total prison population in the country;

(b) the number of undertrials; and

(c) the number of undertrials who are under detention for less than six months and those for more than six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The requisite information as on
 31-12-1980 is as under:—

(a) Total prison population	1,68,542
(b) Number of undertial prisoners	1,05,562
(c) Undertrials under detention for less than six months	87,895
Undertrials under detention for more than six months	17,667

Workers' Participation in Management

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government propose to review the existing schemes of workers participation in management;

(b) whether it is also proposed to bring a legislation on the scheme;

(c) what efforts are proposed to resolve the differences of State Governments on workers' participation; and

(d) the number of public sector undertakings which have so far implemented the scheme and the number of those where it could not be implemented and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) The schemes are applicable to 189 Central public sector undertakings, of which 175 have sent reports. Of these, 112 have implemented the scheme in one form or the other, and the remaining 63 undertakings have reported non-implementation.

Inter union rivalry and lack of co-operation from unions are some of the important reasons for non-implementation.

भारी उद्योगों में हानि

580. **श्री रामवतार शास्त्री :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 1980-81 के दौरान देश के भारी उद्योग में भारी हानि उठानी पड़ी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उद्योगवार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) भारी उद्योगों में हानि के कारण क्या हैं; और

(घ) हानि के कारणों को दूर कर के उद्योगों को लाभ पर चलाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं तथा उन के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भारत हेवी प्लेट एण्ड वेल्डिंग लिमिटेड, तूंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, एच० एम० टी० लिमिटेड और लगन जूट मशीनरी कम्पनी लिमिटेड को छोड़कर भारी उद्योग विभाग के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य एककों को 1980-81 में हानियां हुई हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) ये इमारियां कच्चे माल की कमी के कारण (विशेष रूप से इस्पात) कम, उत्पादन, उनकी नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए उनको दिए गए पहले के ऋणों पर ब्याज के भारी बोझ, कार्य-संचालन पूंजी की कमी और कुछ एककों द्वारा पुराने अलाभकारी क्रयादेशों के निष्पादित किए जाने और इन में से कुछ औद्योगिक एककों में वर्ष के दौरान कुछ समय तक अशांत औद्योगिक संबंधों के कारण हुई हैं।

(घ) इन उपक्रमों की लाभ/हानि की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कुछ कदम उठाये गए हैं :—

1. बिजली और इस्पात जैसी महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर्वस्तुओं की आवश्यकताओं के सम्बन्ध में एककों की सहयोगिता करना।

2. उनकी क्रयादेश स्थिति, विशेष रूप से पुनरावृत्तिमूलक, सामूहिक निर्माण और उपकरणों की अधिक लाभकारी वस्तुओं के लिए, में सुधार करना।

3. औद्योगिकी में उन्नयन, आधुनिकीकरण, विविधीकरण तथा के युक्तिकरण, तुलन उपकरणों को लगाकर आदि के जगित क्षमता के उपयोग में सुधार करना।

4. जहाँ उन्हें बिजली की कमी का निरन्तर सामना करना पड़ रहा था वहाँ सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ उपक्रमों में डीजल

जनरेटिंग सेट लगाए गए हैं/लगाये जा रहे हैं।

5. वित्तीय पुनर्गठन और राहत के जरिए ब्याज का भार कम करना।

6. अन्य सरकारी संगठनों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य उपक्रमों की तुलना में शीर्षस्थ प्रबन्ध को मजबूत करना, कार्यसंचालन पूंजी की समय पर व्यवस्था करना और उनकी कुछ समस्याओं को हल करना।

7. एककों के कार्य की नियमित रूप से समीक्षा करना।

किए गए विभिन्न उपायों और पिछले कुछ महीनों में महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर्वस्तुओं अर्थात् बिजली और इस्पात की उपलब्धता में सुधार होने से अप्रैल—जुलाई, 1981 के दौरान इन उपक्रमों के उत्पादन में गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में पहले ही सुधार दिखाई दिया है। 1981-82 में लगभग 1600 करोड़ रु० का उत्पादन लक्ष्य रखा गया है जो 1980-81 में प्राप्त किए गए 1289 करोड़ रु० के वास्तविक उत्पादन से 24 प्रतिशत अधिक है। 1980-81 में 36.57 करोड़ रु० के घाटे की तुलना में इस उपक्रमों ने 1981-82 में लगभग 10 करोड़ रु० का कुल लाभ प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है।

विवरण

कर पूर्व लाभ(+) / हानि(—) का विवरण*

(लाख रु० में)

क्रमांक	एकक	1980-81 में अनुमानित लाभ (+) / हानि (—)
1	2	3
1.	भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड**	(+) 3506
2.	भारत हेवी प्लेट एण्ड बेसल्स लिमिटेड	(+) 35

1	2	3
3. भारत पम्प एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लिमिटेड . . .	(—)	255
4. भारत ब्रेक एण्ड वाल्व्स लिमिटेड . . .	(—)	21
5. भारत वैगन एण्ड इंजी० कं० लिमिटेड . . .	(—)	68
6. ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड] . . .	(—)	863
7. बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड . . .	(—)	959
8. भारती इंजिनियरिंग निगम . . .	(—)	4095
9. एच० एम० लिमिटेड** . . .	(+)	1679
10. जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड . . .	(—)	1165
11. माइनिंग एण्ड अलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन . . .	(—)	769*
12. रिचर्डसन एण्ड कुडास लिमिटेड . . .	(—)	20
13. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड . . .	(—)	460
14. त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल लिमिटेड . . .	(—)	290
15. तुगभद्रा स्टीन प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड** . . .	(+)	2
16. लगन जूट एण्ड मशीनरी कं० लिमिटेड . . .	(+)	90
कुल लाभ . . .	(+)	5306
कुल हानि . . .	(—)	8963
शुद्ध लाभ(+) / हानि(—) . . .	(—)	3657

* कर और लाभांश से पूर्व सकल लाभ ।

दिसम्बर 1980 में यथा अनुमानित ।

संघ सदस्यों के सवालनों में श्री १

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में समय समय पर संसद् सदस्यों के घरों में चोरियां होती रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दो वर्षों के दौरान हुई इस तरह की चोरियों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जून, 1981 के प्रथम सप्ताह में दिल्ली पुलिस ने कुछ चोरों को गिरफ्तार किया था, जो अनिविनिष्ट व्यक्तियों के घरों में चोरियां करते रहे हैं;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन से बरामद किए गए माल का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) बरामद किए गए माल के मालिक कौन हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) : (क) और (ख).

1979, 1980 और जालू रूप के प्रथम सात महीनों के दौरान सूचित किए गए संसद् सदस्यों के घरों से चोरी और सैधमारी के आकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	चोरी	सैधमारी
1979	7	16
1980	11	16
1-1-81 से 31-7-81	5	12

(ग) जून, 1981 में सात व्यक्तियों के एक गिरोह को गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

(घ) उन से एक टेप रिकार्डर, सोने और चादी के आभूषण, कपड़े और ट्राजिस्टर तथा 1,75,000 रुपये मूल्य की अन्य वस्तुएं बरामद की गई थी।

(ङ) बरामद की गई निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं का स्वामित्व अब साबित हो चुका है :—

1. टेप रिकार्डर श्री बी० एल० अरविन्द कौर । नाहटा, संसद् सदस्य ।

2. सोने की जेबघड़ी, श्रीमती राजेन्द्र ट्राजिस्टर संगणक के श्रीमती राजेन्द्र निहालसफारमर और बैंड-कॉर, संसद् मिनिटन के बत्तों का सदस्य । एक जोड़ा ।

Setting up of environment protection Force for Protection of Forests Flora and Fauna

582. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRA-SHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up the Environment Protection Forces in collaboration with the States for the protection of forests, the flora and fauna of the country; and

(b) if so, an outline of the set up and the likely date by which recruitment of these forces would be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Government has decided to constitute a National Eco-Development Board which will consider setting up task forces for the protection of forces, flora and fauna of the country.

(b) the National Eco-Development Board when constituted will consider details in regard to set up etc., of the proposed task forces.

Industrial Units undertaken by Orissa Industrial Development Corporation

583. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial units under operation by the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) what is the annual average production target of those factories each in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(c) what is the actual production achieved during the above periods?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of New E.S.I. Hospitals in Orissa

584. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to open some new E.S.I. hospitals in Orissa during 1981—82;

(b) if so, whether one such hospital is going to be opened in Sundargarh district;

(c) the places of this district which are identified for the location of the new E.S.I. hospitals; and

(d) the details about the progress made so far in the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have agreed, in principle, to construct one new hospital in Orissa.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rouarkela.

(d) Proposal for acquisition/purchase of a suitable plot of land for the proposed hospital is awaited from the Government of Orissa.

Industrialisation of Orissa

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

(a) whether Government of Orissa prepared plans, schemes and programmes for rapid industrialisation of the State during Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) district-wise, the small, medium and major industries already being set up and to be set up during annual plans of the Sixth plan, number thereof;

(d) the funds provided for the same in Sixth plan and utilised so far; and

(e) the steps taken by that State for setting up the proposed industries in tribal areas and districts therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

Brief particulars of the various projects in the Large and Medium Industries Sector, as sent by the Orissa Government for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) period, are given below:—

I Schemes/projects of State Industrial Development Corporation:—

Continuing Schemes:

1. Konark Jute Mills, Dhankanal (Jt. Sector).

2. Sodium Dichromate Plant, Talcher (Jt. Sector).

3. XLPE Power Cables Projects, Baripada (Jt. Sector).

4. Proporzi Mill, Hiraku.

5. Hira Cement Works (Expansion) Bargarh.

6. Spun Pipe Plant Chowdwar

7. Refractory Works, Chowdwar.

8. Mini Cement Plant, Kiringsera (Sundergarh District).

New Schemes:

9. Sonepur Spinning Mills.

10. Boiler Pipe Plant, Bhubaneswar.

11. Balasore Sait Project.

12. Three Spinning Mills (Puri, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj).

13. TV Glass Shell Project.

14. Magnetic Video Tapes.

15. Special Motors.

16. EET Insulators.

17. Mica Paper.
18. Force Shop.
19. Special Electrodes.
20. Forge Tools (export oriented).
21. Polyester Fibre Plant.
22. Explosives Plant.
23. Ferro Vanadium Plant.

II. Schemes/projects of Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation.

Joint Sector Project

Continuing Schemes:

Continuing Schemes:

1. Refractory Project, Dhenkanal.
2. Tool Room, Sunabeda.
3. Watch Assembly Project, Khurda.
4. Electrolytic Manganese dioxide, Keonjhar.
5. Sponge Iron Project, Keonjhar.
6. Drug Complex, Bhubaneswar.

New Schemes:

- 7 H. T. Fastners, Dhenkanal.
8. Calcium Carbide, Rairangpur.
9. Konark Wood Products, Koraput.
10. Sponge Iron (TISCO).
11. Nitro Glycerine.
11. Caustic Chlorine.
12. Hexachlore Cycle Penta-dine.
14. Malic Anhydride.

15. Sugar/Industrial Alcohol Derivatives.

16. Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant, Talcher.
17. China Clay Washery & H.T. Insulators.
18. Bharat Steel Castings.
19. Soda Ash & Ammonium Chloride.
20. Ferro Nickel Project.
21. Fibre Glass Project.
22. Conveyor Belting.
23. Electrical Stamping.
24. Power Transformers.
25. Jute Twine Unit.

Joint Ventures (New):

26. Vanaspati Project, Bolangir.
27. Sulphuric Acid Plant, Kalma.
28. Bicycle Project (export oriented).

Public Sector New:

29. H. P. Cylinder Project.

In addition to the above projects, State Government have Infrastructural Development Corporation, Film Development Corporation, Cooperative Spinning Mills and also schemes like Power Subsidy and Loans against Electricity Duty, Sales Tax Loans, Investment Subsidy, Margin-Money for Term Loans etc. for promoting development of industries in the State of Orissa.

Plan Outlays for the development of industries in the State Sector for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) period have been agreed to as under:—

	Agreed Outlay 1980-85 (Rs. crores)
1. Large & Medium Industries	32.00
2. Mining	6.00
3. Village & Small Industries	27.00
TOTAL.	65.00

Agreed Outlay
1980-85
(Rs. crores)

The Anticipated expenditure for Annual Plan 1980-81 is as follows:

		Annual Plan 1980-81	
		Approved outlay (Revised)	Anticipated Expenditure
		(Rs. lakhs)	
1	Large & Medium Industries.	629.00	629.00
2	Mining	70.00	70.00
3	Village & Small Industries	518.50	519.00

The Government of India, from time to time, have stressed the need for giving priority in setting up of Small Industries in backward as well as Tribal areas.

Election of Stenographers on Deputation by Coast Guard HQrs.

586. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rules on Deputation (Duty) allowance require it to be so restricted that the basic pay plus the deputation (duty) allowance do not exceed the maximum of scale of pay of the post held on deputation;

(b) if so, how it is Coast Guard HQrs. selects Stenographers, Grade 'C' (Selection Grade) whose scale of pay is higher than that of the Stenographers Grade 'C' requirement for whom exists on deputation; and

(c) the system of selecting Stenographers for sending on deputation adopted by the office of the Chief Administrative Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Selection Grade for Stenographers Gd. 'C' has been created having regard to the acute stagnation in the said grade. The posts of Stenographer Gde. 'C' and Grade 'C' (Selection Grade) fall under the same category

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and, therefore, there is no bar in inducting a stenographer Grade 'C' (Selection Grade) against post of Stenographer Grade 'C' at Coast Guard HQrs. on deputation terms. However, the rules on Deputation (Duty) Allowance are strictly adhered to.

(c) On receipt of demand from Coast Guard HQrs. for deputation of Stenographers, the office of the Chief Administrative Officer invite applications from serving Stenographers desirous of posting on deputation to the Coast Guard Headquarters and the applications, when received, are forwarded to the Coast Guard HQrs., for making the selection. The applicants are required to fulfil the age and service conditions, etc., stipulated by the Coast Guard HQrs.

Promotional avenues for Stenographers Grade 'C' and 'D' in AFHQ

587. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANWARG:

SHRI A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8272 on 22nd April, 1981 regarding promotional avenues for Stenographers Grade 'C' and 'D' in AFHQ and state:

(a) from which dates the 63, posts have been upgraded from Stenographers Grade 'C' to 'B' and the circumstances that led to issue of sanction on different dates;

(b) whether these upgradations are a sequel to the Observations made by the 3rd Pay Commission or a favour shown to the Stenographers; and

(c) whether the Office Memorandum of November 1975 will be implemented from 1975 thereby restoring the denial of justice and reorder the promotions in the grade of Senior P.As accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). 45 posts were upgraded from Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' from 6th August 1977 to improve career prospects of Stenographers Grade 'C' in the AFHQ. 18 posts were upgraded from 10th December 1979 to bring the proportion of Stenographers Grade 'A' and 'B' to Grades 'C' and 'D' in the AFHQ to the same level as in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. These upgradations were not strictly related to the observations of the Third Pay Commission. The office Memorandum of November 1975 was applicable to the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and not to AFHQ Stenographers Service. The question of implementing the upgradations from 1975 does not therefore arise. However AFHQ Stenographers have received benefits of better career prospects by bringing about parity between AFHQ Stenographers Service and CSSS in the matter of ratio of Stenographers in the higher to lower grades.

**Electric connections sanctioned in
Delhi Cantonment**

588. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electric power connections that have been sanctioned in Delhi Cantonment together with their details and the purpose for which they were sanctioned and the purpose

for which they are at present being used;

(b) are the connections still held by the original allottees or have these been transferred/sold to others on premiums; if so; their details;

(c) what safeguards and precautions are taken by the Station Headquarters and the Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt. to ensure that no power connection is transferred or permission granted for partnership business without satisfying themselves fully in all respects; and

(d) have any cases of misuse of electricity come to the notice, if so, have those been investigated and if so, their findings and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) So far 992 Electric power connections in respect of private buildings have been sanctioned. These are 695 for lighting and power connections for domestic use and 297 for limited commercial use. These connections are being used for the purpose for which they were sanctioned.

(b) The connections are held by the original allottees.

(c) There is no provision in the MES Regulations, 1968 for transfer of electric power connections or for grant of permission of partnership business. Quarterly checks of these connections are carried out by the field staff of the MES and Cantonment Board and action is taken against individuals found to be violating Regulations.

(d) One such complaint was received regarding installation of Sugar Cane Crushing Machine by Ex-Sepoy Ram Singh of Jai Jawan Stall in Gopi Nath Bazar which was unauthorised. However, when disconnection notice was served upon him, he removed the machine immediately. No other case of misuse of electricity has come to the notice of the authorities.

Adverse effects on important Irrigation Schemes due to paucity of funds

589. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of important irrigation schemes in certain States are likely to be badly affected due to paucity of funds because of the State Government refusal to accept the advice of the Planning Commission to take up few projects at a time for implementation;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government with regard thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Trade and infiltration from Bangladesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is frequent coming and going between border residents of both India and Bangladesh side for the purpose of trade;

(b) if so, the areas where such trade is going on and since when;

(c) whether check posts on borders between India and Bangladesh are adequate for patrolling and preventing infiltration;

(d) if so, what are the details; and

(e) what additional effective steps Government have taken or propose to take to check the Border infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Such frequent activities have not come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d). By and large the existing BSF check posts are considered adequate for patrolling and to prevent infiltration on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

(e) The strength of the BSF Border Out-posts along the Indo-Bangladesh border has been augmented and Border Wing Home Guards deployed to assist BSF in intensive patrolling along the border.

Attack by Naga Rebels on a border out Post in Fakmalian, Tuensang

591. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 Army men including a JCO had been killed in an attack by the Naga rebels on a border out post at Fakmalian, Tuensang district;

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

(c) whether considerable hostile activity by Naga rebels has lately been noticed, if so, the Government's information and assessment about such activity during the past three months; and

(d) the steps taken to effectively prevent such activity?

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

(a) and (b). On the night of 11th - 12th May, 1981 a gang of the Naga underground estimated to be 150, attacked our security post at Fakmalie in Tuensang District of Nagaland. There was heavy exchange of fire in which 7 security personnel, including one Junior Commissioned Officer lost their lives. The casualties on the side of the underground are not known.

(c) Between May and August, 1981 the underground have indulged in three violent incidents, including the one above, in Nagaland. In the 2nd incident on 19th June, 1981 one Assistant Engineer of Border Roads at Ukha was killed by a group of armed undergrounds. In the third incident

on 22nd June, 1981 Naga undergrounds fixed at a security post resulting in injuries to two jawans. Three hostiles were captured.

(d) Strict Vigilance continues to be maintained by our security forces. Security measures have also been stepped up.

Unemployed registered with employment exchanges

593. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed registered with Employment Exchanges in each States as on 1st January, 1980, 1st January, 1981 and 31st July, 1981 (State-wise);

(b) the number of Post-Graduates, Graduates, Science Graduates, Engineers and other technical persons registered as on 1st January, 1978, 1st January, 1979, 1st January, 1980, 1st January, 1981 and 31st July, 1981; and

(c) whether any Employment Offices are proposed to be established in all universities, Colleges and other educational institutions; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Available information relating to the number of Job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory as on 1st January, 1980, 1st January, 1981 and 1st June, 1981 is furnished in the statement enclosed at Annexure-I.

(b) Statement giving relevant information is enclosed at Annexure-II.

(c) Employment Offices known as University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau are already functioning in 71 universities out of 112 Universities, and 12 Institutions deemed to be Universities in the country. Efforts are being made to set up such bureaux in all the Universities in a phased manner.

There is no proposal to set up Employment Offices in Colleges or other educational institutions.

Annexure—I

No. on Live Register on the opening of

States	(In thousands)		
	1st January, 1980	1st January, 1981	1st June, 1981,
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	1237.1	1442.2	1479.6
2. Assam	319.2	314.7	324.7
3. Bihar	1998.6	2294.0	2148.5
4. Gujarat	420.4	469.9	494.4
5. Haryana	325.7	357.1	371.4
6. Himachal Pradesh	119.4	141.0	151.7
7. Jammu & Kashmir	52.7	51.4	50.8
8. Karnataka	553.9	597.1	620.4

1	2	3	4	5
9. Kerala		1204.2	1579.1	1362.3
10. Madhya Pradesh		737.5	826.7	844.1
11. Maharashtra		1119.7	1229.8	1264.9
12. Manipur		88.1	102.5	114.3
13. Meghalaya		10.3	9.8	10.2
14. Nagalan*		4.3	5.1	6.5
15. Orissa		429.6	441.2	460.3
16. Punjab		407.6	452.6	475.7
17. Rajasthan		338.4	361.7	367.7
18. Sikkim*		*	*	*
19. Tamil Nadu		987.6	1092.2	1156.5
20. Tripura		70.8	70.9	71.4
21. Uttar Pradesh		1407.6	1357.5	1427.1
22. West Bengal		2082.1	2536.4	2617.8

UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.0	9.5	10.1
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	*	*	*
3. Chandigarh	52.8	52.6	64.9
4. Dadra & Nagar Heaveli*	*	*	*
5. Delhi	281.4	307.0	293.8
6. Goa	25.2	29.2	32.3
7. Lakshadweep	4.4	4.2	4.4
8. Mizoram	15.3	16.8	14.8
9. Pondicherry	32.0	38.0	39.3

ALL INDIA TOTAL:

14333.9 16200.3 16353.7

NOTE: 1. Data relating to 1st January, 1980 excludes information in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi and Maharashtra and that for 1st January, 1981 and 1st June, 1981 in respect of Bureaux except for Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat.

2. Figures may not add-up to total due to rounding off.

3. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

4. Information relating to the total number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges is collected as at the end of each month, the latest available being as at the end of 31st May, 1981, i. e. on the opening of 1st June, 1981.

Annexure—II

(In thousands)

Educational Level	No. of Graduate and Post-Graduates job-seekers, by specialities, on Live Register on the opening of 1st January.			
	1978	1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5
I. Graduates (Total)	1074.5	1208.5	1301.9	1389.8
(i) Arts	488.3	557.0	627.9	676.0
(ii) Science	265.6	281.7	286.6	310.7
(iii) Commerce	167.6	196.7	207.0	219.1
(iv) Engineering	19.3	19.6	21.4	22.5
(v) Medicine	8.9	10.6	12.9	14.8
(vi) Veterinary	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
(vii) Agriculture	9.8	9.8	10.8	11.4
(viii) Law	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.8
(ix) Education	101.8	118.2	120.8	112.8
(x) Others	9.2	10.3	9.7	17.2
II. Post-Graduates (Total)	104.8	110.3	116.7	134.6
(i) Arts	60.5	64.5	68.2	78.5
(ii) Science	25.5	25.8	25.8	25.7
(iii) Commerce	11.6	12.4	14.2	16.3
(iv) Engineering	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2
(v) Medicine	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.9
(vi) Veterinary	@	@	@	0.1
(vii) Agriculture	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.5
(viii) Law	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
(ix) Education	3.3	3.2	3.2	5.8
(x) Others	1.8	2.3	3.0	4.1

NOTE: 1. Information on Educated job-seekers is collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December each year—the latest available being for the period ended 31st December, 1980 i. e. on the opening of 1st January 1981.

2. @ Figures less than 50.

3. Figures may not necessarily add upto total due to rounding off.

4. Figures relating to the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 exclude data in respect of University Employment information and Guidance Bureaux except for Delhi and Maharashtra and that of 1981 except for Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Punjab.

News item "New jets for Pakistani Combat Squadrons"

594. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item of Times of India dated the 27th July, 1981 under the caption "New Jets for Pakistani Combat Squadrons";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether any step has been taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The changes taking place in our security environment are kept constantly under review. Appropriate measures are taken to meet the situation effectively.

(c) It is not in the interest of national security to divulge the details.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योगों की स्थापना

595. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और इस

योजना के अन्तर्गत नये कारखानों की स्थापना करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1981-82 में स्थापित किए जाने वाले ऐसे कारखानों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बस्ती जिले में जिसे सरकार द्वारा पिछड़ा जिला घोषित किया गया है ; सीमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और भूमि मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल्लू तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) उन सीमेंट कारखानों का नाम और विवरण जिन से वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान उत्पादन आरंभ कर देने की आशा की गई है, इसके साथ संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में सीमेंट की स्थापना करने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

विवरण

पार्टी का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	क्षमता
		(लाख मी० टन०)
1. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० . . .	येरोगुन्तला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)	4.00
2. केशोराम सीमेंट लि० . . .	पेड्डापल्ली (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)	2.00

पार्टी का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	क्षमता
3. यू०पी० स्टेट सीमेंट्स कारपोरेशन लि० .	चुनार (उ० प्र०)	8.40
4. नर्मदा सीमेंट्स लि० . . .	मेगडल्ला (गुजरात)	10.00
5. ग्रोरिगन्ट पेपर एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लि० . . .	जुम्सीटीपेट्ट (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)	9.00
6. जे० एंड के० सीमेंट	खरू (जम्मू और कश्मीर)	2.00
7. डालमिया सीमेंट (भारत) लि०	कल्लाकडी (तमिलनाडु)	0.70
8. के० सी० पी० लि०	मछरेला (आ० प्र०)	0.90
9. डायमण्ड सीमेंट लि०	नरसिंहगढ़ (हि० प्र०)	4.00
10. रेमण्ड बूलन मिल्स लि०	एसमेता (म० प्र०)	4.00
11. सैन्चुरी सीमेंट लि०	टिल्डा (म० प्र०)	2.00
		47.00

Non-implementation of bonded labour Act by States

596. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the difficulties faced by the States for non-implementation of the provision of Bonded Labour Act; and

(b) funds provided by his Ministry and the States for the year 1980-81

and 1981-82 for Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Act is being implemented and 1,21,973 bonded labourers in various parts of the country have been identified and freed. The State Governments have financial as well as administrative difficulties in undertaking more

intensive surveys for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

(b) The Central Government released Rs. 198.93 Lakhs to various State Governments in the year 1980-81 and a budget provision of Rs. 3.25 Crores has been made for 1981-82.

Warning director I.D.S. about range of F-16 fighters

597. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses has warned that Bhabha Atomic Centre at Bombay and the Kota Nuclear Plant and Bombay High would come within the range of F-16 fighter capable of carrying missiles with penetrating bombs when these planes are acquired by Pakistan; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet the Challenge posed by F-16 planes and to protect these atomic installations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government are aware that the installations in question fall within the strike range of F-16 aircraft from Pakistani airfields.

(b) Government are taking appropriate steps to meet the situation effectively. However, it is not in the interest of national security to disclose the details.

Formation of National Security Council

598. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a demand during the debate on

Defence in the last Budget Session to form a National Security Advisory Council;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to have any such Advisory body; and

(c) if so, what will be its composition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Member had suggested formation of the National Security Council on the U.S. pattern.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

News Item "Pak Accelerating Nuclear Arms Plan"

600. SHRI BALASAMBAH VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report published in Hindustan Times of 30 June, 1981 that Pakistan is accelerating its nuclear weapon programme in the light of recent revelation that it has received U. S. made 'investors' from Turkey; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to safeguard and protect security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) Government are aware of the media reports about the clandestine supply of U.S. made investors by Turkey to Pakistan.

(b) These reports have subsequently been denied by Government of Turkey. Government are, however, carefully monitoring such developments.

12.00 hrs

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE ETC.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, here is the *India Today* magazine which contains.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked for the facts. Let me know the facts. I cannot allow any submission now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have given a motion of privilege about the censorship of my mail. My functioning as a Member is impeded because of the censoring of my mail as also other Members of Parliament. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, every moment is precious.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me find out the facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, you kindly read today's *Statesman*. You will find how much time, men and materials are being wasted..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will find the facts and I will go into the precedents. It does not matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, you please see this magazine. It has been clearly stated here... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked for the facts. If it interferes with the wor-

king and the privileges of the Members of Parliament, I will certainly take notice of it. Otherwise not. Now Mr. Charanjit Chana to lay the paper on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1981, Bird and Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings and other Properties) Rules, 1981, Gas Cylinders Rules, 1981, Salt (Reserve Stock) Amendment order, 1981, Review in and Annual Report of Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur for the year ended 30-9-1980 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 493 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2608/81.]

(2) A copy of the Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and Other Properties) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 1096 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and Other Properties) Act, 1933 [Placed in Library See No. LT—2609/81].

(3) A copy of the Gas Cylinders Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 77(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1981, issued under sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2610/81].

(4) A copy of the Salt (Reserve Stock) Amendment Order, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 1095 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1981 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2611/81].

(5) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (91) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 198.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2612/81].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2613/81].

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79

(ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at 5 (c) above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2614/81].

12.03 hrs.

RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE ETC.
—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: I will find the facts.

(Interruptions) ऐसे कैसे कह सकता हूँ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, we are asking for your protection.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि फैक्ट्स का पता लगा रहा हूँ।

एक मिनट में कैसे हो सकता है। ऐसे गाड़ी नहीं चलती है।... (व्यवधान)।... आप भी मिनिस्टर रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस : हम भी मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो पूछ ही रहा हूँ। आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस : हम लोगों ने सेंसरशिप नहीं की।
..... (व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not allowed.
(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बोला था कि मैं इस को देख रहा हूँ।
..... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked for those facts Mr. George. I cannot do anything now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Where do we go then, if we do not get relief from you. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever is in my power I am doing it. You are unnecessarily wasting the time of the House. I have already taken notice of it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will you agree to say that hereafter no Members' mails shall be intercepted?

MR. SPEAKER: As Members of Parliament, I will like them to work independently and without any hindrance. If anything comes in the way whereby the privileges and freedom of the Members are concerned, I will take action. Not otherwise I will tell you all these things.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur): Sir, it has been brought to your notice that the mail belonging to several Members have been intercepted.....

MR. SPEAKER: For that I have already taken note.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, you have assured on the floor of this House that you would safeguard the interests of the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that I never go back on my words, or on what I have already said.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, under Direction, notice of adjournment motion and privilege motion get priority. Therefore, I have given a notice under 222 of the Direction about the breach of privileges against the Home Minister for tampering with the mail. I want to know whether you have considered the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already informed you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is the stage of it? My second point is that I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already indicated that to you. I have referred the matter. Let me ascertain the facts.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have already written to you about the adjournment motion re: the conversion in Meenakshipuram.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under consideration. Not the adjournment motion but the matter we have discussed. I have already explained to you that certain items have been discussed and we are trying to find a way out so that we could have a productive discussion in the House and hope that this might not go unproductive.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivendrum). Sir, we have given notice of adjournment motion about the election rigging in Garhwal.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said on the floor of the House so many times: Why can't you listen?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: How many days it will be kept pending... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): My point is that we have been continuously writing to you about this adjournment motion. Now the mail is being tempered with.... (Interruptions).

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. No wild allegations. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly ask your Director, Dr. Kashyap, to give you the clippings of what has been coming in the *Statesman*.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You can also get them. (उपबोधन) आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? आनरेबल मेम्बर बोल रहे हैं। अगर वे आपके बीच में बोलेंगे तो आपको कैसा लगेगा ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is one of the national dailies; it is serialising in triple column very factual information. The House cannot...

MR. SPEAKER: What is in the newspaper is not a gospel truth. There are so many newspapers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In a democracy, you have to...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take it. If it is substantiated that there is anything against the Members or against the privileges of the Members, then I will take action. You come to me and I will let you know. All the hon. Members are welcome to discuss anything with me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What has happened to the privilege motion against the Foreign Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: That will be taken care of. That is under my consideration.

**Not recorded.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन है कि सरकार और सरकार के मिनिस्टर कन्वर्शन के मामले को नहीं ला रहे हैं क्योंकि शायद इनकी मिनिस्ट्री को खतरा होगा... (उपबोधन) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं आप अपने साथियों से सलाह करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं। यह बात सदन में उठाने से पहले सलाह करते तो आपको पता हो गया होता कि बिजनस एडवायजरी कमेटी में इस बात पर फैसला हो चुका है कि इसको किस ढंग से उठाना है। फिर आप इसको यहां उठा रहे हैं।

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE ORGANISATION, DHANBAD FOR 1977-78 AND 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization, Dhanbad for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2615/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization, Dhanbad for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2616/81].

(Interruptions)

12.98 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
ETC.—Contd.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : इलेक्शन रीफिंग के मामले में क्या हो रहा है ? (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बताया तो है आपको । आप भी तो बीच में थे । अब आप बताइये और किस तरह से करें । वह होगा

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : कब होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी सेशन में होगा ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि आप एक बात सुन कर अपना फंसला आराम से सुना दें । यह न हो कि 50 आदमी बोलने के लिए खड़े हो जाएं । अगर आप खड़े हो कर आराम से सुना दें तो यह नहीं हो । गढ़वाल के चुनाव के बारे में आपका डिजीजन क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितनी दफा मैंने बोला है, खड़े हो कर एलान किया है, आज भी उसके बारे में बताया है, कल भी बताया था (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं आप से गढ़वाल की बात कर रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं गढ़वाल की बात नहीं करता ।

I have given to understand to this august House time and again that we have had discussions in the Business Advisory Committee and we have discussed certain reforms in the election pattern. Isn't it? So, we can make the hon. Minister answer that falls within his purview. And which falls within the purview of the autonomy of the Election Commission, that cannot be discussed. That is the only thing.

Now, about the conversion problem.

मैं हाउस से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है । गांधी के देश में, ऋषि-मुनियों और पैगम्बरों के इस देश में अज्ञात भावत्व की भावना उत्पन्न की जाती रही है और आज तक की जाती रही है, और हमेशा की जाती रहेगी उस देश में हर आदमी को यह हक है कि वह जहाँ रहता है, वह वहीं रहे । इसी में हम सब की भलाई है ।

हम सेक्युलरिज्म में विश्वास रखते हैं अगर हमने कोई ऐसा कदम उठाया जिससे कि इस भारत के सेक्युलरिज्म पर आंच आती है, भारत की अखण्डता पर आंच आती है, या ऐसी भावना उत्पन्न होती है तो इस भारत में आग लग सकती है । इस से हम सब को दूर रहना चाहिए । (व्यवधान) ।

मेरे भाई, मेरी बात तो सुनिए । इस सिलसिले में हमें एक यह भी काम करना है कि यहां किसी प्रकार से भी किसी के प्रति यदि निरादर किया जाता है उन पर अगर आर्थिक तौर पर दबाव डाला जाता है तो उसको हटाना हमारा धर्म है । चाहे यह धर्म के अधीन आता हो चाहे और किसी चीज के अधीन आता हो, यह हमारा धर्म है ।

इसलिए मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि हमें इस प्रकार से कार्य करना है, जिससे हम 1२1 मान बढ़ें और हमारे देश का मान बढ़े ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) गंजाजल चढ़ाने पर हत्या होती है ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं वही बात तो कह रहा हूँ कि जातिवाद को, आर्थिकवाद को और कृषि-छूत को खत्म करना है ।

.. (व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या रह गया पासवान जी ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल से ही प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वो मैंने भेज दिया है, We have already informed you. अगर आप दुबारा उठाना चाहें तो कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपका टेलीफोन डंड है, आपको मालूम है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसकी परवाह नहीं करता, लेकिन आपके लिए जरूर परवाह करूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक सवाल 24 तारीख के लिए लिख कर दिया है, यह अंग्रेजी में आया है, मैं तो अंग्रेजी पढ़ नहीं सकता, अगर आप यह अंग्रेजी पढ़ दें, तो मैं मान जाऊंगा। यह मुझ को अंग्रेजी में लिखकर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरा देखिए, अगर इनका हिन्दी का नहीं पढ़ें तो भिजवा दीजिए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर आप यह अंग्रेजी पढ़ दें तो मैं मान जाऊंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो इतना पढ़ा नहीं हूँ। मैं तो ऐसे स्कूल में पढ़ा हूँ जो दरखत के नीचे लगता था और हमारी बगल में बोरी होती थी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मेरा मतलब है कि यह साफ़ नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, may I caution you on one thing. You have to travel through Haryana.

MR SPEAKER: I have only directed the Secretariat to look into it.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पिलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत कम बोलता हूँ। मेरा निवेदन है कि जानिए मंगवार हैं या कम बोलते हैं या कम हल्का मचाते हैं तो उनको तो आप बोलने का मौका नहीं देते हैं और जो लोग ज्यादा बोलते हैं या लीडर टाइप के हैं, उनको आप पहले मौका देते हैं। आज मैं खड़ा रहा, लेकिन आपने मुझे नहीं सुना, बाकी सब को सुन लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो सुन रहा हूँ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह तो मैंने प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर उठाया तब आप सुन रहे हैं, पहले तो आपने नहीं सुना।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात नहीं है, कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि सारी बातें आ जाती हैं, तब नहीं सुना होगा।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह तो कोई बात नहीं हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल भी मैं खड़ा हुआ और आज भी खड़ा रहा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गढ़वाल के चुनाव के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात को बार-बार क्यों कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैं तो सिर्फ़ इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि गढ़वाल में उप-चुनाव कब होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कोई मतलब नहीं है। This is a question, not allowed. This is not a point of order.

SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I have tabled some motion with regard to racial riots in U. K.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बार-बार समझाया कि ऐसा कोई विषय नहीं रहेगा, जिस पर हाउस में बात न करे, फिर इस तरह से एक साथ बोलने से तो काम नहीं चलेगा। . . . So many questions have been admitted on that. It is coming.

श्री: रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय पिछली दफा आपने कहा था कि बिहार-शरीफ पर चर्चा होगी, लेकिन नहीं हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा काम टाइमली होगा।

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— Contd.

HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH (INSPECTION OF BOUNDARY PILLARS) RULES, 1981 AND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 15A OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1955.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Inspection of Boundary Pillars) Rules, 1981

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 417(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th June 1981 under sub-section (2) of section 36 of the Haryana and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2617/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the provisions of section 15A of the Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year ending 31st December, 1979, under sub-section (4) of section 15A of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2618/81].

NAVY (PENSION) FIRST AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1981

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) on behalf of **SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** I beg to lay on the Table a Copy of the Navy (Pension) First Amendment Regulations, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 198 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1981, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2619/81].

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REVIEW COMMITTEE ON ELECTRONICS (SONDHI COMMITTEE), RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTRONICS EXPORT (MENON COMMITTEE), COMMON/OVERLAPPING RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTRONICS EXPORT (MENON COMMITTEE), PROFILE OF SPACE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE DECADE 1980—1990 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI

C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Recommendations of the Review Committee on Electronics (Sondhi Committee) and the decisions of Government thereon (Hindi* version)

(2) A copy of the Recommendations of the Committee on Electronic Exports (Menon Committee) and decisions of Government thereon (Hindi* version)

(3) A copy of the Common/Overlapping Recommendations of the Committee on Electronic Exports (Menon Committee) and the Review Committee on Electronics (Sondhi Committee) and decisions of Government thereon (Hindi* version) [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2620/81].

(4) A copy of Profile of Space Research and Development for the Decade 1980-1990 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2621/81].

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Secunderabad, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Secunderabad, for the year 1979-80 and reasons for delay in laying the report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2622/81].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 33 of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act, 1980:—

(i) The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 379(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 11th June, 1981.

(ii) The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 618 in Gazette of India, dated the 4th July, 1981 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2623/81]. -

(7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 31st July, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 31st July, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2624/81].

COAL MINES RESCUE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines Rescue (Amend-

*English version was laid on the Table on the 8th May, 1981.

ment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 544 in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1981, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2626/81].

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI POLICE ACT, 1978.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 329(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 1st May, 1981 under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2626/81].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 360(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 23rd May, 1981.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 361(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 23rd May 1981.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 376(E) in Gazette of India dated, the 2nd June, 1981.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 377(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1981;

(v) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 386(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 9th June, 1981.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 387(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 9th June, 1981.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) First Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 453 in Gazette of India, dated the 9th May, 1981.

(viii) The Indian Police Service (Probation) First Amendment Rules, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 454 in Gazette of India, dated the 9th May, 1981.

(ix) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) First Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1981.

(x) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength of Gujarat) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 456 in Gazette of India, dated the 9th May, 1981. [Placed in Library see No. LT-2627/81].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of

section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978:—

(i) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. F 10/10/81 Home (P)/Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th June, 1981.

(ii) Notification No. F. 10/6/80-Home(P)/Estt. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th June, 1981 regarding scale of charges in respect of deputing of additional police on payment to Private persons, Commercial Establishments.

(iii) The Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. F. 10/14/81-Home (P)/Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 9th July, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2628/81].

12.17 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, calling attention.

12.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported racial violence and attacks on Tamils in Sri Lanka and reaction of the Government thereto.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I have a point of order. Rule 197(2) says:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of Business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question."

The rule on asking the question is guided by rule 41; and one of the sub-rules under rule 41—which is at page 23—says:

(xxi) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters which are under consideration of a parliamentary Committee;..."

And there are a number of other rules. So, on this Calling Attention motion, I would like to say that this is a matter on which, firstly, the Estimates Committee of Parliament is having a look at. Secondly, the Estimates Committee is looking in great depth into the question of problems of Indian overseas and of people in Sri Lanka.

I would like to say that the relations between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Government of India should not be spoiled, because it is an emotion-laden subject. I am also a Tamilian. I know what is happening in Sri Lanka. I know the feeling in Tamil Nadu. And I know how things can be stirred up.

There was a time when we had a Calling Attention motion on China. On that occasion, there was an informal acceptance of the view that in order not to spoil the relations, the Minister should make a statement, and no further questions should be asked. So, I want that here, the Minister should be asked to make a statement, and no further questions should be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Estimates Committee, as such, is looking into not only the question of Tamils of Sri Lanka, but of people of Indian origin everywhere else also. But if the House so

[MR. SPEAKER]

desires—because so many Members had given adjournment motion, calling attention etc, and I go by the consensus of the House—and if the House agrees with you, I have got no objection. I have never gone against the wishes of the House. I am the servant of this House. I go according to the consensus which prevails here. Even at this juncture, I can do whatever the House likes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): You can hold it over.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Fol. lachi): We want a statement from the Government.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): It would be more appropriate. The relations should not be affected.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am open to consensus. We have already done it once. Will you like to agree?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): you can also talk to the Members.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You can postpone it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Our relations are important by not at the cost of many millions of Tamilians in Sri Lanka. They are of Indian origin. That should be discussed here. I want a statement from the Government about the present conditions. As far as the Estimates Committee is concerned, they are looking into the welfare of the Tamils and others who are staying abroad; but this case is about the looting, arson and killing of the Tamils. Therefore, I demand a statement from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: We demand a full-fledged discussion on this issue.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We all want a discussion on this matter. It is a very serious matter. But the suggestion made here by Dr. Swamy, I think, has some merit in it, and you should think it over.

MR. SPEAKER: I can also have the opinion of the hon. Members.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am only asking you to hold it over—because once you allow, everybody would speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You can discuss it further.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will ask.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In the meantime, there can be a meeting with Mr. Dhandapani and others.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am asking for a consensus.

श्री राम बिलास पालवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई मेटर ऐसा नहीं होता है जो सेंसेटिव न हो। अगर सेंसेटिव मेटर न होता पार्लियामेंट में उठे ही क्यों? यू के वाला मामला वह भी सेंसेटिव होगा। लंका का मामला भी सेंसेटिव होगा। कनवर्जन वाला मामला आया वह भी सेंसेटिव होगा। सब मामले सेंसेटिव हैं। हन मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट है। हन लोगों का भी अर्थ है कि कौन प्रश्न पूछता चाहिए, किंतु मे हमारे रिलेशन बढ़ेंगे और किरा से बिगड़ेगे और हमें यह भी मालूम है कि इन्फो क्या प्रतिक्रिया होने वाली है। इसलिए वस्तु-विक्रय से मुंह मोड़ लेना और पार्लियामेंट के हन मेम्बर है, हमें मालूम है कि वहाँ घटना घट रही है, यह आवश्यक है ऐसी हालत में सरकार बननाये कि उठने क्या किया है। यह विदेश का मामला है, कोई पार्टी पोलिटिक्स का

मामला नहीं है। वहाँ की सरकार क्या सोच रही है, देख रही है यह तो हमें मालूम होना चाहिए। वहाँ की सरकार से भी हमारे प्रेमपूर्वक सम्बन्ध रहें यह हम सब चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसके बाद भी समस्या का कौन निदान हो यह भी तो हमें विचार करना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही समाधान है आप सब लोग जरा संयम से काम लें।

श्री रामधन शास्त्र (पटना) :
यह तो हम सभी जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं आप मेंबरों को भी नहीं यह संकता और आप से भी नहीं पूछ संकता तो कौन गाड़ी चलेगी

Now I can hold it with the consent of the members whose names have come in the ballot; not otherwise.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We are all concerned about it. It is a serious matter. Everybody feels concerned about it. He was also saying that out of the concern which is there in the whole country and particularly in that part of the country, Tamilnadu, this motion has come before the House. I do not know whether he will agree that it may be postponed for today.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
आज पोस्टपोन हो हो और कल हां तो इस से क्या फायदा होगा ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I let the Foreign Minister and the members whose names have come in the ballot decide about it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मेंबर बोलत में है उसी की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now I cannot hang on them. I am going ahead with this.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : The position is entirely different in Sri Lanka. Events of Sri Lanka give a different picture.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अदिलम्बनीय लोक महन्त्र के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक बक्तव्य दें।

श्री लंका के विभिन्न भागों में जातीय हिंसा तथा तमिलभक्षियों पर हमलों के समाचार पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया।

12.24 hrs.

[अध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासन हुए]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, during the election campaign for the District Development Councils in Sri Lanka in May-June 1981, communal violence broke out in the Jaffna area leading to a number of casualties and considerable destruction of property. A state of emergency was declared and the situation was eventually brought under control with the help of the armed forces. There has been a recurrence of communal violence in the last few days. This has been concentrated around Colombo and in the estate areas in the centre of the island. The main victims are Tamils, the majority of whom are workers in the estates. There have been a number of deaths and numerous incidents of arson, looting and violence. Several thousand estate workers have been forced to abandon their homes. The Government of Sri Lanka has again declared an emergency and the armed

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

forces have once more been called into control the situation. The Government of Sri Lanka have also set up a machinery for the rehabilitation of those affected in the recent events. Due to the confused situation, we have not yet been able to obtain detailed information as to how many Indian nationals have been affected.

The Government of India have been in constant touch with the Government of Sri Lanka since these developments began and expressed our concern to them. They have kept us informed of the turn of the events and the steps taken by them, stating that they view these events with the utmost seriousness and are determined to restore normalcy.

These events are essentially an internal affair of Sri Lanka. Nevertheless, I am sure that Members of the House do share the concern of the Government of India over these developments since they affect a large number of persons of Indian origin and possibly some Indian citizens. It is, therefore, our hope that the Government of Sri Lanka will succeed in its efforts to put an end to the present violence and restore confidence, so that the present difficulties would be soon resolved and no shadows are cast on the traditional close relations which exist between India and Sri Lanka.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : उपायक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी तथ्य को सदन के सामने रखा है, जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, न समझता हूँ कि श्री लंका के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के विभाग में कुछ कंभूजन है, कम है। श्री लंका के मामले को यदि आप देखें तो वहाँ 3 तरह के लोग हैं, एक लोग वे हैं जो वहाँ के मूल निवासी हैं सिंहली, दूसरे वे हैं जो यहाँ से गये थे, उनका वहाँ की आजादी में बहुत बड़ा

हाथ था और जिन्होंने वहाँ की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली थी और तीसरे वहाँ पर लाखों की संख्या में स्टेटलैस लोग हैं जिनको अभी तक वहाँ की नागरिकता नहीं मिली है। सबसे बड़ी प्रबलता वहाँ पर स्टेटलैस लोगों के सामने है। उनकी स्थिति के बारे में अखबारों में जो सारी चीजें निकल रही हैं, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार से दो चीजें निवेदन करना चाहूँगा और सरकार से पूछना भी चाहूँगा।

सबसे पहली बात यह है, मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था और आज भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र राष्ट्र चाहे वह श्रीलंका हो, बर्मा हो, नेपाल हो सब हमारे खिलाफ क्यों खड़े हो रहे हैं। आज हमारे भारतीय लोगों को जो विदेशों में है, उनकी जान-माल पर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि कहीं यह कारण तो नहीं है कि सरकार उनके आन्तरिक मामलों में बहुत दखलन्दाजी करती रहती है? आपने जो कहा, मैं आपकी भावना से सहमत हूँ, हमारे लोगों को प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए, हमारी जो अम्ब्रेंसी है वह क्या कर रही है, जहाँ ये लोग शरण पाये हुए हैं? लेकिन मुझे जहाँ तक जानकारी है, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि लंका के लोगों के विभाग में यह बात रहती है कि यह हमारा आन्तरिक मामला है। अब आन्तरिक मामले में मिसेज गांधी या अपोजिशन के कोई नेता इनका जब व्यक्तिगत मामला चूँज करने का प्रश्न है तो वह दूसरा प्रश्न बन जाता है, श्री लंका में कहीं इस तरह की स्थिति तो पैदा नहीं कर दी है कि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के प्रति आपका ज्यादा मोह हो गया है?

अजमेर में तरह-तरह के बंधन निकलते हैं। राष्ट्रपति श्री लंका जाने वाले थे लेकिन उनकी यात्रा रद्द कर दी गई। कारण चाहे जो रहा हो, लेकिन मेरे जैसे लोगों के दिमाग में यह है कि अगर राष्ट्रपति जो वहां गये होते तो मामले को सुलझाने में काफी बल मिलता और यह बहुत सीमा तक सुलझाया भी जा सकता था।

हमारे साथी श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने ठीक कहा कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वहां की सरकार कोई गलत काम ही सब कर रही है। बहुत सारी चीजें होती हैं जैसे हमारे यहां खालिस्तान का मामला, उठ रहा है, कल अछूतिस्तान का होगा, हम भी उसको बर्दास्त नहीं करेंगे। वहां की भी सरकार है, बहुत सारी चीजें वहां लोग बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकते हैं बहुत सारी चीजें बर्दास्त करनी चाहिये। आपकी शास्त्री जी और श्री माधो के साथ एग्जिमेंट हुआ था, जो कि 15 साल की अवधि का था, फिर उसको 2 साल के लिये एक्सटेंड किया गया। अब उसका भी पोरियड खत्म हो गया या होने वाला होगा। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इसको एक तरह से नहीं माना जा सकता है। जो वहां के सिटीजन्स हैं, जो वहां भारतीय मूल निवासी हैं, उनकी भी वहां दो कैटेगरी हैं। एक कैटेगरी है, जिन्होंने वहां की नागरिकता ले ली है और दूसरे वह जिन्हें अभी तक नागरिकता नहीं मिली है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो शास्त्री जी और श्री माधो के बीच में एग्जिमेंट हुआ था या जिसको 2 साल के लिये एक्सटेंड किया गया था, उस पर सही रूप से अभी तक अमल हुआ है या नहीं? हमारा रिलेशन जो पड़ोसी देशों से था, यह सब हिन्दुस्तान वा ही अंग था, वहां के लोग बुद्धिस्ट हैं, बुद्धिस्ट हिन्दुस्तान के थे,

लेकिन आज कहते हैं कि अपने भाई के प्रति नफरत का वातावरण फैल गया है, तो इसमें कहीं सरकार यह भी समझती है कि भारत सरकार की नीति में कहीं न कहीं खामी है, जिससे यह सारा मामला हों रहा है? फिर मैंने यह भी कहा कि जो हमारे राष्ट्रपति वहां जाने वाले थे, उनकी वहां की यात्रा को किस कारण रद्द कर दिया गया? अन्त में हमारे सम्बन्ध पड़ोसी देशों के साथ बनें और हमारे जो भारतीय मूल निवासी लोग हैं वह भी वहां सुरक्षित रहें, उनके बिछड़ नफरत का वातावरण न फैले, इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री पं० बी० नरसिंह राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सत्र से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो आपसी सम्बन्ध हैं उनपर इन बातदातों का कोई असर नहीं होना चाहिए, और नहीं होगा। आज भी हम वहां से वहां की हालां का तफसील का पता करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, और मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि दिन-प्रतिदिन कुछ थोड़ा सा सुधार भी वही होता जा रहा है, यह हमारी रिपोर्ट है। इस लिए मैं तो यही अरील करूंगा कि और तफसील में न जाते हुए हम इस बात की प्रतीक्षा करें, इन बात की आशा करें कि श्रीलंका की सरकार वहां की स्थिति पर काबू पा जाए, और हमारी आशा है कि वह पा जाएगी।

अब रहा यह सवाल कि यह जो श्री माधो और शास्त्री जो का एग्जिमेंट हुआ था, जिसकी बाद में एक्सटेंड किया गया, उसके सिलसिले में क्या अमल हुआ है। वह इस मामले से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है, लेकिन चूंकि माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं, इस लिए मैं कह

[श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव]

सकता हूँ कि कुछ तो अमल हुआ है। लगभग आधे लोगों को सिटिजनशिप दिया गया है। कुछ लोगों को वहाँ का सिटिजनशिप मिला है कुछ लोगों को हमने यहाँ ले लिया है लेकिन काफी लंबा भर्सा गुजर गया है, इस लिए मामला कुछ पेचीदा हो गया है। पहले जो लोग थे, उनमें से कई लोग चल बसे-बे नहीं रहे, उनके बच्चे वगैरह रह गए हैं। वे आना चाहते हैं या नहीं आना चाहते हैं, यह भी सबाल हो गया है। कुछ लोग आना चाहते हैं, कुछ लोग नहीं आना चाहते हैं। इस लिए इस बारे में छान-बीन चल रही है और दोनों सरकारों की तरफ से इसको जल्दी निपटाने की कोशिश भी हो रही है।

जहाँ तक राष्ट्रपति के वहाँ जाने का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि जब हम किसी देश में अपने राष्ट्रपति का दौरा कराते हैं, तो सब से पहले देखते हैं कि वहाँ का वातावरण क्या है। ऐसे वातावरण में हमारे राष्ट्रपति का वहाँ जाना हमें उचित नहीं लगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि राष्ट्रपति वहाँ जाते और बीच-बचाव कराते, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति का यह काम नहीं होता कि दूसरे देश में जा कर वह उसके झगड़ों में पड़े या उनको निपटाने की कोशिश करें। यह राष्ट्रपति का काम नहीं होता। राष्ट्रपति का एक वकार होता है, एक दर्जा होता है, एक पोर्बीशन होती है, और उसको बनाये रखना पड़ता है। इस लिए राष्ट्रपति का न जाना ही उचित हुआ। राष्ट्रपति कुछ समय बाद जा रहे हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि वे विसम्बर में उन को रिसीव करेंगे।

हम तारीखों को तय करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (श्रीलंका):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस से कई बातें स्पष्ट नहीं हुई हैं। श्रीलंका में हजारों लोगों को बेघर किया गया है और वहाँ की सरकार ने आश्वासन भी दिया है कि उनका पुनर्वास करने के लिए पूरी व्यवस्था की जाएगी। यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है, जिस में हमारी सरकार भी सहयोग दे सकती है, जिस से हमारे ताल्लुकात भी नहीं बिगड़ते। जो तमिल-भाषी बेघरबार हुए हैं, उनको कराँड़ों रुपयों की क्षति हुई है। क्या भारत सरकार भी उन के पुनर्वास के लिये श्रीलंका की सरकार को कोई ऐसा सहयोग दे रही है, जिससे पुनर्वास में सहायता मिल सके?

क्या भारत सरकार कोई इस प्रकार का भी प्रयास कर रही है कि दोनों देशों के ताल्लुकात अच्छे रहते हुए भी तमिलभाषियों और भारतीय मूल के लोगों के साथ अन्धधन हो सके? इस के लिए दोनों देशों की सरकारों का कारगर ढंग से मिलन होना और बैठकर कोई चर्चा करना आवश्यक है। इससे आपस में बहुत नजदीकी आयेगी और शायद समस्या का कोई समाधान भी हो सकता है। क्या हमारी सरकार इस बात पर भी कोई प्रयास कर रही है?

एक और सौचनीय स्थिति है कि हमारे जो अधिकारी वहाँ पर हैं उन की ओर से भी अभी तक स्थिति का सही मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है और सरकार की ओर से जो मंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया है, उन का भी कहना यह है कि

अब तक हम पूरी स्थिति पर नहीं पहुँचे हैं। दूसरी ओर स्थिति यह हो गई है कि वहाँ उन तामिल भाषी लोगों या भारत के मूल के जो लोग हैं, उन की स्थिति आपात स्थिति लागू होने के बाद और ज्यादा खराब न हो जाये, उन को कहीं और ज्यादा नुकसान न पहुँचे क्योंकि वे माइनास्टिज में हैं। वहाँ पर उन का जीवन और उनकी सम्पत्ति पहले ही सुरक्षित नहीं थी, आपात स्थिति के बाद उन को और अधिक संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए, इस के लिए हमारी सरकार ने कौन सी पहल की है और कौन कौन से कदम वह उठा रहा है ? यह मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

क्या जो श्रीलंका का मामला है तामिल भाषी लोगों का और ब्रिटेन का मामला है क्या दोनों को हम एक ही स्तर से निपटाने को कोशिश करेंगे या दोनों के स्तर अलग अलग होंगे, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले ही निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि यह मामला उन का आन्तरिक मामला है। उन के पुनर्वास का जो कार्यक्रम है वह श्रीलंका की सरकार का काम है, वह उनकी सरकार कर रही है। हमारे पास यह रिपोर्ट है कि उन्होंने कुछ व्यवस्था करना शुरू कर दिया है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : जी लोग वहाँ के नागरिक बन चुके हैं उन का मामला उन का आन्तरिक मामला है लेकिन जो वहाँ के नागरिक नहीं बने हैं वह उनका आन्तरिक मामला नहीं है और ऐसे भी बहुत से लोग वहाँ हैं।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : देखिये, वहाँ जो स्थिति है उस स्थिति को काबू में लाने का काम उन का आन्तरिक मामला है। अब किसका कितनी मदद दी जाये, किस प्रकार से मदद दी जाये, कैसा सहायता दी जाये, यह भी उन का आन्तरिक मामला है। यह तो ही नहीं सकता कि हम सरकार की हैसियत से यह कहें कि आपके काम में हम मदद करना चाहते हैं। यह उचित नहीं होगा। लेकिन जब समय आएगा, कोई ऐसी संस्था होगी जो मदद करना चाहेंगी तो वह अलग बात है। लेकिन सरकार की हैसियत से हम किसी और सरकार को कहें कि आपकी हम इसमें मदद करेंगे और आपके काम में हम हाथ बटाएँ, यह कोई उचित बात नहीं लगती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे और उन के बीच में जो घातों की बात कही जा रही है, घातों कोई आवश्यक नहीं लगती क्योंकि समय समय पर वहाँ की जो स्थिति है उनके बारे में हम उनका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहे हैं और वह भी हमारे साथ सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है। जो स्थिति वहाँ हो रही है उसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी हमें देने का वे कोशिश कर रहे हैं और जैसा मैंने अभी निवेदन किया पिछले दो दिन से कुछ सुधार होने के संकेत नजर आ रहे हैं और आगे भी और सुधार होने की हम आशा करते हैं।

तीसरी बात यह है कि अब किसी तीसरे मुल्क में ऐसी वारदातें हों तो उनकी तुलना यहाँ की वारदातों से कहीं तक की जा सकती है यह हाइपोथेटिकल बात हो जाती है। इसके बारे में कोई जबाब नहीं दिया जा सकता। श्रीलंका,

[श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव]

की जो स्थिति है उसके बारे में मैंने
श्रीरा आपके सामने रख दिया।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर झारखी (सैदपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे यह मामला शार्ट
का तो नहीं था लेकिन सुबहपायम स्वामी
ने पहले ही इसको शार्ट कर दिया है
इसलिए हम लोग आपकी आशाओं का
इसमें पालन करेंगे।

श्रीलंका की स्थिति आज तीन
चार माह से बहुत ज्यादा खराब होती
जा रही है। डकैती, लूट, बलात्कार,
हत्याएं ये सब आज वहाँ पर आम बात
हो गई है और इसके बारे में सरकार ने
वहाँ आपातकाल भी लागू कर दिया
है। मैं बहुत ज्यादा तफसील में नहीं
जानना चाहता। एक यह माननीय मंत्री जी
से जानना चाहूंगा कि तामिल सांसदों
ने 2 जून 1981 को वहाँ की सरकार
से यह मांग की थी कि यह जाफना
में जो बहुत बड़ा दंगा हुआ तो वहाँ पर
जो श्रीलंका सरकार की सेना लगा दी
गई उसके बजाय तटस्थ देशों के
सैनिक वहाँ तैनात कर दिए जायें।
और इस पर वहाँ की सरकार ने क्या
किया—क्या सरकार को इसका पता
है?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ
कि जो शास्त्री-श्रीनाथो समझौता हुआ
था जिसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने अभी
जिक्र किया कि यह वर्तमान हालात
से संबंधित नहीं है और यह मामला
बड़ा पेचीदा है तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी
से स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला
बड़ा पेचीदा है—यह जो आपने कहा इसमें
क्या क्या और कौन कौन सी पेचीदगियाँ
हैं जिनसे कि हम भी परिचित हो जायें

और तीन चार महीने से जो यह मामला
फैला हुआ है इसकी पेचीदगी को दूर
करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने अपनी
घोर से पहल की है?

अंतिम बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ
कि इतनी लूट, हत्याएँ और दूसरे माम-
लात श्रीलंका में हुए और होते चले
जा रहे हैं और राष्ट्रपति की यात्रा का
जो प्रोग्राम बना था उसमें इन सवालों
के बाद इतना बड़ा व्यवधान खड़ा
हुआ उसमें हमारी विदेश नीति कहां तक
उत्तरदायी है? इंग्लैंड में भी यही सब
हो रहा है और आज समाचार-पत्रों में
यह भी आया है कि बंगलादेश में भार-
तियों की एक लाइब्रेरी को फूंक दिया
गया। इसी प्रकार अभी कुछ दिन
पहले इन्डोनेशिया में यही मामला उत्पन्न
हुआ था। देश के अन्दर भी इसी
प्रकार से धर्म परिवर्तन के मामले चल रहे
हैं हजारों लोग कत्ल होते जा रहे हैं।
एक घृणा का वातावरण फैलता जा रहा
है। तो दूसरे देशों में जैसे बंगलादेश,
यूगान्डा, इंडोनेशिया, श्रीलंका, ब्रिटेन
इत्यादि में जो मामले चल रहे हैं उनके
पीछे कहीं ऐसा तां नहीं है कि कुछ
ऐसे तत्व हों जो कि इन सब बातों को
करवा रहे हों और हमारी सरकार
उससे अवगत न हो या अगर सरकार को
जानकारी भी हो तो कुछ कार्रवायों से
वह उसको प्रकाश में न लाना चाहती हो।
मैं चाहूंगा कि विदेश मंत्री इस संबंध
में खुलमखुला विवरण सदन में दें क्योंकि
मामला देश में तथा विदेशों में सभी जगह
खराब होता जा रहा है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय यह तो सवाल नहीं हुआ, यह
सवाल बन्द हुआ।

This has become a questionnaire rather than question.

यह विषयवाची प्रश्न हो गया—मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रश्न वह श्रीलंका से संबंधित है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जहाँ भी भारत से लोग गए, जिस देश में जाकर बसे, वहाँ झगड़ा ही झगड़ा होता है। कई देशों में भारतीयों के प्रति बड़ी आदर की भावना है, इसका विवरण मैं दे भी सकता हूँ क्योंकि मैं स्वयं जाकर देख रहा हूँ। एक तो वहाँ पर उनके प्रति आदरभाव है और दूसरे उनके बारे में यह भी कहा जाता है कि उन्होंने उस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में चार चांद लगा दिए हैं। इसलिए यह कहना उचित नहीं है कि हर जगह झगड़े ही चल रहे हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैंने यह नही कहा कि भारतीयों ने झगड़े किए बल्कि मैंने यह कहा कि कई मुल्कों में उन का अपमान किया गया।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : मैंने कहा कि हर जगह उनका अपमान नहीं होता कई जगह उनका आदर सरकार भी होता है।

दूसरी बात जो आप कह रहे थे कि अन्य देशों की सेना और पुलिस श्रीलंका के हालात पर बाबू कर ले, क्या ऐसी मांग उन्होंने की या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता और ऐसी मांग के बारे में मैं टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि इसको मैं श्रीलंका का आन्तरिक मामला मानता हूँ।

पेचीदगी के बारे में जो आपने पूछा है, मैंने कहा कि सन् 1964

में जो एग्जिमेंट हुआ तब कीई छः लाख ऐसे लोग थे जिनको वही से यही लेना था और कुछ लोगों का सिटिजनशिप दी जानी थी। यह सब बातें थीं। लेकिन यह सब होते होते और एक एक कदम पूरा करते करते कई लोगों का देहन्त हो गया और जो उनके बच्चे हैं व आना चाहते हैं या नहीं आना चाहते हैं, इसका पता करना है। इसीलिये यह पेचीदगी आ गई है। हो सकता है वहाँ की स्थिति में कुछ ऐसा परिवर्तन आया हो कि कोई सोचते हों कि हन यहाँ से क्यों आये, हमारे रोजां-रोटी यहाँ अच्छी तरह से चल रही है, ऐसे लोग स्टेटलेस हो जायेंगे। इन सब समस्याओं पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। वहाँ जो कार्यवाहियाँ चल रही थीं उनमें कुछ देर लगी है और लगी है इसी बीच में स्थिति में यह सब परिवर्तन आया है। हम इसका आगे चला रहे हैं और हमारे और उनके बीच में बात हो रही है। जब दूसरा एग्जिमेंट समाप्त हो जायेगा तो आगे क्या होगा, इन स्टेटलेस लोगों के लिये क्या करगे, इन सब बातों का निपटाने के लिये, बातें चल रही है।...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : दूसरा या पहला एग्जिमेंट ? पहला एग्जिमेंट श्रीमाओ और शास्त्रीजी के बीच हुआ था, उसका समय शायद अब समाप्त हो रहा है, इसलिये क्या कोई दूसरा एग्जिमेंट होने की बात है या उसका समय आगे बढ़ा दिया गया है ?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : जो एग्जिमेंट 1974 में हुआ था।...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 1964 में हुआ था।

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव : 1974 में दूसरा एमिंट हुआ था, जो पहले एमिंट के समाप्त होने के पहले हुआ था। आज जो स्थिति है वह दोनों एमिंट्स पर आधारित है। ऐसा कोई बात नहीं है कि कहीं कोई ब्रेक आ गया हो या कोई खण्ड पड़ गया हो। इसीलिए सोच रहे हैं कि 1981 में जब दूसरा एमिंट समाप्त होगा, उसके समाप्त होने के पहले ही इसको निपटा लें, इस बारे में हमारी ओर उनकी बातें चल रही हैं।

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर (काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So many clarifications? Let it be on some other occasion. I have allowed him one clarification. Now, Mr. Banatwalla may speak.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the widespread disturbances in Sri Lanka are a matter of grave concern because a large number of Tamils of Indian origin are the targets of this particular violence

Sir, it is a great consolation to know that our Government is alive to this particular problem and is in constant touch with the Government of Sri Lanka and is striving hard in the best interest of Tamils of Indian origin. This particular aspect of the functioning of the Government is commendable.

Sir, the Government has rightly said that we have no desire whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. The hon. Minister, has voiced the sentiments of the entire nation when he said so. However, we are naturally concerned that violence has been unleashed and the

Tamils of Indian origin are the targets of that particular violence. Here we must say that our concern is only that these people should also live in Sri Lanka with honour and dignity.

While commending the Government for its alertness, I have a few clarifications to ask. I have not been told about the magnitude of the problem. Sir, in Sri Lanka there are Tamils who are citizens of Sri Lanka. Then there are Tamils who are citizens of India and thirdly, there are Tamils who are stateless. As the situation exists today. Will the hon. Minister tell the House the approximate number of Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka and also the approximate number of these Stateless persons? At least the magnitude of the problem should be properly known before we can think of various other things. We have been told that because of the confusion there, the Government does not even know how many persons are affected.

These disturbances have been going on, unfortunately, for a long time. At least some figure of the order, though not up-to-date would have been with the Government. Therefore I would plead with the Government to take the nation and this House into confidence and also explain the magnitude of the problem.

There is a reference in the statement about the happenings in Jafna. It is unfortunate that even the police in Jafna indulged into looting, arson and all sorts of atrocities for which the Government of Sri Lanka cannot escape responsibility. I do not rise here to say that we should snap our ties or do things which will effect our ties with the Government of Sri Lanka. We want all friendly relations but at the same time we have to be alive to the problem. I would like to ask the Government as to when these happenings were there in Jafna, what type of protest or any thing was done by the Government at that particular occasion?

In the statement we are told about rehabilitation that Sri Lanka Government has set up a machinery for the rehabilitation of those effected in the recent riots. Has the Government tried to know in the interest of our people over there the type of this machinery and its adequacy? Have there been any talks whatsoever between our Government and the Government of Sri Lanka? Is there any thinking of the payment of compensation by the Government of Sri Lanka to those uprooted and stranded over there?

I understand many have sought repatriation. I would like to know how many have come forward to seek this repatriation and what is being done with respect to them?

One question has already come up. But the reply to it has been evaded. It has been asked and I want to emphasise that there were racial disturbances here in Sri Lanka. They were there in England also. Our President cancelled the trip to Sri Lanka. He, however, went to England. My question is only this. Please explain us the rational ground, because the basis of this difference is an important matter. I am not here saying whether he ought to have or ought not to have gone but there is a difference in the attitude. Therefore, I would like the Government to clarify beyond any doubt the attitude of the Government towards such racial disturbances in other countries when our people are also involved. They are also the targets. Let there be a clarification. Let us understand this particular difference that is there. I hope that the hon. Minister would also try to clarify this particular situation. It is no use saying that the situation Sri Lanka is different from the situation in England. There should be certain objective standards and I would like to know the basis on which this particular decision was taken resulting into this differentiation.

We wish well to the Government of Sri Lanka in all its efforts to bring about normalcy. We have no intention whatsoever to interfere in their internal affairs. We all have friendly ties and our friendly ties are not so delicate that by expressing our concern over here, they would be affected.

I am also happy that our Government is alive to the situation and I want it to continue to be in constant touch. Full details are not available today. As and when full details of the number of people affected over there are available, they should also be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have said at the very outset that the subject-matter of this Calling Attention is not the same as the question of repatriates which has been pending according to the agreements between India and Sri Lanka.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: The agreement is over.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I submitted to the House that we are on a particular matter, namely, the riots and the aftermath of the riots.

In regard to the agreements and the implementation of the agreements and what remains to be done, I am prepared to give all details to the House. It is not fair for me to give one or two details, one or two figures, because I will have to trace the entire history of these two agreements. I will have to take the House into confidence in regard to what has been done, what has not been done, why it has not been done and what is proposed to be done. So, this is a subject-matter which is different. Not that I want to withhold anything from the House. That information I am prepared to place before the House.

So far as today's position is concerned, I understand that, just to give

[**Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao**]

one or two figures, 80,000 Indian citizens under the agreement are still to be repatriated and there would be another group of possibly 40,000 to 50,000 citizens who have residences outside the agreement. They are there outside the agreement. They would become Stateless whose cases will have to be decided. But, as I said, these are only two figures at random which I have given. I will have to go into the whole history if any right, conclusions are to be drawn. I am prepared to do that.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): There are 25 lakh Stateless people there. I can challenge the Minister.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is what I am saying. This is the risk in giving figures at random. I am prepared to take the House into confidence and give all the figures. We need not challenge each other here. I have said that these figures are tentative. These figures are still being gone into. The cases are still going on and the figures will become final only when we go into all the details.

In regard to the citizens of Sri Lanka and citizens of India there and the Stateless—it is the same thing—these three categories, I will have to go into the whole history. As I said before, I am prepared to give it, but not in connection with his Calling Attention.

Now, about the policemen themselves in Jaffna taking part in some of these atrocities, it has been brought to our notice that the Government of Sri Lanka has taken action against a fairly large number of such policemen who were known to have participated in such activities and, I understand that action has been taken or at least initiated.

I have said that I would like to confine my attention to the subject-

matter of the Calling Attention. I would not start drawing a parallel between one visit and a other visit. In any case, to what extent the visits of the President of India, can be brought into question here in Parliament is a matter which needs to be considered.

13.00 hrs.

So, I would appeal to the Members not to ask for any further details in regard to any of the visits of the President of India. So far as Sri Lanka is concerned, I have already said that his visit is on. It is going to take place and the postponement will have no effect on our friendly relations. So there is no difficulty on that score.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ajit Kumar Sabha.

- (1) **NEED TO ALLOT MORE WAGONS ON FAST RUNNING GOODS TRAIN FOR ESSENTIAL ITEMS FOR PAPER INDUSTRY.**

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, certain items were classified as essential under the Essential Commodities Act but they receive a lower priority in the matter of wagon allotment. As a result, the movement of essential commodities which are raw materials for certain industries, is severely affected. One such affected industry is the paper industry. Although an essential commodity for paper industry, the move-

ment of stocks of bamboo received very low priority in the matter of wagon allotment by the Railway authority. As a result stocks of bamboos were getting accumulated at loading points of producing areas whereas the paper industry is being starved of raw materials. There is the danger of heavy losses due to pilferage and theft on the way, even if wagons are allotted ultimately, as invariably such raw materials are sent by slow-moving train which stop on almost all wayside stations. I, therefore, demand that such items should be upgraded to a higher category of priority and should be despatched mainly by fast express goods trains.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Son tosh Mohan Dev. ... Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

(ii) **ALLEGED DISCONTENTMENT AMONG GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES OF THE UNION TERRITORY OF GOA IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE**

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): There is a great discontent among the Government employees of the Union Territory of Goa due to failure of Government of India to sanction adequate House Rent Allowance to them. There has been a tremendous influx of people from other parts of the country into that Union Territory resulting in the highest rate of growth of population anywhere in the country over the last two decades. The overall cost of living in that Union Territory is also fast rising beyond the rest of the country. Taking 1965 as the base year with 100 points the cost of living index in Goa was 248 points in 1979 which is higher than even that of the capital cities of Delhi and Bombay. Obviously the construction of residential houses has not and could not keep pace with the unprecedented growth in population and consequently there has been a severe shortage of accommodation

and rents are sky-rocketing. Government employees in Goa are being given HRA at the rate of 7-1/2 per cent which is far below what they have to disburse towards rent in private accommodation and only a fraction of them is accommodated in Government houses. The government employees have therefore been demanding House Rent Allowance at the rate of 15 per cent as admissible to employees residing in B-II class cities. In fact the Ministry of Finance, Government of India has classified the Union Territory as a B-II city. Also the Union Territory is entitled to this treatment in view of the report of the Third Pay Commission which says that HRA is to be granted not on the basis of population but on actual assessment of the prevailing rates of rent. I, therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps to correct the injustice done to the Government employees in Goa and that HRA at the rate of 15 per cent be granted to them without any further delay.

(iii) **NEED FOR A DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE DISTRICT OF BHOJ-PUR IN BIHAR.**

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The Government has recently taken many steps to correct regional imbalances which had led to widespread deprivation, discontent and violence in many parts of the country. In a country of India size with its manifold problems of poverty, illiteracy and backwardness the methodology of planning should have been more responsive and meticulous in meeting the legitimate aspirations and needs of all the regions and should have scrupulously avoided the pitfalls of competing pressures and pulls of the more articulate and influential sections of public opinion and leadership from such areas which for historical reasons were better placed than their counterparts in the rest of the coun-

[Prof. K. K. Tewary.]

try. It is heartening to note that under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi a fresh look is being given to this sensitive issue and the whole planning process is being geared up to stem the perilous consequences which were threatening the integrity of the country and breeding dangerous socio-economic tensions. In this context the proverbial backwardness of Bihar despite all its infinite reservoir of possibilities, deserves immediate attention. Even in Bihar there are pockets of backwardness which remind one of the medieval times when people lived entirely on the vagaries of nature completely cut off from all the trappings of civilised life.

The District of Bhojpur in Bihar is such a hapless area where about 80 per cent of the people still live in abject poverty whose pitiable existence is a cruel stigma on our otherwise forward looking and progressive programme of socio-economic change. It is really unfortunate that scant attention has been paid to this area where the concept of poverty line should be substituted by degradation line which alone can describe the utter wretchedness and debilitating poverty of the god-forsaken people of this district. While one half of the district is the permanent abode of drought the other half is constantly ravaged by floods. Consequently, it has acquired the dubious distinction of being the most powerful and active citadel of the left extremists and adventurists who have declared many blocks of the district as liberated zones and are indulging in senseless violence and killings without any let or hindrance. Some recent books published on the Naxal movement have identified Bhojpur as the sheet-anchor of Naxalism in the country.

In order to check the growing social tension and violence in this area it is imperative to provide necessary infrastructure of development and bring it under integrated rural development programme launched by Government. I make a fervent appeal to the Ministers of Home Affairs and Industry to evolve a coordinated programme of development for Bhojpur which is fast turning into an area of darkness providing a hospitable hunting ground for those who seek to subvert our political system by spreading violence and disaffection among our people.

(iv) NEED TO ESTABLISH THE PROPOSED
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR AYURVEDA
AT TRIVANDRUM.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN
NADAR: It has been proposed to establish a national institute for Ayurveda at Trivandrum, amalgamating the following:

1. Postgraduate Training Centre in Ayurveda now attached to the Government Ayurveda College, Trivandrum, presently a centrally sponsored scheme.
2. Central Research Institute for Ayurveda of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha located at Cheruthuruthy.
3. Regional Research Institute of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha located at Poojappura, Trivandrum.
4. Pharmacognosy Unit along with Botanical Garden and Herbarium

of the State Government, located in the Regional Research Institute campus at Poojapura, Trivandrum;

5. Pharmacology Unit of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, located in the Medical College, Trivandrum.

6. Publication Unit, now part of the Government Ayurveda College, Trivandrum.

The main objects of the Institute are: (a) to promote the growth and development of Ayurveda, (b) to augment highly trained manpower at Post-graduate and Doctorate Degree level; (c) to formulate aims and patterns of research on scientific lines in Ayurveda; (d) to undertake any research or other programmes in Ayurveda; (e) to initiate and develop and coordinate scientific research in different aspects, fundamental and applied of Ayurveda and to promote and assist institutions of research for the study of diseases, their prevention, causation and remedy; (f) to provide medical care through Ayurveda to the suffering humanity on no profit no loss basis and (g) to conduct experiments and develop patterns of teaching in Post-graduate education in all branches of Ayurveda.

But it is a matter of regret that the proposal is still awaiting clearance by Central Government. The Government of Kerala on 21-10-80 requested for expediting the clearance of the Government of India on the proposal. The Central Government has replied that the matter was being examined. I request the Union Government and the Union Minister for Health to avoid delay and do the needful for establishing the proposed national Institute for Ayurveda at Trivandrum at the earliest.

(v) **STEPS TO IMPROVE WORKING OF INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.**

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), one of the biggest public sector enterprises is in shambles. The capacity utilisation of its various plants, with heavy inven-

tory of finished products, the monthly losses on account of under utilisation of capacity is estimated at about Rs. 1.5 crores. Of the total losses, the Rishikesh Antibiotic Plant of IDPL alone is responsible for a loss of over Rs. one crore every month.

What is worse the losses are being compounded by the burden of interest charges on the massive inventory of finished products worth about 32 crores. Besides, IDPL has to recover its dues totalling about Rs. 12 crores from the State Governments. These losses assume significance keeping in view the rise in the prices of drugs allowed by the Government early this year.

It is interesting to note that the rate of capacity utilisation of the Rishikesh Plant is 30 per cent. At present the Gurgaon formulation plant is operating at 15-20 per cent capacity, the surgical instrument plant at Madras at 30 per cent and the Hyderabad semi-synthetic drug plant at 65 per cent.

It was expected that the country would become self-sufficient in the production of these bulk drugs, but the expectations have been belied. The demand for drugs continues to be met through imports. Over Rs. 150 crores worth of drugs have to be imported to fill the gap between availability and demand. IDPL has also bungled in the implementation of its expansion plan. On account of delays, the project cost had gone up from the original estimate of Rs. 153 crores to Rs. 27 crores.

The above situation is indeed serious and dismal. I call upon the Government to immediately gear up IDPL and take immediate steps on war footing to put this public sector undertaking in proper shape. The present shortage of basic bulk drugs and life saving medicines is the cause of great concern for public health.

The House knows well that throughout the country there is a dearth of life saving medicines and important drugs. If a public-sector prestigious undertaking like IDPL fails in its production programme the Government will be left with no other choice but to import the essential drugs at heavy foreign exchange cost. I, therefore, request

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

the Government to appoint a High Power Investigation Committee to go into the working of IDPL, so that the production be geared up and the hazard to public health will be much reduced. This is a serious matter of urgent public importance and I request the Government to come before the Parliament with a full report on what steps they have taken in this connection.

(vi) NEED TO ESTABLISH A SANDAL CORPORATION

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India produces nearly 140 tonnes of Sandalwood oil annually about 60 per cent of which is exported. The rest of the oil is consumed within the country in the perfumery industry, the most important of which is the manufacture of Ittars. It is also used in soap industry and puffing products. It earns foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 2 crores every year. There are at present 25 distillation units in different parts of the country.

The sandal tree may become mature in about 40 years. Generally dead trees or old trees between 50 to 60 years are allowed to be cut for oil distillation. The small scale units mainly receive their supply of raw material from the Forest Departments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Export of Sandalwood oil used to be nearly 65 per cent of the total production. It is exported under Agmark seal of the Government of India. The principal buyers are USA, UK, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, USSR, Japan, Thailand, Sudan etc. In the recent past there has been decline in the export of Indian Sandalwood oil because of free availability of Indonesian oil in a big way at a cheaper rate. It has captured nearly 40 per cent of the world market. As such, it is a big challenge to India to overcome this situation.

Further, the Government has imposed a ban on the export of Sandalwood. The ban on the export of Sandalwood must be lifted and good quality sandalwood required for religious purposes must be exported for earning foreign exchange to the country. It is wrong to assume that export of sandalwood is denuding the forest, as only dead trees or fully-mature trees collected by the Government of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are offered for sale or used for distillation. Further propagation of sandalwood could be intensified in all the Southern States of the country using better seed and other implements. Protection of the younger plants from grazing and browsing by animals must be thought of seriously and providing fence for protection. Smugglers remove the best trees which are usually genetically superior. This results in genetic erosion. So it becomes necessary to take appropriate steps to prevent smuggling. The spike disease in sandal is a serious problem and the disease may wipe out considerable part of the population. Research on the use of various fertilizers for obtaining quick growth and better heartwood formation in sandalwood should be attempted. As carved things of Sandalwood used for ornamental or religious purposes have great demand, more carving industries should be started to make these items and sent to foreign countries for earning foreign exchange.

I demand that a Sandal Corporation may be created to look after all aspects of silviculture, management, logging, extraction of oil, research, etc.

(vii) FLOOD RELIEF MEASURES IN MATHURA DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला मथुरा में वर्षा के कारण बहुत हानि हुई है। गांवों में पानी भर गया है। मकान नष्ट हो गए हैं। वर्षा से पहले जो गन्ना आदि की फसल थी वह भी नष्ट हो गई है। खेतों में पानी भरने और लगातार वर्षा होते

रहने से खरीफ की फसल तैयार नहीं हो सकी है। कनेक गांवों में होकर वर्षा का पानी 29 जून से अब तक बह रहा है। गांव के मजदूर जहां गांवों में पानी भरा हुआ है बेकार बैठे हैं। बहुत से किसानों का, घर में भरा अनाज ब भूसा नष्ट हो गया है। पशुओं और आदिमियों में बीमारी फैलना प्रारंभ हो गया है। जनता असहायता रूप से बेचैन है। प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त सहायता अपर्याप्त है। टूटे हुए मकान वालों को आर्थिक सहायता की आवश्यकता है। लगान, आबपाशी और कर्जा बसुली रोक कर माफ किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। जहां से पानी निकलना संभव है वहां से पानी निकलवाने की आवश्यकता है। बीमारियों के रोकने की अविलम्ब व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। फसल तैयार करने की किसानों को सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विशेष ध्यान दिये बिना मथुरा जिले की समस्या हल होना असंभव है। अतः सरकार से प्रार्थना है शीघ्र ध्यान देकर मथुरा जिले की आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था करे। केन्द्रीय सरकार बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य एवं उससे हुए नुकसान की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करे।

(viii) **FAST BY FIVE KARNATAKA M.L.A.S FOR SETTLEMENT OF KARNATAKA-MAHARASHTRA BORDER DISPUTE.**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, Five Members of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly belonging to the 'Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti' have started an indefinite fast in Bombay in support of their demand that the Union Government should settle the long pending Karnataka-Maharashtra Border dispute in a just and amicable manner and on the basis of well-defined principles, taking into account the wishes of the people democratically-expressed.

In the Fifth Lok Sabha, the Government led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi had assured that the border dispute would be settled prior to the elections to the Sixth Lok Sabha.

Under the Janata Government, the Union Home Minister had already fixed a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra to settle the dispute; but in the meantime the Government fell.

The present Government has also assured to settle the dispute.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take expeditious steps to settle the Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute pending for about 25 years so that a source of tension between the two States is ended, and people from the border areas are encouraged to join the nation's mainstream of political life.

(ix) **NON-AVAILABILITY OF WAGONS FOR BOOKING OF TEA FROM DISTRICT OF CACHAR TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY**

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): For the last four months, in spite of repeated requests to the N.F. Railway authorities and the Railway Board, the Tea industry in Cachar could not move their finished tea to various Tea Auction Centres and to other buyers of the country. This has created serious financial crisis in the Tea Industry of Cachar and about 5 lakhs tea garden labourers are not getting their wages regularly because of the non-availability of funds from Banks by the Industry people for non-booking of Tea. May I request the Railway Minister to look into the matter and take immediate steps so that sufficient number of tea fit wagons are made available to the intending despatchers in the various Railway stations of Cachar district? Unless this is done, this will create serious labour unrest in the district of Cachar.

14.24 hrs.

MOTION RE FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. You can move your motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 8th May, 1981."

There is a Footnote here which says that Item 12, the Contingent Notice of Motion, will be taken up after this, which reads as follows:

"That this House disagrees with the findings and recommendation contained in the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 8th May, 1981;

This House do resolve that Shri J. R. D. Tata be summoned at the Bar of the House and be admonished by the Speaker for the breach of privilege and contempt of the House committed by him."

This Bill, will be taken up after the adoption of my main motion after the consideration stage.

I regret to say, without casting any aspersion that the report under reference does not properly and fully reflect the evidence. I request to say that, Sir, with due apology without casting aspersions. But I am glad to say that at least two of its Members, namely, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Shiv Shankar did make an effort. I find from the evidence, to elicit the correct information, precise information—you see the language—and make it an objective report, this is very heartening for us to note. Sir, never in the history of parliament, to my memory, within my tenure of 14 or 15 years, I have ever seen such a daring and

scathing attack on politicians as it was made out by Shri J. R. D. Tata. Sir, I will show that it took as much space of this paper as nearly 1/6th of a full page and therefore I analyse it now. There were 21 counts of vilification and most of them, I see all of them, are unwarranted and unauthorised criticism because it did not suit his likings and he knew it and I expected him to know it that the employees of the Air India had congratulated the Committee for making a thorough enquiry and reflecting it without any favour or fear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you have to be very short because the total time allotted for this is only half-an-hour. There are 5 or 6 Members to speak on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it is a substantive motion moved by me and the mover of the motion will have to be given at least 20 to 30 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You try to cooperate with the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the report of the Public Undertakings Committee got a wider publicity and was applauded and those who were involved and accused were the people who frowned upon it. Let me tell you that the Committee was very generous that it did not reveal some documents, particularly the new complimentary pass list and if that had been released, then this Company would have been forced to pay millions of dollars as penalty. The Committee was good enough and considerate enough and this is what in return the Committee got. Sir, I regret to say that the apology was not unconditional as is stated. In fact, to my reading, it is no apology.

Sir, kindly see page 40 of the Report. There, you will find that my hon. learned friend, Shri Shiv Shankar, had cautioned the witness. This man had been cautioned. He was, evading all the time and he was trying to take the Committee for a ride. Shri Shiv Shankar said "please do not go into the

merits". He sits on judgement. Then he says "No apology". Further it reads like this.

"Shri P. Shiv Shankar: On merits we are not asking. Shri J. R. D. Tata: I do not unconditionally apologise for what I said in this particular part of the statement about Mr. Bosu, I mean, the substance of it."

Then he denies in reply to Mr. Shiv Shankar's question—a part of it. Then he says "I frankly and with due respect deny that I said or made statements—at least in my judgement—which were derogatory or which were in breach of the privileges of the House. That is my own view; otherwise, I would not have made those statements." He denies it. He does not even admit that. Then he justifies that. How he justifies himself can be seen in the following words:

"Shri J. R. D. Tata: I must take this opportunity of saying as ex-Chairman of Air India, and as an Indian—I am proud to be an Indian—believing in the future of India that there is a very dismal future if citizens of India are discouraged from expressing their views uninhibitedly."

Preaching sermons.

That means the Parliament can be given a shoe-beating. Shall I quote what he stated among the 21 counts He said "it also provides its own evidence of how far or should I say how low some elected representatives of the people are prepared to go to satisfy political or Ideological things irrespective of.....etc. etc." Could we imagine that, Sir? He thinks that he should enjoy that freedom.

Then he says:

"I will close only by saying that I felt absolutely convinced that it was a public duty and I would have failed in my public duty if I had not done what I had done; I shall do it today and I shall always say that as a citizen...."

Then, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, a member of this Committee puts a question:

"The point is very limited. The point is that the words used were against Mr. Bosu in his capacity as Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee, for which you have tendered an unconditional and unqualified apology. This is a limited question on which we wanted your evidence in the matter. The Committee has clearly stated that they are not going into the merits of the case at all."

And in his reply, Mr. Tata has the audacity and temerity to say:

"I have no further evidence".

He refuses to reply.

This is money power. With the money power, he thinks he can boot this Parliament; he can boot the elected representatives of 650 million people. That is the position. I leave it to the House to judge and tell me if I am wrong and if the report fully reflects the evidence. It is a very sad thing. There are indications, it is the chair-work of Air India, they are indications I have them.

I do not know why the Committee did not take notice of the unconditional apology tendered by Shri P. F. Mehta, the regional Director of Air India, headquarters in New York. He has to cover Canada and New York, if I remember correctly. He gave his colleagues a circular which I produced before the Speaker this morning. This matter came before this House as a privilege motion and the man admitted his guilt and tendered an unconditional apology. Did the Committee take into consideration that this is also a mischief that Shri Tata was doing. What did that circular say? It was from Regional Manager, Air India, New York:

"To: All Staff—New York Headquarters, All ASMs/DSMS. All Departments—JFK Airport/Ticket Office/Purchasing Office.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

From: Regional Director, USA and Canada.

Dear Colleagues:

I am sure that many of you have read various reports appearing in newspapers published in India and the Indian press here with regard to the report of the Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament on Air-India.

Those of you who read the article must have been disquieted and upset by the one-way barrage of attacks on Air-India."

Look at the cheek; on whose inspiration does he do it? Then:

'I am happy to enclose a copy of a report that appeared in 'The Times of India' and 'The Indian Express' and other leading Indian papers on May 29, 1979, as a result of an interview with our founder and ex-Chairman, Mr. J. R. D. Tata:'

The great god, Mr. J. R. D. Tata Further,

"We all work for a very fine organisation and over the past thirty-one years of international service has met with and dealt with the stiffest of international competition with considerable success. I am sure we are all very grateful to Mr. J. R. D. Tata."

And to hell with the Parliament and its Committees.

Then, Shri Tata tried to mislead the Committee.

Kindly see page 33 of the report, and what Shri Tata, in reply to Shri George Fernandes stated. I am only quoting a part of it:

"... When I learnt the manner in which they had been treated, bullied, threatened, their remarks were brushed aside,—they were

treated with total lack of consideration—that at least gave me the impression that it would be unlikely that there would be a fair judgement in the Report on Air India. But that is all. It is only after I read the Report that my indignation and my feelings were aroused and after Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu himself had given an interview to 'Blitz', even before the Report had been studied by Parliament or even by the Government. He himself, not as the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings but as an individual goes to the press, goes to 'Blitz' which is known to be a sensation-mongering paper and gives evidence in which he discloses.

He forgot conveniently that I, if I remember correctly, ceased to be Chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee on 30th April, 1979 and this is dated May, 1979. Knowingly he did this. Now, I will tell you what he said in reply to Shri Shiv Shanker. I am very glad. I must confess, here, I am very critical of him on certain things, but I must appreciate him for this.... (Interruptions).

All right, I condemn him for doing his job properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Mr. Bosu, they learnt this laughter only from you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I should receive royalty from each of them.

Sir, Shri Shiv Shankar says:

"I am asking a very general question. Were you aware or were you not aware, before 28th May, 1979—that is, the date on which you gave the press interview—that any remark derogatory to the honour of the House or its Committees or its Members amounted to a breach of privilege? I am asking a very general question: I am not asking anything with reference to your remarks."

In reply Shri J.R.D. Tata says:

"I would certainly be aware, as an Indian citizen of some reasonable education, that any remarks derogatory to Parliament are not acceptable...."

That is the point. Then Shri Shiv Shankar asks:

"Then, may I ask the question as to what prevented you from coming forth with an unconditional apology before this Committee at the time you addressed a letter to the Speaker himself?"

Shri J.R.D. Tata replies:

"I do not entirely understand what you mean by 'unconditional apology'."

Look at this operative part.

"If by unconditional apology" you mean, in fact; apologising for giving an interview, for defending Air India; for countering the totally wrong arguments or totally unfair criticism of Mr Bosu and his attitude towards the staff of Air India, who could not defend themselves well, I was not prepared to give any such unconditional apology."

Can you imagine that? Where is the reflection in the Report? Where is it reflected in the Report?

Then it was raised in the Sixth Lok Sabha. Again I raised it in the 7th Lok Sabha on 29th January. The Speaker sent it to the Privileges Committee on 2nd February. Sir, they concluded taking evidence on 6th of September, 1989. Eight months passed and nothing happened. And the draft was adopted on 5th May, after eight months and it was laid on the last day of the House of the last Session, which was 'free-for all day'. And only cyclo-styled copies were available. They were available only very few in number. With great difficulty I got a copy. Press could not get it. And of course, the Tata lobby overnight vigorously worked to see that nothing came in the Press; and they succeeded. And the

Parliament was undermined. After hurling such scathing insults on the House, he gets away with it because there is money behind it.

I lastly appeal to the House through you. We have on numerous occasions jailed the poor unemployed people who threw leaflets from there and shouted slogans. Here is a case, a person who has booed before the Committee and did not even say: "Yes, I unconditionally tender apology for all that I have done. That ends the matter." But he takes recourse, he consults his galaxy of lawyers—French, English, Latin and Greek all mixed up beautifully.

Sir, we cannot take a lenient view of this thing. This House is a sovereign House in the present socio-economic structure. This House represents the views and wishes of the 650 million people. If a man because of tremendous money power has the check and courage to come and boo this House to get away unscathed and unpunished I do not know what will happen to this House in the not very distant future.

I would appeal to the House that on this occasion we need not be guided by party consideration. I am not saying Tata friends are sitting here to vote against this Motion. I would request let us take it as insult on the House and on all of us and to support this Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ra-sheed Masood.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he cannot speak.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA (Darbhanga): Sir, I am the Chairman. I should be allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Member speak. You can reply afterwards.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would like to correct you. I am under the impression that nobody belonging

to this Committee who has sat on judgment or pronounced judgment has freedom to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no such convention. You will speak after the Member has spoken.

Do you refer to Mr. Indrajit Gupta also?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no; only, the Chairman, I said: not any member. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ma. Harinatha Misra, there is no such convention. So, you can proceed.

Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 8th May, 1981."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I am under a disadvantage, because I have not been fortunate enough to be able to read that cyclostyle report which he referred to, very few copies of which were made available.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Printed copies are available now, I suppose

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway, at the moment we are not on the first Motion. That motion only asks that this report should be taken into consideration. We are not at the moment pronouncing any judgement on what the conclusions of the Committee were. That question will come, if items 11 and 12 are taken up—certainly. At the moment, as Mr. Bosu has argued, there is a lacuna, there is a gap between the evidence which is on record, published evidence and the findings of the report of the Committee. He wants to say that the evidence is not properly and duly reflected in the findings of the Committee. And that, I think, is quite a serious thing, because Mr Bosu was himself the chairman of the Public Undertakings Committee which con-

ducted this enquiry into the affairs of Air India.

And after that, this question of privilege against Mr. J.R.D. Tata was brought in this House. The motion was moved, and it is obvious that there was *prima facie* evidence of breach of privilege, otherwise, it would not have been referred to the Committee of Privileges. It was sent to the Committee of Privileges. Was it voted in the House—whether it should go or not? It was sent, I suppose the Speaker also felt at that time that there was a *prima facie* case to refer it. That is how it went to the Privileges Committee. Then the Privileges Committee has given its report

Mr. Bosu's contention is that the evidence which is on record is not duly and properly reflected in the report of the Committee. Particularly as I understand it, he means—he has quoted some passages—that Mr J.R.D. Tata in some places tried to offer a qualified kind of apology but certainly not an unconditional apology because he said in so many words which are recorded in black and white 'I don't propose to make an unconditional apology.' But all of us know, because the Press had published at great length at that time, particularly that part of the Press which is owned by Mr. Tata who is, after all one of the top monopolists in this country. While reading what he said, one felt that he was saying something—whether intentionally or unintentionally I do not know we cannot go on questioning motives here—out what he said certainly amounted to something which was very derogatory to the dignity and rights of this House. You know very well that if something is said by somebody outside this House against the conduct of even one Member of this House, let alone the totality of the Members or any Committee of this House—and any reflection is cast on it—he is eligible to be hauled up for breach of privileges; and certainly he had said such things. Mr. Bosu has quoted some of the things. There are so many things which I recall now, which had appeared at that time in the Press—in which Mr. Tata had adopted

certainly a most contemptuous attitude towards Members of Parliament and said that they stooped so low, they did this, they do that etc. That may be his private view, but he has no business to issue a public statement like that. And it certainly comes within the mischief of privilege.

Therefore, the matter must have been referred to the Committee—for that reason. Now, whether the report of the Committee, or the findings of the Committee, properly reflect that or not, is the point. And since the question has been raised, it cannot be settled just by an exchange of remarks here. It can only be settled and decided if the House is given an opportunity to take a proper and considered view of the whole matter. That is why we are pressing it for consideration. I had this feeling for all these years I had been here that unfortunately in our Parliament the business of Parliament is conducted in such a way that may be there is no other alternative unless we change the rules of procedure and all that. All these valuable Reports, so many Reports of these Committees, major Committees of this House, whether it is the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee or the Committee on Public Undertakings, are never discussed in this House. They are beautifully published, printed and circulated to the members and kept in the Library. I think except on one or two occasions, the House never got an opportunity to discuss any of these Reports. We are not able to do it the way we function at the present moment; the way rules and procedure are drawn up and followed by us.

I had raised this point many times in the past that some provision should be made in this regard. But here now a question has come up of a specific instance of a Report of the Committee of Privileges; and the senior member who himself was the Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings which had conducted this enquiry makes this serious charge that the evidence on record is not reflected in the Report of the Committee and, there-

fore, the matter should be taken into consideration. What does it mean? It is not pronouncing a judgment on it. It means the House should be given an opportunity to discuss and decide whether the evidence on record is or is not reflected in the findings of the Committee. How can that be done unless we are given an opportunity to have a discussion on it. Therefore, I think the demand he had made about the motion is most logical and reasonable. I hope that the motion will be accepted.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): This is a very serious matter as far as this House is concerned. The Committee of Privileges, according to the proceedings, has failed to carry evidence recorded in its letter and spirit while the Report was finalised. As was pointed out by Mr. Bosu, Shri J.R.D. Tata even refused to answer the specific question put forward by Mr. Venkatasubbaiah and said that he had nothing to add in evidence. It is a serious matter. When this matter was brought to the notice of the Speaker, the Speaker had seen some relevance in it and, therefore, he had referred it to the Committee of Privileges. It is a serious matter which should be debated in this House. So, the motion moved by Shri Bosu for considering the Report in toto in the background of the evidence recorded is a thing which has to be accepted unanimously by the House. I hope the House may give the permission to move the motion if there is no member in this House who is being controlled by Tata or any party which is being controlled by Tata. I request all members of the House and the parties to support this motion favourably.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the main point made by Mr. Bosu is that the evidence recorded is not being reflected in the Report. I am afraid, either he has not read the report correctly, or he is not trying to understand the report. May I bring to the notice of the House, what the Committee has said?

[Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal]

"While what has been quoted above would reflect the urge of Shri Tata to sincerely uphold the dignity of Parliament, its Committee and the Members, it cannot be overlooked that his evidence at of places bristles with slight contradiction. The Committee feel that his evidence should be read and construed as a whole rather than portions being torn out of context. It is in this context that the Committee think it appropriate to arrive at a proper conclusion after taking all the facts into consideration."

Now, my friend just cannot say that the Committee has not taken into consideration the entire evidence and may I again bring to the notice of the House that while my learned friend on the other side was trying to read some portion at page 35, he stopped short in the middle of the answer which is very unfortunate? He stopped short here

"I was not prepared to give any such unconditional apology

and in the next sentence he says,

"But I did make, and still make and can make at any time, an apology unconditionally. In fact, I used the word 'unconditional' in regard to the "

So, it is very unfair to the House.

(Interruptions) And now, may I with the permission of the House, again bring a very relevant consideration which is reflected at page 35? The first—very first—question which was put to Mr. Tata by Shri Shiv Shankar was,

"Have you got anything more by way of your explanation or written statement to the notice that is issued to you? Perhaps you are aware that in paragraph 4 of the Notice that has been issued to you, you are called upon to file a statement if you so like. We would like to know whether you would like to make a further statement or you say what you have written is sufficient."

And he states by giving an answer,

"I have nothing to add, in view of the letter I wrote to the Speaker in July 1979, which I supplemented with a letter of 1st February, 1980, except to express sorrow."

AN HON MEMBER: Read the next sentence.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL. There is no sentence after that' In the next sentence only the Chairman puts a question. So, what happened was, I am reading page 32. (Interruptions)

May I bring one more fact to the notice of the House? And, that fact is that a letter was written by Shri Jethmalani. Kindly have a look at the contents of that letter. Mr. Jethmalani had written a letter by saying that I will not be able to attend the meeting of the Committee on one specific date on which this matter will be gone into "

Whether the later Parliament can take notice of what happened at the time of earlier Parliament, on that he gave an answer, "Yes, it can."

But then he immediately writes.

"While I am of the view that this House has jurisdiction to deal with this contempt, I am equally of the view that on the facts on action is called for against Mr. Tata. The House must respect the liberties of ordinary citizens and its power must be invoked only in grave cases having a substantial impact upon, the working of the parliamentary form of Government. This case does not in sense qualify for the exercise of our contempt power."

May I bring one more fact to the notice of the House? This is a unanimous report of that committee and the committee has taken this fact into consideration. One very important sentence in the report is this:

"The Committee feel that it adds to the dignity of one and all if power in

a democratic system is exercised with restraint; the more powerful a body or institution is, the greater restraint is called for particularly in exercising its penal jurisdiction.

The Committee are of the view that, considering the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case, including the apology tendered by Shri J. R. D. Tata during his evidence before the Committee, the House would best consult its own dignity by taking no further notice of the matter."

I would, therefore, appeal to the House that as Shri Gupta has pointed out, as in the past, the convention is that when the report is placed on the Table of the House and when the report says that no further action need be taken, that is an end of the matter. Therefore, my submission to the House is—I am saying it with all sense of responsibility—each member of the committee had gone into the whole matter dispassionately with a view to maintain the dignity of Parliament and I repeat that the dignity of Parliament can be maintained when Parliament acts with restraint. The man is coming forward not at one place but at five places and says, "I am tendering an apology." As we all know—those who practise in courts know—that apology always purges the mistake which a man has made and the committee felt satisfied that no further action need be taken.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Sir, the ultimate recommendation of the privileges Committee is:

"The Committee are of the view that considering the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case, including the apology tendered by Shri J. R. D. Tata during his evidence before the Committee, the House would best consult its own dignity by taking no further notice of the matter."

All along it has been stressed whether Mr. Tata tendered an unconditional apology. I have got no time to go into

details. If you go through the evidence, you will find that attempts were made by the members of the committee to request him to tender an unconditional apology. Instead of doing that, he conditions his apology with ifs and buts.

15.00 hrs.

On the other hand, the evidences clearly show that Mr. Tata was taking an adamant attitude and a view which is derogatory to Parliament and to the Committee I do not want to use strong language. But it was not fair to the politicians and to those who have got some ideological moorings. Mr. Tata questions the very manner of the working of the PUC and the former chairman of the PUC Mr. Tata says:

"The manner in which the proceedings were conducted virtually by the Chairman alone in the total absence of other Members and therefore, without the prescribed quorum was an inquisition rather than an inquiry."

Here he insults the Committee. The charges are very clear that the Chairman of the Committee did not function in a team spirit, did not allow the Members of the Comm'ttee to exercise their own right and that he acted in a dictatorial manner. Then he says that it was not an inquiry but an inquisition. The Committee was the Committee of Parliament. That Committee has got certain prestige. It has got the sanction of Parliament. And one Mr. J.R.D. Tata a citizen of our country, questions the very manner of functioning of this Committee and the method in which the Chairman functioned in that Committee. He also says that the proceedings of the Committee were conducted without requisite quorum. Is it not an aspersion? Is it not a breach of privilege? Is it not contempt of the House? But unfortunately, the Privileges Committee produced a report which does not defend the prestige and honour of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Adequately!

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They have not done that even inadequately. That is my grouse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can you cast an aspersion on a Committee of Parliament? Perhaps you are referring to what Mr. Tata has said.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am quoting from the statement of Mr. Tata.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your speech would have been the best speech if you could have met some of Mr. Kaushal's points.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What is the motion? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu says that the view as has been expressed in the evidences, has not been properly reflected in the Report of the Privileges Committee.

My point is, this has not been adequately reflected in the final report. In addition to this, I have pointed out to you in what way Shri J.R.D. Tata behaved to the Committee. Therefore, in all fairness, the motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu should be adopted and the entire House should consider the report in all its fullest detail so that the House can do justice to this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Harinath Misra. He is the last speaker.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has been represented by Shri Nadar.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Sir, I listened particularly to the speech of my dear friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Nothing personal against you.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I have noted that also....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So kind of you.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:..with the attention that it deserves. My impression was that he quoted some sentences from the evidence of Shri Tata and relevant papers out of context in order to reinforce his pet views. My other friends, while not saying so in a straight forward manner, attacked the Committee of Privileges as well.

I would draw your kind attention to page 24 of this Report, the minutes of the sitting of the Committee, where this decision was taken—Para 3 reads:

“After considering all aspects of the case, the Committee decided to recommend to the House that the apology tendered by Shri J. R. D. Tata during his evidence before the Committee on 12 July, 1980, be accepted and the matter be dropped.”

Now, respectfully I would like to draw your attention and the attention of this hon. House to the members who were present at this sitting. Of course, as the Chairman, I presided over the sitting. Who were the other Members present? They were Shri R. L. Bhatia, Shri R. R. Bhla, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri G. L. Dogra, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Ram Jethmalani, Shrimati Sheila Kaul, Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, Shri A. A. Rahim, Shri P. Shiv Sankar, Shri Dharam Bir Sinha and Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav. Out of the 15 members, 13 were present, including the representative of the party of my esteemed friend, Shri Jyotirmay Bosu, namely, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who is known for his legal acumen and is one of the leaders in the field. Now, I am not speaking about the members belonging to the Congress(I). Another member was Shri George Fernandes, belonging to Lok Dal. Then there was Shri Ram Jethmalani of the BJP, Shri Dharam Bir Sinha of the then Congress(U) and Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav of the CPI. . . (Interruptions) I would particularly draw the pointed attention of my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta to this fact. And till today—two other Mem-

bers were absent—no note of dissent has been received.

AN HON. MEMBER: Up till now?

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Up till now. Naturally, the implementation is that the Committee unenimously took the decision.

श्री विजय कुमार दादव (नालन्दा) : मैंने दिया था ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on a point of order. The House is being misled. Here is the Member, the Chairman, who is saying no note of dissent is received....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is participating only as a Member of Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He says there is no note of dissent. Let it be recorded properly and the tape preserved.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Now, Sir, after... (Interruptions). Kindly let me have my say.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order please.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has paid left-handed tributes to at least two of my friends, Shri Shiv Shankar and Shri George Fernandes. He has quoted some extracts from their remarks and replies thereto by Mr. J. R. D. Tata.

I would also, with your permission, like to quote some extracts from Mr. J. R. D. Tata's evidence. For example, I will read from pp. 30—34 of the Report as follows:—

"SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

You say, you stand by every word of the letters that you have written on 3rd July, 1979 and 1st February, 1980. In your letter of 3rd July, 1979; paragraph 4; it is stated:

"I deeply regret, however, that I did not make it clear that my comment about the misuse of the machinery of Parliament and other criticisms of the Report and the manner in which the inquiry was conducted were directed not at the Committee as a whole but only at Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who as Chairman of the Committee took upon himself virtually alone the task of conducting the inquiry and examining witnesses."

Firstly, are you aware that anything that is directed against the Chairman is, in fact, addressed to the Committee itself?

SHRI J. R. D. TATA: I realise that now; perhaps, I did not realise it adequately at that time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You still stand by this letter?

SHRI J. R. D. TATA: I have expressed regret to the extent that I did not realise that it could be interpreted that way. I did not realise that my remarks would be interpreted that way. I have expressed regret and unconditional apologies for that."

Sir, could one's regrets and apologies be expressed and tendered in a more categorical manner? I would like Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to ponder over this matter.

Again, he has referred to our Law Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar's remarks. I am quoting from pages 35-36. I quote:

"SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Did you or did you not say:

"It provides its own sad evidence on how far or, shall I say, how low

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

some elected representatives of the people are prepared to go to satisfy their political or ideological ends, respective of the harm and loss of prestige thereby caused not only to those so unfairly attacked but also to the public sector as a whole.'

Did you say this or did you not say this?

SHRI J. R. D. TATA: I said this, undoubtedly, and I have apologised for it."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can conclude now.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: I have to reply. If you ask me to sit down, I will sit down. I am paying Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu in his own coin. You should give me some more time so that he is paid adequately.

The apology is clear and unequivocal. Lastly, I would quote another extract:

'SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Last question. Hereafter, my colleagues may consider asking questions.

Though apology would not be a weapon of defence, do you even at this stage feel that what you have said is wrong and are you prepared to tender your unqualified and unconditional apology for the words used and about which you have been given notice that they are derogatory to the honour of the Committee and the Members?

SHRI J. R. D. TATA: Of course, I thought I had done so. I unconditionally withdrew them and I unconditionally apologised for them.

"Undoubtedly so. In my ignorance purely as a citizen and as a businessman, did not realise that these words could be interpreted as an attack on the Parliament and withdrew them."

No words of elucidation are necessary from me.

We have already listened to the eloquent speech of my esteemed friend, Shri Kaushal. After becoming the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, I have availed of the opportunity to go through as much of literature as possible on the functioning of the Committee and the spirit behind the functioning of the Committee. I for one have found that whenever a contemner has appeared before the Committee and expressed regrets or apologised, the Committee has been generous to accept the apology.

Mr. Wintson Churchill towards the end of the Second World War once said: in victory, magnanimity. Whenever the House of Commons or this House has been faced with a contemner offering apology or regrets, the House has always been magnanimous and has always risen to the majesty forgiving and forgetting and not proceeding further in the matter.

One word more and that is for my esteemed friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. The trouble with Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is that he appears to suffer from a spirit of revenge. In fact, his own anger against and hatred for a particular person has been consuming him and burning him. And do you know what anger, in the Ultimate analysis, may give rise? To quote from Geeta:

क्रोधात् भवति सम्मोहः

सम्मोहात् स्मृति विभ्रमः

स्मृतिभ्रंशात् बुद्धिनाशान्

बुद्धिनाशान्

I do not want to Complete the line. Anger gives rise to bewilderment. From bewilderment arises confusion and confusion kills the intellect. After the intellect is killed,— I do not want to say more, for one would like Mr. Bosu to live for long long years in order that he may.

fight with us within the House, he may fight with us outside the House but, always with a sense of proportion. I thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I make it very clear that he has not participated as the Chairman of the Privilege Committee. (*Interruptions*).

I am not allowing anybody. He is going to reply. Mr. Bosu will reply. (*Interruptions*).

As a Member, he cannot participate. If he wants to have any personal explanation, he can write to the Speaker. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Bosu has a right to reply. He will reply. (*Interruptions*)

No, if he wants to have any personal explanation, on the speech made by Mr. Misra, he can write to the Speaker and it will be allowed. I am not allowing. Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir I am very pained to hear certain things firstly about Mr. Yadav who is a Member of the Committee, who says that "I have sent a note of dissent in writing". But what does the Chairman say? I do not know whether it is lose of memory. I hate to believe that Shri Misra would say on the floor of the House that he did not give a note of dissent. Let me kindly take the liberty of bringing certain things before the House. Fortunately or unfortunately, whether you like it or not, I have been Chairmen of three Committees at least, Public Accounts Committee, Public Undertakings Committee and Petitions Committee. This is on record. How? Because the House had elected me.

In the parliamentary standing committees—I am not talking of select Committees; I am not talking of others there is no scope for a Member to give a note of dissent. There is no scope for voting. There is no scope for division. If you can show me one

example, then I shall certainly take it as an education. Therefore, Mr. Misra, you are a new Member to the House, you had been the Speaker of Bihar, you are a respected and loved Member of the House, I am not flattering you, what you are saying has no legs to stand upon.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: it is never accepted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is never accepted, and the Committee is never divided; no voting in the committees. (*Interruptions*) No, no, you cannot. Nothing goes on record.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): If Members dissent, we have already reported it several times I myself have been the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to say, Chairman Sahib,

मेहरबानी कर के हाउस को यह बताइये ।

Kindly enlighten the House. When you closed your evidence in September, 1980, why the reports had to wait till May, 1981, and why that had to be presented on the last day of the Session which is no man's day, 'free-for-all'. Why is it that a cyclostyled report was submitted and why is it that it was not made available to the press? This speaks for itself. I do not want to divulge—divulge—Shri Somnath Chatterjee's name has been dragged. We are very proud of him. But we know; he has divulged to me about certain things which I cannot divulge in the House because these things are not done. One single man or two persons or three persons could do nothing in a Committee where Mr. Tata was having upper hand, in many places. I do not want to cast any aspersions on the Committee. I am casting no aspersion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is, not casting any aspersion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am casting no aspersion. I have a great regard for the Chairman. Do not compel me to say things because I know exactly what happened in this Committee.

"I wish Mr. Harinatha Misra had been good enough to tell the House why it took eight months to finalise the draft of a few pages, why he had to wait till the last day of the Session, why is it that printed copies in sufficient numbers were not available, why the press had totally drawn a zero the next day for such an event I would like to write a biography as to what happened, who was approached and what was done.

Mr. Kaushal, I remember the assistance that you were rendering to Mr. Palkhiwala in the Supreme Court...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please see me and address me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I see you with one eye and see him with the other eye.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That means, he is winking at you, Sir!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is such a handsome man!

Mr. Kaushal is a professional lawyer—I have been in Delhi for 15 years and, therefore, my pronunciation has changed. Do not take it otherwise. Mr. Kaushal, you have done wonderful tight rope dancing—three steps forward, one step backward; one step forward, three steps backward. Let me ask one question, Mr. Advocate. If Mr. Tata, from the core of his heart, had meant tendering an unconditional apology, what was the necessity for him to say this—this is on page 35:

"...If, by 'unconditional apology' you mean, in fact, rapologising for giving an interview, for defending Air India; for countering the totally wrong arguments or totally unfair criticism of Mr. Bosu and his

attitude towards the staff of Air India who could not defend themselves well, I was not prepared to give any such unconditional apology."

Why should he say that, Mr. Advocate? If I want to be hanged, I do not want to be hanged through a lawyer like you. That is all I can say...

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: You will be hanged by your own deeds.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Haryana hero, I was in solitary confinement for three months at Hissar. You were then dancing around Mr. Bansi Lal, I remember those days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No personal accusation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has gone to the extent of pointing out that the Committee had no quorum, the Committee was not functioning properly. I have every faith in the Lok Sabha Secretariat that they will not allow any irregular thing to be done by a Committee; they will observe all the rules; they will ensure that they get the quorum in black and white if anybody challenges the quorum. On how many occasions did I have to adjourn meetings because the quorum was challenged? If there was no quorum, it was upto the Members to say that there was no quorum. I was bound to adjourn. Therefore, that is totally unfounded.

I am putting it to the House. Mr. Tata, knowingly, deliberately, through the money-power that is working in his head, has undermined this House, denigrated the House in the eye of the people, belittled all of us in the eye of the people. Therefore, let us not have party considerations here. Let us be one. How many times have you jailed young men, unemployed, poor, young men for throwing leaflets from there or for shouting one slogan? On how many occasions during the last 20

years have you done this? And here is a case where he says that 'the MPs. are a bunch of nitwits'—so low, so mean, so wicked, so malicious, so mischievous. I just cannot understand this. The man who has 'the taste to use such a language openly is getting one-sixth of the full page of a newspaper—because of money-power:

Therefore, I do not want to take more time of the House. I would beseech the hon. Members in this House at least to safeguard their own image and face before the people and not be misguided by party, political or other considerations. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do consider the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 8th May, 1981."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the 'Noes' have it the 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared....Now, the lobbies have been cleared. I shall put it again. The question is:

"That this House do consider the First Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 8th May, 1981."

The motion was negatived.

15.35 hrs.

INCOME-TAX * (AMENDMENT)
 BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next item, Mr. Venkataraman.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981 was introduced in this House on 24th April 1981. The Bill has thus been before the hon. Members for over three months and I have no doubt that they would have examined its provisions in detail. However, with the indulgence of the House, I shall avail of this opportunity of explain the background and the main provisions of the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

[MR. GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

Undervaluation of property has been one of the foremost means of evading wealth-tax, capital gains tax and stamp duties. It is also an important avenue for the circulation of black money. With a view to countering evasion of tax through understatement of the value of immovable property, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972 inserted Chapter XXXA in the Income-tax Act, to empower the Central Government to acquire immovable properties, including agricultural land, having, a market value exceeding Rs. 25,000, in cases where the consideration declared in the instrument of transfer, is less than the fair market value of the property, on the date of execution of the instrument of transfer. This power is available only in cases where there is reasons to believe that the consideration agreed to between the parties has not been truly stated with a view to evasion of tax by the trans-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

ferer or the transferee. The proceedings for acquisition of properties cannot be initiated unless the fair market value of the property exceeds the declared consideration by more than 15 per cent of such consideration. Where the property is acquired, the Central Government pays compensation equal to the consideration stated in the instrument of transfer plus 15 per cent of such consideration. An appeal against the order of acquisition lies to the Appellate Tribunal and a further appeal lies to the High Court against the Appellate Tribunal's Order on question of law.

One of the main shortcomings in these provisions is that they are not applicable to transfer of flats or apartments owned through the medium of co-operative housing societies or companies. The common mode of transfer of flats owned in co-operative housing societies is by means of transfer of shares in such society by one member to another. Such transactions of transfer are not required to be registered under the Registration Act, 1908, and are, therefore, outside the purview of the provisions in Chapter XXA of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Selected Committee on the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1971 and the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) had also pointed out the need to bring the transactions of transfer of flats in co-operative housing societies within the purview of the Transfer of property Act, 1882 and the Registration Act, 1908.

The Bill seeks to extend the provisions of Chapter XXA of the Income-tax Act to cover—firstly, transfer of flats or premises owned through the medium of co-operative societies and companies, secondly, agreements of sale followed by part performance as visualised in Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and thirdly, longterm leases, that is, leases for a period of not less than twelve years.

Parties to transfer of flats in co-operative housing societies and companies, as also agreements of sale followed by part performance referred to above will be required to register with the competent authorities, a statement in the prescribed form giving particulars of such transfer within the prescribed period. Failure to furnish the prescribed statement in time will render the defaulter liable to punishment with rigorous imprisonment upto two years and also with fine.

The Bill, as introduced seeks to modify the expression "apparent consideration" in the context of the proposed enlargement of the scope of the acquisition provisions. Where the transfer is by way of lease and the whole or any part of the consideration for such transfer is payable on any date or dates falling after the date of such transfer, the Bill provides that the value of the consideration payable after such date will be determined by adopting the rate of interest at 8 per cent per annum. Similarly, in relation to the transfer of any immovable property, such as, flats or premises owned through the medium of cooperative housing society or the company, where the whole or any part of the consideration for such transfer is payable on any date or dates falling after the date of such transfer, the value of the consideration payable after such date is to be determined by adopting the rate of interest at 8 per cent per annum. The intention underlying this provision is that where any consideration for such transfer is to be paid after the date of the transfer, the present discounted value of such consideration on the date of the execution of the instrument of transfer will be determined by adopting the rate of interest of 8 per cent. I propose to move suitable amendments to the relevant provisions of the Bill in order to bring out this intention more clearly.

Sir, this Bill seeks to counter attempts at tax evasion and curb the generation and proliferation of black money and deserves the unanimous support of the House.

Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration".

Shri Mool Chand Daga. You move your amendment.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely:— (1) Shri Satish Agarwal (2) Shri Xavier Arakal (3) Shri Virdhi Chander Jain (4) Shri B. R. Nahata (5) Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil (6) Shri Ratansinh Rajda (7) Shri Ajit Pratap Singh (8) Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh (9) Shri Tapeswar Singh (10) Shri R. Venkataraman; and (11) Shri Mool Chand Daga

With instructions to report by the 1st December, 1981." (5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: One hour's time is allotted for this Bill. I have got a list of six members to speak, unless I get another chit. Then, the time will have to be curtailed for the Member. Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill that has been placed before the House for consideration aims at curbing black money. Attempts have been made in the past by Government to mop up or curb the black money since 1951. On several occasions, there had been schemes of voluntary declaration of undisclosed income.

Then, very recently, in the last session we had the Special Reserve Scheme floated by Government. And, earlier, in 1969, there was a Committee set up known as Wanchoo Com-

mittee which had submitted its report. It had made certain recommendations. Now, the Hon'ble Minister has come forward with another proposal to curb black money or to mop up the black money even after the experience of so much of failure. Sir, you may recollect. There were already some recommendations in respect of curbing black money, recommendations the Wanchoo Committee had made had been put in cold storage. It was never cared by this Government. Whether Sir, the question is not only mopping up black money. Everyday billions of rupees as blackmoney is being generated. The Government must also be knowing how this black-money operates. Such small measures and pious declarations will not give us any results because it is related to the very policies and measures being adopted by this Government. If I refer to only a few industries, viz., steel, cement, film industries, viz., steel, cement, film industry being generated as black-money because of the wrong economic policies being pursued by the Government.

Sir, at that time while trying to calculate the black-money the Wanchoo Committee had said that black-money to the tune of Rs 7,000 to Rs. 10,000 crores had already working and today's estimate is that no less than Rs. 25,000 crores—a very conservative estimate—is operating, as black money in this country. It amounts to almost half our GNP.

Sir, we know the story of black-money. Sometimes Government feels helpless before this blackmoney and gives some pious hopes but I would like to say that blackmoney is related to the system itself. Black-money flourishes on the basis of the very policies being pursued by the Ruling Party and in turn blackmoney is helping that party to prop up as a part of reciprocation. The Ruling Party is pampering this blackmoney.

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

Day after day it is giving concessions to this blackmoney.

Sir, sometimes the Government poses as if they are going to adopt some stringent measures against this blackmoney but—due to the paucity of time at my disposal—I would like to cite only one example how such postures are taken only to hoodwink the people. I would like to refer to Fifty-First Report of the Public Accounts Committee page 30. There is one modern method of evasion of tax money by the multi-nationals. It says:

“M/s. Union Carbide Corporation, a non-resident foreign company supplied technical information for the design, fabrication and installation of distillation trays, to its India subsidiary (M/s. Union Carbide India Limited), who in turn supplied the technical information to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay for a fee of \$ 2,50,000. The Indian subsidiary passed on 50 per cent of fee to the foreign company and on the balance of \$ 1,25,000 relief under Section 80-MM was allowed....”

After that, Sir, there is reference when these multi-nationals through transfer pricing are taking advantage of the provisions of relief I quote page 35:

“Both the concessions (under Section 80-MM and 80-O) have been on the statute book for over ten years. The Committee, therefore, enquired whether the Ministry had at any time conducted any general review to ascertain how far these concessions have achieved the desired objectives....”

In a note the Ministry of Finance have stated:

“So far as the concessions under 80-MM is concerned, the Ministry has so far not conducted any general review to ascertain as to how

far the concession has achieved the desired objective.”

So, Sir, for 10 years this has remained on the Statute-book and yet the Finance Ministry says, it cannot say whether any general review has been made or not. This is the position. This is only one example. There are many other such examples. But I have no time to go into all of them now.

Black-money is there not only in Cooperative Housing Societies. It is there in every field. It is there in real Estate. It is there in garments trade. It is there in jewellery, diamond; it is there in many other speculative trades. Sir, the Wanchoo Committee has stated about this in one of their reports. Let me quote this:

“The Wanchoo Committee which reported in December 1971 felt called upon to make some strong observations on this evil when suggesting the ways and means of combating it.

It pointed out that tax evasion and black money had reached in this country a stage when it become almost impossible to give a fair deal to weaker sections of the community and to create an egalitarian society.”

So, that is the situation, Sir. Time and again, pious declarations are being made. But the necessary political will is lacking on the part of the Government to control the evil of black money. You are attacking the people and taking away their trade union rights as has been done through the ordinances promulgated recently a few days ago and side by side you are taking some small measures to show that you are serious about the economic offenders and others, just to hoodwink the people. In respect of whatever small measures you bring in for controlling black money, we are quite prepared to support you. But the big question now is, whether

it would be implemented. I say this because we have seen that the Government is not at all serious about it. The Government has not got the political will to do it. The ruling party has itself prospered, flourished and had come to power with the help of this black money. So, it cannot touch black money. Black money will go on getting generated and it will continue to be operated so long as this party remains in power. I say this because this government has not got the political will to control the black money.

With these words I support this small measure but I do feel that this Government will never be able to control black money because it lacks the political will to do it. Thank you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): The Finance Minister said recently in Calcutta: One does not know how to control the black money and if an economist devises such a method, then, he should be given a Nobel Prize.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I said I will recommend him for a Nobel Prize!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Finance Minister said: If any economist devises any method for controlling black-money, he would recommend him for a Nobel Prize.

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह हरिद्वार : हमारी पार्टी चा नम्बर आना चाहिए था ।

समाजति महोदय : यह नियम थोड़े ही है कि आप की पार्टी का पहले आया, उनका दूसरा आया । आप की पार्टी का नम्बर आया ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, there are already available well-known methods for eliminating black money from the Indian Indian economy. But the point is

that these are not being implemented by the Government because the Government is not in a position to get rid of black money for obvious reasons. Therefore, Sir, I will say this that what the Finance Minister has to say is: 'If any Finance Minister of India is there who removes black money from India, he should be recommended for a Nobel Prize' and not the Economist, because, these Economists have already pronounced many solutions but you are not in a position to implement these for obvious reasons.

AN HON. MEMBER: Bharat Ratna.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: So long as Janata Government does not come to power, it will remain there and you can enjoy it; but the day we come to power we will abolish it; you can be sure about it. Sir, the hon. Minister says that this is a tightening law to ensure that evasion does not take place. Laws can be tightened, but the question is whether there is a will power to implement those laws. That is the key question. Now, the Public Accounts Committee has come out with its 51st Report on Income-tax on wealth tax. The Estimates Committee is currently examining that question. I am a Member of that Committee and I am not obliged to say what has been reported in this Committee. One can say that the real problem with our income-tax laws or whatever laws in regard to the amendments to the income-tax laws that he is thinking of is the lack of will to apply these laws uniformly. If somebody is politically inconvenient, it can be applied against him and if one is politically not inconvenient, then it will not be applied against him and for that the Income-tax Officers are allowed free hand to implement the laws by their own interpretations. There are numerous examples. I will give my own personal example of what happened during the Emergency Sir, I am a poor man but I married a rich girl.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are lucky.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: So, what happened was this. Just to tighten the income-tax laws, I will tell you what was done during the Emergency. The then Government decided that all the property that my wife had could not be shown in her name only. Half of that would be shown against my name. They decreed that half of my wife's property belonged to me. Suddenly I became rich and as a consequence my tax liability has gone up. So, this way the law has been applied.

I will give another example. This is about the refund order. I will not give the name of the person who got the refund order from the Income-tax department. The refund order was dated 30th April 1981 and it was counter-signed on 1st June 1981 and it had reached the person concerned on 31st July 1981. When it was deposited in the bank, they said "sorry, we are returning herewith the refund cheque because the date for the presentation of the cheque had already expired". Numerous examples we have come across. Therefore, what is necessary today is not tightening of laws but reforming of the laws, simplification of the laws so that the harassment to the people is not there and the people will smilingly pay the tax. I would say that the Finance Minister should come out and say what he is going to do in reforming the tax laws. The Choksi Committee report has made a number of recommendations. I want to know what is he going to do in terms of simplification of the tax laws so that black money can go out of the economy? Then only the people can pay taxes happily, but not under the present system of blackmailing or coercion. Thank you.

श्री कूल चन्द डागा: सभापति जी, काला धन देश के लिए अभिशाप है और संविधान हमारे घरानों का मूर्तरूप है। 34 साल के बाद संविधान के

अनुसार हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी सोम, दाम दण्ड और मेद से कोशिश करना चाहते हैं कि काला धन समाप्त किया जाए लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपकी मजबूत इच्छा हो, आपकी दृढ़ इच्छा हो और अगर आपकी पोलिटिकल विल हो तो आपको सफलता मिल सकती है। अगर आपका इरादा मजबूत हो तभी इस प्रकार के कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। अधूरे मन से उठाया गया कदम मजबूत नहीं हो सकेगा। इस संबंध में 1972 में, जबकि शायद श्री मन्महृष्यम जी वित्त मंत्री थे तब भी मैंने यही बात कही थी। इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट के क्लॉज 20-ए के संबंध में उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि जो मकान या प्रापर्टी वगैरह बेची जाती है उनमें लिख देते हैं 5 लाख जबकि वह होती है 10 लाख की।

16.00 hrs.

उन्होंने कहा कि हम प्रापर्टी को जन्म कर लेंगे, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे। 1972 की यह बात है आज 1981 है, वित्त मंत्री जी सबसे पहले तो यह बतलाये कि 1972 से लेकर 1981 किशोरी प्रापर्टीज गवर्नमेंट में "वेस्ट" हुई। हम क्वेश्चन पूछते हैं तो जवाब मिलता है कि नोटिसिज दिये गये हैं, मामले अदालतों में धेरे-तजवीज हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी, आप कृपा कर पहले सोचें कि 1972 में हमने जो कानून पारित किया था, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने में हम कहाँ तक सफल हुए हैं।

मैंने उस समय कहा था, उस समय की कार्यवाही मैं लाया हूँ, कि जो प्रापर्टी की मार्केट वैल्यू बढ़ने वाले लोग हैं, जो जाँच करने वाले लोग हैं, वे कौन हैं। मैं बड़ी नम्रता पूर्वक यह बात कह रहा हूँ—आप मेरी बात को न मानें, लेकिन आज भी ऐसे वाले लोग डंके की चोट कहते हैं कि हमारा कोई भी बाल बाँका नहीं कर सकता। हम वर

ही गुप्त विपणन करते हों, वे साफ कहें हैं कि पैसे पर ही गुम्हारी नींव खड़ी है, जो राजनीति खड़ी होती है वह भी पैसे पर ही खड़ी होती है, जो सरकारी कर्मचारी है उन पर भी यह हावी हो जाती है।

There is an unholy alliance between the dishonest, and corrupt people, politicians and unscrupulous officers.

वित्त मंत्री जी, यह गठबन्धन है जो काम को चलने नहीं देता। मैं आप का काफ़ी डिस्प्लेजर सुनता हूँ, लेकिन बड़े आराम से सुनता हूँ और मुझे अपने वयोवृद्ध वित्त मंत्री जी की बात सुन कर बहुत खुशी होती है। कम से कम मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि मैंने अपनी बात कह कर अपना काम कर लिया, मुझे मालूम है कि मेरी यह बात रिकार्ड पर रहेगी। कल आप ने मेरे कई अमेण्डमेंट्स नहीं माने, कोई बात नहीं, क्योंकि उनको न मानना आपका नियम है, लेकिन मेरा नियम है कि मैं अपनी काम बात हूँ। अगर आज यह गठबन्धन नहीं होता तो समाज में काला-धन नहीं होता। काला-धन तो बराबर पैदा होता जा रहा है आप उस मरीज का इलाज करते जाते हैं, लेकिन इधर दवा दी जा रही है, उधर दर्द बढ़ता जा रहा है। क्या दर्द दांत में होता है और दवा कान में डालते हैं, आपका क्या तरीका है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता रहा है। आप इन्कमटैक्स कानून में एक छोटी सी अमेण्डमेंट लेकर आ जाते हैं। साल में एक दफा ऐसा कानून जरूर आता है और दूसरे दिन अखबारों में आ जाता है कि आज वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह काम किया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पूरा धमाका एक बार में क्यों नहीं कर लेते हैं।

मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि आपके जो आफिसर्स हैं वे भी डिस्-सैटिस्फाइड

हैं। आपके स्टाफ ने आन्वोलन किया था—आपके यहाँ एंथोर की दो तरह के गुप हैं, काम एक सा करते हैं लेकिन एक आदमी 23 साल के बाद अस्सिस्टेंट बनता है, लेकिन दूसरा आदमी जल्दी बन जाता है। आप के काम करने वाले ठीक से काम नहीं करना चाहते। उनके साथ समझौता किया गया, किस ने किया—चेअरमैन आफ दी बोर्ड ने।...

सभापति जी, मैंने अभी भाषण शुरू ही नहीं किया है, आपने घंटी बजा दी। इस तरह तो यह काला-धन यहाँ का यहाँ ही रह जायगा।

अगर आप थोड़ा-थोड़ा रखना चाहते हैं तो रखिये। मैंने हिसाब लगाया है और आंकड़े देखे हैं कि हमारी पापुलेशन का केवल 0.64 परसेंट लोग ही इन्कम टैक्स देते हैं। इस 0.64 पापुलेशन में भी क्या होता है? आप की जो बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनीज है वे जो टैक्स देती है उन कम्पनीज के 50 परसेंट मामलों में केसिज ही तय नहीं होते हैं।

अब आपने एक समरी असेसमेंट की स्कीम बनायी है। क्या आप ने इस के बारे में एक्जीक्यूटिव इंस्ट्रक्शंस दी हुई है कि जो एक लाख या उससे ऊपर का रिटर्न भर कर देते हैं उन के हिसाब की या अकाउंट की जांच न हो? जो एक लाख रुपये या इस से ऊपर की रिटर्न भर कर देता है उसकी कोई जांच नहीं की जाती है। यह है आप की समरी असेसमेंट स्कीम।

अब इन के अलावा हमारे हजारों और लाखों वकील हैं जो कोर्टों में जाते हैं और ब्लैक में रुपया लेते हैं। कितने ही हमारे यहाँ प्रोइवेंट डाक्टर्स हैं जो कि बहुत धन कमाते हैं। इन सब का भी कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

अब मैं मकान की सेल की बात बताता हूँ। कर्ज कीजिये मैं बम्बई में कमाता हूँ और मैंने अपने राजस्थान में एक गांव में प्रापर्टी बनायी और उम में दस लाख रुपये की पूँजी लगायी तो उसकी गिनती कैसे होगी। इस की कंसीड्रेशन में नहीं लिया जाएगा। जब प्रापर्टी ट्रांसफर होगी तो उस की मार्किट बलरू कैसे तय होगी? आप जानते हैं कि आप के कितने ईमानदार, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ और दूध के धुले हुए अधिकारी हैं। उन के असेसमेंट करने का तरीका क्या होता है, यह भी आप जानते हैं। इस बारे में मेरा एक सजेशन है कि प्रापर्टी को आक्शन कर दिया जाए। प्रापर्टी को आक्शन करने के बाद जो कीमत आती है वही मार्किट वैल्यू होगी।

एक केस मुझे मालूम है जिसको कि मैं आप को बताता हूँ। एक प्रापर्टी पति और पत्नी ने खरीदी। उस में बंगला तो पति ने खरीदा और उस का कम्पाउन्ड पत्नी ने खरीदा। अब इस की मार्किट वैल्यू कैसे तय होगी? क्योंकि पति बंगले में कम्पाउन्ड से ही जा सकता है और कम्पाउन्ड की बिना बंगले के क्या वैल्यू। इसलिये मैंने सजेशन दिया है कि हम जो मार्किट वैल्यू असेस करें वह प्रापर्टी की आक्शन कीमत से असेस करें।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You talk on the Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am talking on the Bill. Why do you get incensed?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Because you are not talking on the Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Certainly not.

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मार्किट वैल्यू का पता लगाने के लिस दुकान को या

मकान को आक्शन पर बढ़ा दिया जाए और उसी वैल्यू को मार्किट वैल्यू तय किया जाए।

दूसरा सजेशन मेरा यह है कि आपके एक्ट के नीचे यह प्रोविजन है कि कम से कम 5 महीने की सजा होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सजा दोनों को—ट्रांसफरर और ट्रांसफरी दोनों को होना चाहिए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): सभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर बोलने से पहले मैं अपने योग्य वित्त-मंत्री महोदय से यही पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या वे इस एक्ट के द्वारा काले धन पर रोक लगा पाएँगे। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि काले धन की जड़ पर चोट करना आप नहीं चाहते हैं, बल्कि पत्ती काट देने से इस देश के लोगों को धोखा देना चाहते हैं। क्या इस तरह के एक्ट से आप ब्लैक-मनी के फलड को रोक पाएँगे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि हमारे देश में 30 करोड़ रुपये का ब्लैक-मनी प्रति-दिन पैदा हो रहा है। आपको पता है कि आपकी नीतियों से 30 करोड़ रुपये का रोज कालाधन पैदा हो रहा है। सन् 47 के बाद जब सत्ता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने संभाली, उसके बाद से 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये ब्लैक-मनी पैदा हो चुकी है।

सभापति जी, ब्लैक-मनी को समाप्त करने के लिए आप इंकम टैक्स अमेंडमेंट बिल लाए हैं। इसी प्रकार जब आप बेयरर-बॉन्ड—बिल लेकर आए थे, तब प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि एक हजार करोड़ रुपये हम इसके द्वारा प्राप्त करेंगे। इसके बाद जब इंदिरा जी कश्मीर गईं तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस बारे में जिन लोगों

बे कहा था, उनका अनुमान गलत निकला। इसके द्वारा केवल 380 करोड़ रुपया जमा हो सका।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं इस एक्ट के द्वारा ऐसा तो नहीं होगा कि जो मिडल-क्लास के लोग हैं, उन्हीं को कुचला जाए? इसकी सीमा 25 हजार रखी गई है इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इसके अंतर्गत अधिकतर मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों को ही कुचला जाएगा, क्योंकि यह सीमा बहुत कम है।

इमरजेंसी के समय भी आपने सब्जत कार्यवाही की थी, तब भी क्या आप हिन्दुस्तान को कैपिटलिस्टों के हाथ से निकाल पाए?

जिस समय सत्ता आपके हाथ में आई, उस समय बिड़ला की संपत्ति 50 करोड़ थी, लेकिन आज वह बढ़कर 1500 करोड़ हो गई है। इसका जिम्मेदार कौन है? उस ब्लैकमनी पर आप चोट करना नहीं चाहते।

कार्ल-मार्क्स ने कहा था कि प्रापर्टी, मकान, खेत-खलिहान कारखाने, ये सब उनके होने चाहिए जो उनके अंदर मशक्कत करते हों, लेकिन आपने मशक्कत करने वालों को पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में गिरवी रख दिया और इस एक्ट के जरिए उनको धोखा देना चाहते हैं। आपकी ब्यूरोक्रेसी मध्यम श्रेणी के लोगों को कुचलेगी। बड़े-बड़े लोग, जिनकी मोनोपली इस देश के अंदर है, वे इस एक्ट से नहीं कुचले जाएंगे। कांग्रेस पार्टी का पास्ट इस बात को साबित करता है। कानून बनते हैं, लेकिन उनका इंग्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता। मुल्क की संपत्ति कुछ हाथों में चली गई है।

आचार्य भाबान देव (अजमेर) :
ठार साल में आपने इस पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाई?

श्र. जगपाल सिंह : ठार साल में हमने कीमतें नहीं बढ़ने दीं। आज आपने व्यवसायों का छूट दे दी है। आपने दो बजट रटें, क्या उनसे आप कीमतें रोक सके? कीमतें बढ़ती चली गई। जब आप त्रेती में काम आने वाली चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ाएंगे तो उससे पैदा होने वाली चीजों का दाम स्वतः बढ़ जाएगा। पैट्रोल, डीजल, खाद और अन्य चीजों के दाम, बहुत तेजी से बढ़े हैं।

अंत में मैं इस बिल का पूर्णतः विरोध तो नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन 25 हजार की सीमा के बारे में आप एक बार फिर गहराई से सोचिए। कहीं इस सीमा के अंदर 100 प्रतिशत, 90 प्रतिशत या 80 प्रतिशत मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग तो नहीं आ रहे हैं। क्योंकि यह सीमा बहुत ही कम है और मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़े लोगों पर इस की आंच नहीं आएगी।

प्रापर्टी ट्रांसफर के बारे में जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि 20 प्रतिशत पैसा सरकार के पास स्टैप्स के जरिए और इयूटी के जरिए आ जाता है। इस से सरकार को भी लाभ होता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सीमा को बढ़ा कर एक लाख रुपए कर दीजिए, क्योंकि इस सीमा तक मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग आते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना कथन समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): The hon. Finance Minister while moving the Bill has sought our cooperation. I would not grudge it simply because the hon. Finance Minister though not a young girl is very much in need of cosmetics. Why should I grudge for this small cosmetic? For that I support the Bill. Why I am saying cosmetic? I am

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

saying this seeing the fate of the original Act of which the present Bill is an actually extension to some other particular categories. I have no time to go into the details of it. That is understood.

The impression that he wants to give in this Bill is that he wants to take out black money from under-valued transactions. Everybody knows that black money, a big part of it is really sunk in the real property transactions, under-valuation and all that. These particular two categories, that is cooperatives and company flats were not specifically mentioned in the earlier Bill. But generally, the real property was within the purview of the Income Tax Amendment Act. But what happened to 1972 Act? What was the result? How was it implemented?

Now I would like to quote from the answer to a question which was given by the predecessor of the present Finance Minister during the time of last tenure of Mrs. Gandhi when she was the Prime Minister. That was not during Janata rule. This is dated 25th February, 1975. The name of the member is Shri Kalyan Roy. The question put by the member is like this: "How many of such under-valued urban properties have been taken over by Government in those places and value of these properties?" I cannot read all the things. I hope Mr. Venkataraman easily remembers that there was some raid on the real properties in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and so on. In connection with these raids, this answer explains what is the procedure. It says, "From 1st December, 1972 to 31st January, 1975. 68225 intimations were received from registering authorities in Calcutta, Howrah, Azamgarh, New Delhi and Bombay." From where did they get 68225 intimations? They got them from various sources. Then it further says, "Upto 31st January, 1975, 2230 show cause notices under section 269D of the Income-tax Act, 1961 were issued by the Competent Authority in those very places." The original figure of intima-

tion is 68225. The number of show cause 2230 cases, "out of the 2230 cases in which the acquisition proceedings were initiated, the proceedings were dropped in 1028 cases. Orders of acquisition under section 269F (6) of the Income-tax Act) were passed in 18 cases." Then it further says, "The action for taking possession of the properties can be initiated only after the order of acquisition becomes final." And the last sentence is, "None of the properties has yet vested in Government under the provisions of Income-tax Act." Why I said this is cosmetic is now clear.

For this 68,000 complaints have already come. And from 1972 to 1975 in the aegis of Mrs. Gandhi's Government last time there was no take over of even one such property. That is why, I said—since Mr. Venkataraman is very much in need of cosmetics—everybody knows that it will not be implemented, I do not grudge and I support it. Mr. Daga then said that it is due to collusion between the officers and the monied men. I say, "No. Officers understand the political will of the Government. They know very well that this Government do not intend to get out the black money, and that is why this result, and I am sure that in the present Bill, unless the whole set up changes—of which I do not see any semblance of a possibility—I am sure this will not be effective.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :

सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने इनकम टैक्स अमेंडमेंट बिल 1981 पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ब्लैक मनी नहीं निकल पा रही है इसके बारे में यहाँ शिकायत की । मेरी शिकायत उन्हीं के खिलाफ है जिन्होंने वित्त मंत्री के खिलाफ शिकायत की है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी बहुत अच्छे तरीके से यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश का ब्लैक मनी निकले और बॉम्बर बॉड स्कॉम इसी मकसद से निकाली जा ताकि ज्वाला से ज्वाला काला घन निकले । मगर बिरोधी दल के

लोगों ने क्या किया ? इन्होंने ने ऐसा प्रचार किया बीयरर बीड के सम्बन्ध में कि जो लोग पैसा जमा कराने भाये वहाँ पर बैंक के अन्दर एजीटेशन कर के उन लोगों को ब्लैक मनी प्रभा नहीं करने दिया और उन को इन्होंने ने पीटने की बात कही । इस तरह की बातें जब यह करते हैं तो निश्चित तरीके से ब्लैक मनी जो हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी निकालना चाहते हैं वह नहीं निकल पायेगा । और इसमें ज्यादातर विरोधी दल के लोगों का हाथ है । यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश में काला धन बराबर बना रहे ताकि चुनावों के समय उन को उममे से हिस्सा मिलता रहे और यह पनपने रहें । इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था यह देश में चाहते हैं ।

दूसरी नज़ीर यह है कि हम ने जब १९७५ में इमरजेंसी लगाई थी जिस में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग्स, स्मलगलर्स, होर्डिंग्स को बन्द कर दिया था क्योंकि वही काला धन ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं, तो इन्होंने ने अपने ढाई साल के शासनकाल में उन सब को छोड़ दिया और अपने ढाई साल के शासन काल में छूट दे दी कि काला धन खूब कामाओ और ज्यादा में ज्यादा बढ़ाओ । ऐसी हालत इन्होंने ने पैदा की और आज जो मंत्री महीदय ब्रिल लाये है उस पर अफसोस जाहिर कर रहे हैं । मैं इस की अफसोस पर अफसोस जाहिर करता हूँ । इन्होंने ने किस तरह से ढाई साल में देश को बरबाद किया है और दिखाया किस तरीके से देश में यह काम करना चाहते हैं । यह कोई भी रचनात्मक काम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । जो भी कार्यक्रम सरकार की तरफ से अपनाया जाता है उस में रचनात्मक तरीके से कोई सहयोग नहीं देते और डेस्ट्रक्टिव तरीके से तमाम व्यवस्थाओं को बिगाड़ने में योग देते हैं । इस प्रकार की हालत इन्होंने ने देश में पैदा की है । वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बिल के जरिये थोड़ा बहुत प्रयास किया है उन लोगों को अपने शिफाई में लाने का जो अपनी जमीन और जायदाद को थोड़े पैसे में बेच

देते हैं और टैक्स इवेजन् करतें हैं । इसलिये इस का समर्थन तो जरूरी है । मगर इन के साथ-साथ कुछ बातें बच गई हैं जिन की और वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके सम्बन्ध में भी आप कुछ कदम उठाइये । मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जो दुकानें किराये पर दी जाती हैं उन पर किराये का रजिस्ट्रेशन भी होता है, मगर उसके बाद विप्लवा ही नहीं लिया जाता बल्कि कुछ और चीज भी ली जाती है, जिसको पगड़ी कहते हैं । इस पगड़ी की रकम का इसमें कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है । चाहे बम्पई हो, बलभत्ता हो या जयपुर हो सब जगह किराये के ऊपर पगड़ी ली जाती है और उस के जरिये से काला धन पैदा होता है । इन के बारे में भी आपको इस बिल में प्रावधान करना चाहिये जिससे इसको रोक जा सके ।

मेरा निवेदन यह भी है कि बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदार चाहे वे सीमेंट वाले हों, लोहे वाले, टूल वाले, इंजीनियरिंग के, ट्रक वाले, कारों वाले या स्कूटर वाले हों, सब में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था चल रही है कि ऊपर से पैसा लिया जाता है और ब्लैक मार्केट में वह अपना सामान बेचते हैं । उस पैसे पर रोक के लिये भी किसी प्रकार से कोई व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये । इस के सम्बन्ध में इनकम टैक्स विभाग द्वारा इस कानून में किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है, इसलिये इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था तो की ही जानी चाहिये कि जो बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदार अपने सामान का ब्लैक मार्केट करते हैं, ऊपर से धन प्राप्त करते हैं, उनको किस प्रकार से रोक किया जाये ।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र भिलवाड़ा की एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ । वहाँ २ पार्टनर थे— श्री राम स्वरूप मुष्ठा और श्री हरचरण सिंह । दोनों मोटर पार्ट्स के काम में डील करते थे ।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

जब उन में आपसे में झगड़ा हो गया तो हरचरण सिंह ने इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट में शिकायत की कि यह आदमी ब्लैक मार्केट करता है और अपना पैसा अलग-अलग तरीके से रख रहा है। यह सन् 1979 की बात है जब कि जनता पार्टी का शासन था और वह भी जनता पार्टी का आदमी था। उस के खिलाफ जब इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट में शिकायत की गई तो उस के कागजात सील कर लिये गये, लेकिन सन् 1979 से लेकर आज 1981 तक उन पैपर्स के बारे में क्या हुआ? इस के बारे में इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को बराबर कहते रहे, हम ने यहां पर एप्लीकेशन भी दी, कंप्लेनेन्ट भी आया और हम ने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को भी निवेदन किया कि वह हायर-परवेज का काम करता है, बिल्लिंग बेचने का काम करता है, मशीन टूलस का काम करता है और भी कई प्रकार के काम करता है, लेकिन इस बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। यह टैक्स इवेजन्स का सबसे बड़ा मामला भीलवाड़े में पैदा हुआ, वहां पर कागजात सील हुए मगर इनकम टैक्स विभाग के अधिकारियों की आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएं आप के विभाग में चल रही हैं।

इस तरह से और भी सीकड़ों चीजों में आप के सामने रख सकता हूं कि किस प्रकार से इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के लोग टैक्स इवेडेंस की मदद कर सकते हैं, इन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिब) .
समापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है, उसका उद्देश्य तो

उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा और उत्तम बताया है। इसी तरीके से जब भी किसी भी टैक्स बिल के बारे में बिल यहां पेश हुए हैं तब उनका उद्देश्य उत्तम ही बताया जाता है, लेकिन मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इससे पहले भी काले-धन को निकालने के लिये, उस पर नियंत्रण करने के लिये जो विधेयक उन्होंने पेश किये हैं, या जो भी व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की है, या सदन से इजाजत मांगी है, क्या उसमें उनको सफलता मिली है?

अभी हमारे सम्मानित बुजुर्ग सदस्य श्री डागा जी ने एक बात बड़ी मार्कन वान की है कि यदि इरादा नेक और मजबूत होता सफलता मिलती है। यह बात उनकी बहुत सही है।

मेरा पहले भी शक था और आज भी शक है सम्मानित मंत्री जी के इस बिल पर और जो कुछ वह वित्त मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आज कर रहे है, उसमें जो असफलता उनके हाथ लगी है, उसका कारण यही है कि यह जो कुछ आपने कहा है, आपकी कयनी और करनी में फर्क है।

मैं आपको पुरानी याद दिलाना चाहूंगा, संभवतः आपने ही 1980 का बजट फरवरी में पेश किया था और उस समय कई चीजों में उत्पादन शुल्क माफ किये थे। यह स्वाभाविक है कि जब उत्पादन-शुल्क माफ हो, तो उपभोक्ताओं को उसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि उन्होंने कुछ चीजों पर जो उत्पादन-शुल्क माफ किया था, क्या उसका लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को मिला, अगर नहीं मिला और उन चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये, तो क्या वह आख मूंद कर सोते रहे या उन्होंने इस तरफ कुछ ध्यान दिया। अगर उन्होंने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो मुझे संदेह है कि इस बिल के माध्यम से

वह जो व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं, वह उसको कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयास करेंगे ।

मंत्री महोदय ने कह दिया कि यदि किसी भूमि या भवन का बिक्री के जरिये स्थानांतरण हो, तो उसकी वाजिब कीमत लगाई जाये और उसको प्रदर्शित किया जाना चाहिए । उन्हें मान्य होना कि नगरपालिकाओं में या नगरपालिकाओं के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में भूमि के मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं कि अमुक भूमि इतने रुपये प्रति वर्गमीटर के हिसाब से बिकेगी । लेकिन जब उन जमीनों की बिक्री होती है, तो उसकी कीमत सही रूप में नहीं दर्शाई जाती है । क्या इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश की गई ?—नहीं की गई ।

मंत्री महोदय को यह भी मालूम होगा कि जिन गरीब लोगों ने दो, चार, पांच या दस हजार रुपये तथा वा कर्ज लिया, कर्ज न चुका पाने के कारण, या कर्जों कर्ज बढ़ा कर, उनकी जमीनें नीलाम कर दी गईं । क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि वे जमीनें किस भाव पर नीलाम की गईं ? आठ-आठ, दस-दस एकड़ जमीन छः हजार और दस हजार रुपये में नीलाम की गई और उसकी रजिस्ट्री भी हो गई । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जमीन के मालिकों का वाजिब कीमत, मार्केट वैल्यू मिले और उस पर टैक्स लगाया जाये ? क्या वह उन गरीब लोगों की रक्षा के लिए कानून बनाएंगे, जिनकी तीस, चालीस, पचास बीघे जमीन पांच दस हजार रुपये में नीलाम कर दी जाती है ? सरकार भूमिहीनों को जमीन देने की बात कहती है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भूमि बांटी नहीं गई है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा भूमि नीलाम कर के लोगों की भूमिहीन बना दिया गया है । इस तरह के आलसाजी के काम हो रहे हैं । मैं बार-बार इस प्रश्न को उठाया है, लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं गया है ।

मंत्री महोदय काले घन और टैक्सों की चोरी की बात करते हैं । उत्तर भारत के उत्तरी वनखंडों में जहाँ जहाँ साल के जंगल हैं, वहाँ वन विभाग साल के बीज नीलाम करता है । तीन बरसों से मध्य प्रदेश की कई कंपनियों ने उस बीज को लिया है और उन्होंने काले घन का इस्तेमाल किया है । मैं इस बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ सेक्रेटरी को कहा कि बिक्रीकर, हैसियत कर और आयकर, इन तीनों की चोरी की जा रही है । लेकिन इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश की तीन कंपनियाँ हैं: दुर्गा एसोसियेट्स मार्फत रायपुर आयल प्राइवेट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बालाजी इन्टरप्राइजिज मार्फत बंदना ट्रेडर्स, रायपुर और अवध एन्टरप्राइजिज । करोड़ों रुपये का बीज एकत्र करने का काम इन फर्मों ने किया है । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश में बिक्री कर के अन्तर्गत इन का रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिए । कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है । यहाँ नहीं, कोई कार्यालय भी इन का वहाँ नहीं रहा है । होटल में रह कर करोड़ों रुपये का बिजनेस इन्होंने किया है । कोई इन का टेलीफोन नहीं रहा है । दूसरे, हैसियत टैक्स नहीं दिया है इस पैसा का जो करोड़ों रुपये साल का बीज एकत्र करने में इन्होंने लगाया है । न तो हैसियत टैक्स दिया है न आप का आय कर अदा किया है । यह सारा दो नम्बर का पैसा है ।

मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है जब आप काले घन पर रोक लगाने की बात करते हैं । जब आप का भाषण या प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण, सरकार की तरफ का कोई भाषण लोग सुनते हैं रेडियो पर, टेलीविजन पर देखते हैं तो लगता है कि जो गरीबी और अमीरी का विशाल रूप इतने दिनों में सरकार ने बना दिया है, लगता है अब चेतना जागी है कुछ करने वाले हैं, लेकिन दो बार दिन या दो बार महीने के अंदर जब देखते हैं कि कयनी

[श्री रामलाल राहो]

और करनी में फर्क है तो निराशा छा जाती है और इसी निराशा का परिणाम है कि ग्रामीरी और गरीबी का फर्क आप ने बड़ा दिया है, शोषक और शोषण की खाई अपार कर दी है। चन्द लोग हैं जो करोड़ों रुपये पैदा करते चले जा रहे हैं और कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं कि जो 18 घंटे और 12 घंटे काम करने के बाद भी रोटी के लिए मोहताज है। इस के ऊपर आप को विचार करना चाहिए।

श्री एम राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सम्पत्ति जी, दो साल में हमारे वित्त मंत्री बेंकटरमन जी ने जो कोशिश की उस की वजह से आज हमारे देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़ रही है और विषमता कम होती जा रही है। हर तरफ से तरक्की होती जा रही है। इनकम टैक्स के जो ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स हैं उन को सख्त सजा देनी चाहिए और वह सजा देने के लिए मैं दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मगर जो हमारा टैक्स स्लेब है वह बहुत बड़ा है। इनकम टैक्स और वेल्थ टैक्स दोनों को एक जगह जोड़ा जाय तो मेरा अनुमान है कि सो प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा हो जायगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी सूरत में टैक्स पवास प्रणित से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। उस से गवर्नमेंट को जितना पैसा आना चाहिए उस से ज्यादा पैसा आ जायगा और यह चोरबाजारी कम हो जायगी। जब 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लेना शुरू कर देते हैं तो ग्राहमी चोरी करने के लिए मजबूर हो जाता है। इस के बारे में कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी काफी इस पर डिस्कशन हुआ है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम आने वाले बजट में यह 50 प्रतिशत रखा जाय। गाय से दूध लेना है तो थोड़ा दूध बछड़े के वास्ते भी छोड़ देना चाहिए। अगर बछड़े के वास्ते कुछ नहीं छोड़ेंगे तो अपनी तरकीब से वह उस दूध को नीचे गिराने की कोशिश करेगी।

सम्पत्ति महोदय : अगर गाय के बच्चे भैंस हो तो ?

श्री एम राम गोपाल रेड्डी : गाय हो या भैंस हो, अपने बच्चे को पहले देखना चाहती है। इसलिए बेंकट रमन जी बोल्ड स्टेप्स लें (अपवाह) उन से मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले बजट में टैक्स कम किया जाय। इस से उन को हेसिटेट नहीं करना चाहिए। क्योंकि एक वक्त ऐसा भी आया है कि पैरलल एकोनामी असली एकोनामी से कहीं ज्यादा काम करती रही है। अब आप के जमाने में बहुत से रेड्स हुए हैं और बहुत सा पैसा मिला है। .. (अपवाह) .. बड़े-बड़े हाउसेज पर रेड्स हुए हैं। उन से काफी पैसा मिला है। ये रेड्स और ज्यादा होने चाहिए।

यह कहा जा रहा है कि इनकम टैक्स वाले भी उस में शरीक हो जाते हैं। इस से ज्यादा अप्पाय की बात और कोई नहीं है, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स को यह कहना कि सिर्फ पैसा बनाने के वास्ते काम करते हैं यह गलत है। वह पैसा बनाने के वास्ते हैं, मगर एक उद्देश्य के वास्ते पैसा बनाना चाहते हैं। वह अपने आफिसर्स हैं, ज़िटिगर्स नहीं हैं, गारे ग्रादमी नहीं हैं, अपने ग्रादमी हैं। जैसे हमारे में डिफेन्स हो सकते हैं ऐसे ही अपने आफिसर्स में भी हो सकते हैं। मगर उन में कम होते हैं क्योंकि वे एजूकटेड होते हैं, ट्रेन्ड होते हैं और उन के क्लस एण्ड रेगुलेशंस हैं। क्लस रेगुलेशंस पार्लियामेंट बनाता है, वह आफिसर नहीं बनाते हैं। यह पार्लियामेंट जो कानून बनाती है उसको वे इमानदारी से इम्प्लीमेंट करते हैं। अगर कोई आफिसर ऐसा नहीं करता है—तो उसके लिए यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में खड़े होकर भाषण देने की जरूरत नहीं है, हमारे दो मिनिस्टर्स बैठे हुए हैं, उनको आप एक छोटी सी जिद्दी सिख दीजिए या फिर जो बोर्ड के चेयरमैन हैं उनको

आप जिसकी लिख दी जाए वो वे ऐक्शन लेंगे । इतनी आसान चीज को छोड़ कर यह पार्लियामेन्ट में बढ़े होकर यह कहना कि वे लोग लालच में आ जाते हैं, टेक्स छिपाने वालों से मिल जाते हैं और चार पैसे कमाते हैं यह उचित नहीं है । मैं कहूंगा कि जो तन-स्वाह उनको मिल रही है वह काफी है और अगर वह कम भी है तो यह पार्लियामेन्ट उनकी तनस्वाहें और बढ़ा देगी लेकिन इस तरह से उनको दोष देना और होलसेल कंटेन्शन करनी अच्छा नहीं है । हमारी तरफ से रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग भी इस कंटेन्शन में कंपीट करना चाहते हैं, यह उचित नहीं है । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, my task has been rendered very light because the bulk of the discussion related to matters outside the scope of the Bill. This is not a debate either on price policy or on black-money. We are really going to have a full dress debate on prices and we will have the fullest opportunity of discussing all the matters which have been raised here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): At that time they will speak on this Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, on an earlier occasion in this House I mentioned the dubious methods adopted by some people in buying property and paying a lot of money under the table and increasing the circulation of black money, and at that time I pointed out that we have Chapter XXA of the Income-Tax Act and it does not cover the cases of transfer of flats which are owned by cooperative societies or companies where not the property is transferred, but only the shares are transferred. At that time I promised that I would bring in a legislation to cover the lacuna also and all the Opposition Members supported me. I thought, now when this Bill came, they might

say, 'Yes, this is what you have done in pursuance of the promise you gave to the House.' But I was rather surprised to see that many Members have criticised this Bill also. It is, of course, a part of democracy that every opportunity should be use to beat the Government. But rather, in criticising the Government it would be healthy if you support those measures which are good and then only criticise those in which we are not either coming up to the mark or which in your opinion we are going wrong. Therefore, in this measure I do not think there can be any difference of opinion that the Bill seeks to cover a lacuna which now exists in the case of transfer of flats and transfer of properties which are held by Cooperative Societies and companies and I am quite sure that everybody accepts the principle of the Bill. But in the course of the debate a number of things have been said and it would not be fair for me to sit down without answering the few points which have been raised.

The main point raised was that of Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee. She said, I am in need of some cosmetics. For one thing I cannot use cosmetics; I don't use cosmetics.. (Interruptions) I see here, perhaps you don't have eyes to see.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: She does not need cosmetics, you need cosmetics.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If we have a transportation of sex, probably Swamy would be right. If there is a transportation of sex, you will be right; until then you will be wrong.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is very unparliamentary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I say, no.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is true that in the administration of Chapter XXA of the Income-Tax Act, we have come across innumerable difficulties and I want to take the House into confidence in this matter.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee mentioned that more than 60,000 complaints are received. It is true. What we find is, a number of people who have grouses against each other go on writing saying that this property has been transferred at a lower valuation. Therefore the Government cannot act on the basis of some disgruntled complainants. It must act only on evidence.

The law prescribes that the authority has to be satisfied that there is an under-valuation and the authority cannot be satisfied that there is an under-valuation unless it is done by some authority. We have got a cell. The cell goes into the valuation and, after the cell makes the valuation, then action is taken. I have got a number of figures for the whole period. The number of acquisition proceedings initiated in the last three years is 11,561. Actually, the total number of notices that could be issued after all the legal formalities about the valuation by the cell, etc. could be done, the total number of orders issued, that is, the acquisition orders passed upto 30th June, 1981 is 442. Out of 172 orders the number of cases of appeals filed in the High Court is 93. The number of cases of appeals before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunals is 162 and appeals pending in the High Courts is 51 and so on.

Nobody will, therefore, yield the property easily. The moment we take action under this Section, they go from court to court and they try to thwart the proceedings. One way in which I thought we could get over this problem is that the Government should have the right to acquire any property by paying 20 per cent extra on the sale deed consideration irrespective of whether the valuation is under-valued or not. I do not know what the lawyers would say to this proposition. I do not find my hon. friend the Law Minister, Shri Shiv Shankar, near me. They would immediately say that it is a draconian power which the Government has taken and it may not even be sustained. Even this law, I am

hoping, will have its effect because the threat of a Government acquisition would put some people on guard against taking this kind of action.

I really concede that in the matter of actually carrying out acquisitions of property, the results have not been as good as we wanted or expected. But that is not because of a lack of will on our part but of the rule of law which we have observed, that is, the proceedings which are open to any person whose property is sought to be acquired. It cannot be acquired merely because we have some impatience with regard to implementing a social legislation.

Having said this, I would deal with a few other points. Somebody said about the Special Bonds Scheme. This is a thing they go on saying repeatedly. I have always said—we have collected Rs. 387 crores—that this is the biggest amount ever collected under any voluntary disclosure scheme. If we have not collected Rs. 1000 crores, there are reasons for it. I do not want to go into them again and again. But the fact that in spite of the matter being pending in the Supreme Court Rs. 400 crores could be subscribed, this itself shows that the Special Bonds Scheme had an appeal and it had a very useful function to discharge. In fact, I would like to draw the attention of the House to what Justice Fazl Ali asked in the Supreme Court itself. He asked the Attorney-General whether in spite of the case being heard by the Supreme Court and pending before the Supreme Court, Rs. 400 crores were subscribed. The Attorney-General answered in the affirmative. Even the Supreme Court was surprised that in spite of the matter being pending before the Supreme Court, Rs. 400 crores worth of Bonds had been subscribed. Therefore, I wanted the members opposite to give up the slogan, again and again, repeating that it has failed.

The second point which I would like to deal with is the point which has been raised by many people that it is the ruling party which is pampering

black-money. We are the ruling party now. We were also the ruling party before. But you were also the ruling party last year. So you must have also pampered in your showing. You must have pampered black-money.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You plead guilty.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Your party people are running State Administration in several parts. You are also guilty of pampering this black-money. When you throw stones, after all, people living in glass houses, should not throw stones.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: People living in broken glass houses, can throw stones.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivundrum): You are not feeling the allegation made by somebody. Your Party is pampering black-money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You leave it here.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I was only saying that you are admitting. I am not admitting. In your statement when you say that the ruling party pampers the black-money, you are admitting. You are making a charge against me. You are admitting it already. Therefore, please have some logic and understand things. So this is not a correct solution.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You are a hypocrite. Are you not?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If people are even worse, why should they be hypocrites? The real point about this is that this phenomenon is not only in India but in all the countries. It has now spread to U.K. It has spread to USA and all the countries and I said this kind of thing has spread to all the market economies and, therefore, I said that a person who is able to find a solution to this would reserve Noble Prize. Mr. Swamy said that as a solution. I hope some day he will be able to implement

it. If not in this life, in the next life.

Some remarks are made about re-incarnation. That is why I said.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But Shankaracharya cannot enter your body.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It would be my ruin if he did it.

Some mention was made about the Choksi Committee report. The Choksi Committee Report is now under examination by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission. They are looking into all the recommendations. But I can express my view on this matter. I did not accept Choksi Committee recommendations when I was sitting on the opposite side. In the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee of which I was a Member representing the Opposition, I said that Choksi Committee's recommendations should not be accepted. They are weighted in favour of the tax-payer than in favour of the people. I hold that view. I do not change views when I change place. But I will certainly see to it that the good and fair recommendations—there are a few recommendations—there are a few good recommendations—those which relate to the streamlining of administration, doing away with unnecessary procedures, shortening of these tedious circumlocutory assessments, then, these things.

I will accept it. But in many things which go against the social philosophy, it will not be possible for us to accept. When we come to it, we will deal with it in greater detail.

Now the last point which I will deal with is that the excise duty concessions have not been passed on. Well, I myself mentioned it when I gave the excise duty concessions. I expected it to be passed on. But it has not been passed on. That is how, last year I did not give even a single excise duty concession. This will be a warning to the mercantile community that, if the excise concessions are not passed on to the public, they cannot expect any

[Shr. R. Venkataraman]

excise concessions from the Government, and we have made this clear by our action: in the first Budget we gave a number of concessions and we found that they had not been passed on; so, in the second Budget, we did not give any such concession. In order to promote exports in order to promote some industries, we will give those concessions related to production and exports but not the general kind of concessions which will not be passed on to the consumers.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I again want to repeat that the House cheered me when I said that I would bring a Bill like this, and now they must cheer me for having brought this Bill.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I would like to seek one clarification. This provision is welcome, especially your intention to plug the lacunae and loopholes. You have amended the definition of the word 'transfer' by including the leases for more than twelve years and the transactions on the doctrine of part performance under section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act. But the point is that the intelligent advocates may give the advice that the parties might enter into a transaction of possessory mortgage with a contract that the redemption period should be 30 or 40 years so that it would not be a clog on the equity of redemption and properties of Rs. 1 lakh may be so mortgaged for Rs. 20,000. In view of this, there is no complete plugging of the loopholes. I would request you to see whether this is necessary because your purpose will not be served and the parties will enter into possessory mortgage transactions for a period of 30 or 40 years—adding to it the statutory period of 30 years, it will be 60 or 70 years. And nobody will be there to redeem. If there is an agreement not to redeem, there would be a straight transfer—because the limi-

tation period would go and the mortgagee would get the title to the property for a lesser amount. Your intention will not be served. Don't you think that this should also be plugged?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have thought over this matter. But we are bringing a comprehensive legislation in respect of the whole of the income-tax laws. Not only possessory mortgages, but there are other cases also. If we try to tinker with the whole thing in one attempt here, it may lead to complications. This is a simply attempt here to bring in transfer of flats owned through the medium of cooperative societies and companies, and along with that, we just make one or two amendments which cover the obvious cases of transfer by lease for twelve years and also part performance because we have come across such cases. A comprehensive legislation is on the anvil. We are considering the whole law chapter by chapter; we are looking into this. Not only this, there are other matters also which we are looking into. We shall take care of it in the comprehensive legislation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, do you want to withdraw your amendment?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जैसा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस पर कंफ्रेंसिव बिल आ रहा है तो मैं विय-डा करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, wisdom has dawned on Mr. Daga and that is why he is withdrawing.

Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—(Amendment of Section 269A.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are Government amendments to Clause 2.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I move my amendments. I beg to move:

Page 2, line 32,—

for "shall be determined"

substitute

"shall be deemed to be the discounted value of such consideration, as on the date of such transfer, determined." (1)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is the rate of interest?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Eight per cent.

I have also another amendment to the same clause. I beg to move:

Page 3, line 5,—

for "shall be determined"

substitute—

"shall be deemed to be the discounted value of such consideration, as on the date of such transfer, determined." (2)

17.00 hrs.

I have already complained, when I moved the Bill, the purpose of this amendment. When a person sells a property in instalments and says that the consideration is payable over a period of ten years, then the present value

has got to be ascertained. Now, in order to ascertain the present value, we have the consideration which is mentioned there and give a discounted value at 8 per cent so that we come to know whether the consideration mentioned in it is adequate or not adequate. This is a clarificatory amendment and no substantial thing, is involved.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: 8 per cent is too little.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I have an amendment to clause 2.

I had to move:

Page 3,—

after line 31, insert—

"Provided that if in the opinion of the competent authority, sufficient evidence is not available as to the price the immovable property would fetch on sale in the open market or as to premium the transfer would fetch in the open market or as to consideration in the form of money the transfer would fetch as referred to in clauses (d) (i), (ii) and (iii), it shall announce a public auction of the immovable property or the right as the case may be and shall invite the bids on such public auction. and it shall, with the prior approval of the Commissioner of Income-tax, transfer the property to the highest bidder where the price b'd exceeds the apparent consideration by not less than 25 per cent:

Provided further that all taxes, interest, penalties chargeable or impossible on the transferor in consequence of such sale and due from the transferor shall be recovered from the sale consideration received on such sale and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the transferor." (3)

I have suggested this amendment that the property should be put to auction. If the Minister accepts it, it is well and good.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
The amendment should be put to auction!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am unable to accept the amendment. Actually it puts the cart before the horse. The position is: first the Department has to ascertain whether it is undervalued and then give notice. You cannot put the property to auction even before it is assessed as undervalued and you cannot put it to auction in order to find whether it is undervalued or not. I cannot accept the amendment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
What is the status of his amendment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

Page 2, line 32,—

For "shall be determined"

Substitute

"shall be deemed to be the discounted value of such consideration, as on the date of such transfer, determined" (1)

Page 3, line 5,—

for "shall be determined"

Substitute

"shall be deemed to be discounted value of such consideration, as on the date of such transfer, determined" (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Daga, has the wisdom dawned on you to withdraw?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I withdraw.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn?

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Insertion of new section 276AA.)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 7,—

after line 27, insert—

"Provided further that transferor and transferee shall be liable for punishment with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and which shall not be less than six months in any case where the difference between apparent consideration and fair market value is found to be twenty-five per cent or more."(4)

This is a very relevant amendment and I hope the Minister will accept it. I say it should be rigorous imprisonment.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I am unable to accept the amendment. In fact, hard work will break no bone. The court will decide the severity of the punishment taking into consideration all the facts. We have prescribed the punishment for a two years. It will be enough.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you been enlightened by the hon. Minister's speech? Do you withdraw your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there are no amendments, I shall put Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title together. The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Thank you very much.

Clause 1, the Enacting and the Titles.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL, AND PREVENTION OF BLACKMARKETING AND MAINTENANCE OF SUPPLIES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the next item.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You move both the Bills.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to move* that the Bill to make certain special provisions by way of amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for a temporary period for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in hoarding and black marketing of, and profiteering in, essential commodities and with the evil of vicious inflationary prices and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies or Essential Commodities Act, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, as you know, this is in line with Government's policy that this measure has been decided upon and these Bills have been awaited by the people for a long time. There is already a demand from all sections and that has been voiced in this House that the Government should take stringent measures to check inflation and to control the price. Both these Bills have, more or less, been unanimously passed by Rajya Sabha. There is a wide support from all sections of the House. I hope that this House also would give the Government its support so that this evil of rise in prices, run away prices, can be effectively dealt with.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

Sir, the first Bill that I moved is a temporary measure for five years. It aims at giving certain powers to the Collector for confiscation of goods. Earlier, under the existing Act, these goods could not be confiscated for distribution. They had to be auctioned and the people who were accused could also again bid for them and could take them in auction and again indulge blackmarketing. Now, the purpose of this provision is that the supply of essential commodities should be augmented by confiscation of such commodities.

The State Government is being empowered to hear appeals in this connection. The judicial authority that was earlier nominated by the State Government is being replaced by the State Government itself. The other important provision is about making the offence non-bailable. At the same time Special Courts are sought to be set-up to try all cases under the Essential Commodities Act.

श्री गुरुचन्द डागा : गलत है ।

राज बिरन्द्र सिंह : डागा जी, गलत नहीं हैं । अगर यह भी गलत है तो ठीक क्या होगा ?

सभापति महोदय : चलिए, आप अपनी बात कहिये ।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
Non-bailable is too harsh.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The offence will be non-bailable. The Special Courts will be able to give bail if they find there is case or bail. The accused can approach the high Court and it is not difficult for anybody to approach High Court for bail. So, there is nothing harsh about it.

Sir, the other Bill seeks to bring about a little change in the composition of the Advisory Boards under the Act. Instead of there being a judicial officer necessarily on the Advisory Board it will be a Board set-up by the State Government. The Board will consist of three persons. One of them will be a person who will have the same qualifications as a judge of the High Court should have.

I hope these non-controversial measures would not take time and it will show the mind of the people as reflected in this House if we get full and unanimous support to enact and also to enforce these measures. We are hopeful and we assure this House that with these provisions accepted by the House we shall be able to deal more effectively with the hoarders, black-marketeers and certainly will be able to check rising prices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

(i) 'that the Bill to make certain special provisions by way of amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for a temporary period for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing of and profiteering in, essential commodities and with the evil of vicious inflationary prices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.'

(ii) 'that the Bill to amend the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.'

There are certain amendments which I forgot.

397 **Essential Commodities Bill, and Prevention Maintenance of Supplies** GRAVANA 28, 1903 (SAKA) (Special Provisions of Blackmarketing and of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill 398

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make certain special provisions by way of amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for a temporary period for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing of and profiteering in, essential commodities and with the evil of vicious inflationary prices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 12 members, namely:—Shri Satish Agarwal, Shri G. M. Banatwalla, Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Mool Chand Daga, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Rao Birendra Singh, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, and Prof. Madhu Dandavate, with instructions to report by the first day of the first week of the next next session." (1)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make special provisions by way of amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for a temporary period for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing of, and profiteering in, essential commodities and with the evil of vicious inflationary prices and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely:—Shri R. L. Bhatia, Shri Bhikhu Ram Jain, Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar, Shri R. N. Rakesh, Rao Birendra Singh, Shri Chiranjilal Sharma, Shri Dharam Dass Shastri, Shri Ramavatar Shastri Shri D. P. Yadav, and Shri Mool Chand Daga, with instructions to report by the 1st December, 1981." (2).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make certain special provisions by way of amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for a temporary period for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing of, and profiteering in, essential commodities and with the evil of vicious inflationary prices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 13 members, namely:—Shri Xavier Arakal, Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Mool Chand Daga, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri R. K. Mhalgi, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Rao Birendra Singh, Shri Madhavrao Scindia, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, and Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session." (3).

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: (Kota): I beg to move:

(i) "That the Bill to make certain special provisions by way of amendments to the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for a temporary period for dealing more effectively with persons indulging in hoarding and blackmarketing of, and profiteering in, essential commodities and with the evil of vicious inflationary prices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 13 members, namely: Shri Satish Agarwal, Shri G. M. Banatwalla, Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Somnath Chatterjee Shri Chaturbhuj, Shri Mool Chand Daga, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Rao Birendra Singh, Shri N. K. Shejwalkar, Shri Phool Chand Verma, and, Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session.

[Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal]

(ii) That the Bill to amend the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 13 members, namely:—Shri Satish Agarwal, Shri G. M. Banatwalla, Shri Chand Daga, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, jee, Shri Chaturbhuj, Shri Mool Chand Daga, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Shri Harikeśh Bahadur, Rao Birendra Singh, Shri N. K. Shejwalkar, Shri Phool Chand Verma, and Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal, with instructions to report by the first day of next session.”(1)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I have also given my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. These amendments are coming up at the stage of consideration of the Bill. So far as clause-by-clause is connected, they will come up when the Clauses are taken up. Now, ~~Sri~~ Balanandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I was listening very carefully to the speech made by the hon. Minister of Agriculture. He said that this Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha almost unanimously.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: One or two persons were presenting about the demand of the trading community, their interests etc. I hope you are not one of them.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: With regard to the basic objectives of the Bill, nobody would have any objection. I am not going to oppose the objectives of the Bill. This Bill has been brought forward to replace the existing Act which has been there right from 1955 onwards. We have not been told what has been the result of the enforcement of that Act. That, they have not told us. But now this Bill is being brought

forward and it is intended to curb hoarding, blackmarketing and profiteering. If this is the real objective, anybody here should support it and nobody should have any objection to it. But what has been our experience for the last so many years? Sir, I now remember what Pandit Nehru said after the Bengal Famine. He said ‘These blackmarketeers should be hanged at the next lemp-post. That is what he said but afterwards what happened, we do not know. There is no dearth of blackmarketeers in the country. Everybody will agree with me on this point. Quite a few of them have been awarded Titles like Padma Vibushan and so on.

17.18 hrs.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi in the Chair.]

Such kinds of big titles have been awarded to quite a few of them. I don't want to go into details because I do not have much time. I only wish to bring two or three points to the notice of the honourable House.

This Bill is being piloted by the Food Minister. Last time, when we had discussion on the Budget, from the Treasury Benches we were told that we were having surplus foodgrains; not only surplus, but we are actually going to export our foodgrains to some needy nations outside, and so on. That is what they told us and we were happy to hear such kinds of statements. But suddenly why this change has come about? Why are you resorting to import of wheat from America just now? What is the reason? How has this happened? Why has this happened? May I know the reason for this. We had good harvest this time also. Government naturally expected a very big procurement. Special teams were sent to Haryana and Punjab. Prime Minister personally went to Haryana and Punjab to boost these procurement operations. But what happened? Government fixed Rs. 130 per quintal. Some of these

traders and blackmarketeers stepped in and they offered a little more money. Then what happened? The market surplus wheat went into the hands of these hoarders. They could hoard these wheat stocks and sit tight over them. What has the Government done? The Minister was telling us yesterday that they have done something very big or very great, that is, importing wheat from America. We are importing 15.5 lakhs tonnes of wheat. At what price? At Rs. 1,964. That comes to about Rs. 200 per quintal. The poor Indian farmer was offered only Rs. 130. Had you offered him Rs. 150, I am sure, you would have got all the wheat stocks which have gone into the hands of blackmarketeers and there would have been no need to go to America for importing wheat.

Sir, we are in difficulties with regard to Foreign Exchange and Balance of payments position. We have to pay 293 million dollars for that. That means these blackmarketeers and hoarders are allowed to continue their malpractices. On account of this the common people are again squeezed because 293 million dollars have to be paid by our people. For paying this amount of money, we have to export more and earn foreign exchange which would be paid against this amount. Now, who are being penalised? The common people are being penalised? The hoarders and the blackmarketeers go scot-free.

Another point which I want to make is with regard to the measures to be taken to unearth black money. Last time the hon. Finance Minister told us that he was going to get thousands of crores of rupees by way of bearer bond scheme. But these cheats have given only to the tune of about Rs. 385.6 crores. Now, how will you unearth the huge black money? The blackmarketeers and the hoarders who are running parallel economy can come to the Government after a few years and offer their money in a different form. The Government can say "All right,

your money is good and we will take your money and give you interest also." This way their money becomes white and becomes legal. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should bring forward harsh measures to punish these people. But the history says that the Government cannot be serious in taking punitive measures.

There is a news item in 'Tribune'. The heading of the news item is "Alleged pick pocket in Orissa Cabinet".

MR. CHAIRMAN: How does it come in here? We are discussing Essential Commodities.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I am only pointing out this to find out what is the approach behind this. I am sorry this news item is inconvenient to those Members sitting on that side. So, my point is if you want to pursue a policy against the blackmarketeers and hoarders, you have to adopt a different policy, not the policy hitherto followed. Therefore, I would request you to change the present policy and adopt a new but practical policy so that these blackmarketeers and the hoarders could be punished.

Now, Section 12(11)(f) refers to punishment only for two years. I would request the hon. Minister to make it five years. You have said in your speech that some punishment is there in the original Bill. Already cases of these people are getting dragged and even if they get punishment, they will be continuing their trade unabatedly. Therefore, I suggest that the period of two years imprisonment should be enhanced to five years. I hope you will accept my suggestion.

With these suggestions, I generally support the approach of the Government in this Bill.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय यह जो एसेशियल कमोडिटीज प्राविविजन बिल इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाडमेर) : सम्भाषित महोदय, यह जो एसेशियल कमोडिटीज प्राविजन बिल इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है यह सभी मानते हैं। यह जो जमाखोर ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग्स है या जो अन्य समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं उनके विरुद्ध हम जो सख्त कदम उठाना चाहते हैं वह अभी तक हम उठा नहीं पाए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हमारी राजनीतिक इच्छा नहीं होगी, जब तक हमारी पोलिटिकल विल नहीं होगी तब तक हम इसमें सफेसफुल नहीं हो सकते हैं। किसी बात के लिए भी आप कितने ही सख्त प्राविजिन्स बना दें लेकिन जब तक उसके पीछे प्रबल राजनीतिक इच्छा नहीं होगी और जब तक गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी अच्छी तरह से फंक्शन करके उस पर अच्छी तरह से कंट्रोल न कर सके तब तक उसमें सफाया नहीं मिल सकती है। उसी तरह से ब्लैकमार्केटिंग्स, स्मगलर्स और जमाखोरो के विरुद्ध आपको सख्त कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे।

यू. ए. ए. शिवाल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट सन् 1955 से चल रहा है। उस समय में लेकर आज तक, यदि आप जानकारी प्राप्त करें तो आप देखेंगे कि बहुत कम केसेज में ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ा गया है। इसमें जो यह प्राविजन है कि स्पेशल पावर्स दे करके समरी ट्रायल किया जायेगा और उसके लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स होंगी यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है क्योंकि इसके बिना केसेज का डिस्पोजल होना सम्भव नहीं हो पायेगा। आज भी यदि जानकारी हासिल की जाए तो मालूम होगा कि बहुत सारे केसेज में जुडीशियल कार्टन के डिमीशन नहीं हो पाए हैं। ऐसी हालत में स्पेशल कोर्ट्स का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ ही साथ इसमें स्पेशल कोर्ट में मेमबर जज के कैडर के व्यक्ति को रखा जायेगा, यह भी बहुत अच्छा प्राविजन किया गया है। सेक्शन जज के कैडर के व्यक्ति को

समरी पावर्स देकर स्पेशल कोर्ट में कंविकशन करने का जो प्राविजन रखा गया है उससे इसकी इम्पार्टेंस बहुत बढ़ गई है। साथ ही जो केसेज पेंडिंग हैं उनका जल्दी डिस्पोजल हो इस सम्बन्ध में भी कार्यवाही की गई है अभी तक जो बेलेबल आफेंस था उसको नान-बेलेबल बनाया गया है। इतने वर्षों तक ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया, यह सभ्य में नहीं आता। यह ड्रोईस की समस्या कोई आज से नहीं है, इससे पहले से ही नान-बेलेबल आफेंस बनाना आवश्यक था। कई केसेज थ्रेफ्ट के हैं जोकि नान-बेलेबल आफेंस है या मर्डर के केसेज में स्पेशल केसेज में हाईकोर्ट में बेल होती है। इसलिए ऐसे केसेज नान-बेलेबल होने ही चाहिए और यह जो प्राविजन रखा गया है वह बिल्कुल ठीक है।

साथ ही इसमें जो यह प्राविजन रखा गया है कि प्रीमियर्स इम्प्रिजनमेंट हो, इसकी भी मैं एग्जीशिएट करना चाहता हूँ। ऐसे आफेंस में केवल फाइन ही किया जाए, यह काफी नहीं है। यह वर्ग जो इस प्रकार के आफेंस करते हैं और हमारी वितरण प्रणाली को ठगना चाहते हैं उनको जेल की सजा होनी ही चाहिए क्योंकि बिना जेल गए किसी और सूरत में वे बाज ही नहीं आ सकते हैं। इसलिए यह जो प्राविजिन्स किए गए हैं वह बिल्कुल ठीक हैं, प्रशंसा के लायक हैं और मैं इनका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ।

दूसरी बात मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके सेक्शन 9 में एक चेन्ज किया गया है। यह चेन्ज मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि क्यों किया गया। यदि आपके पास हाई कोर्ट के जजेज की कमी थी तो यह कहा जाना चाहिये था कि जजेज नहीं मिल सकते हैं उनका गठन कैसे होगा वह स्थिति इसमें नहीं बताई गई है। मेरे क्वाल में जो पहला प्राविजन था, वह ठीक

था। किसी भी व्यक्ति को अरेस्ट करने, उसको जुडिशियल एम्पायरी का अवसर न देना—इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी बोर्ड हो वह इंडिरेक्ट और इम्पार्शियल होना चाहिये अन्यथा इसमें बहुत से निरपराधी फंस जायेंगे। इसलिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इसमें जो प्राविजन किया गया है उसमें इस बात को देखना बहुत जरूरी है। एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एडवोकेट्स को भी शामिल कर सकते हैं, जिनको कम से कम 10 साल का एक्सपीरियन्स हो और जो हाई कोर्ट के जज बनने के काबिल हों। जिन एडवोकेट्स को लिया जाय उनको पोलिटिकल दृष्टि से न लिया जाय, राजनीतिक गौर से न लिया जाय। अगर आप प्राविजन में एडवोकेट्स को शामिल करेंगे तो उनका इस दस साल का एक्सपीरियन्स जरूरी है तथा उनकी योग्यता और एम्पायिलिटी पर डाउट नहीं होना चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ डेमोक्रेसी है, डेमोक्रेसी में अपीजीशन को यह डर रहता है कि कहीं पार्टी इन-पावर अपने लोगों को इन कामों के लिये न भरती कर ले, इसलिये डेमोक्रेसी में अपीजीशन और पार्टी इन-पावर दोनों को मिल कर सोचना पड़ता है।

आप अगर एडवोकेट्स के लिये प्राविजन करते हैं तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्लिअर डायरेक्शन भी चाहिये तथा उनके नाम आप हाईकोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस से मंगवायें जो उनकी योग्यता, अनुभव और इम्पार्शियलिटी की दृष्टि से आपके पास नाम भेजें। यदि हम ऐसा प्राविजन करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से इस बिल की सार्थकता सिद्ध होगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम (गधा) : सभा-पति महोदय, आज जो बिल सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं उसका हार्दिक रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ। हार्दिक रूप से समर्थन करते

हुए मैं अपने कृषि मंत्री जी को भी तह दिल से धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में वे एक बहुत अच्छा बिल यहां पर लाये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे ब्लैक मार्केटिंग तथा होर्डिंग पर कुछ हद तक काबू पाया जा सकेगा।

जहां तक विरोध पक्ष का सम्बन्ध है इन लोगों का एक उसूल है, अच्छे काम का भी ये लोग विरोध करेंगे तथा विरोध करने का इनको अधिकार भी है तथा यह कोई नई बात भी नहीं है। 1980 में जब हमारी जनप्रिय सरकार का गठन हुआ तो हमने ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और होर्डिंग पर कंट्रोल करने के लिये इस हाउस में एक बिल रखा, शायद आपको याद होगा उस वक्त अपोजीशन में बैठे हुए तमाम लोग ब्लैक मार्केटीयर्स और होर्डर्स के पक्ष में सदन को त्याग कर के चले गये थे। एक और तो आप कहते हैं कि मंहगाई को रोकना चाहिए, होर्डिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ जब आप सदन में आते हैं, तो उन के पक्ष में वाक आक्रुत करते हैं कि होर्डिंग होनी चाहिए, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान).... इस ग्रागेस्ट हाऊस को यह बता देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि देश की जनता की इच्छाओं का, उस की आकांक्षाओं का यह हाउस प्रतीक है कि आप क्या चाहते हैं। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि देश में होर्डिंग हो, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो। यदि आप ऐसा चाहते हैं तो फिर लोगों की गुमराह क्यों करते हैं कि मंहगाई ज्यादा है। हमारी मंशा है, हमारी जन-प्रिय सरकार की मंशा है, इन्दिरा जी की मंशा है कि सप्लाय लाइन बने नहीं और होर्डिंग न हो, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग न हो और इस के लिए सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाए जाएं चाहे इस के

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

लिए जो भी एम्बेडमेंट लाना पड़े। यदि आप के दिल में जनता के प्रति थोड़े से भी ज़जबता होते और आप चाहते कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग रुके, तो हर मुद्दे का सिर्फ विरोध के लिए ही विरोध का मुद्दा न बनाते और हम की कोआपरेशन देते। हमारी सरकार सारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को न सिर्फ होडिंग के खिलाफ और न सिर्फ ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के खिलाफ कुछ करना चाहती है—ठीक करना चाहती है और यह चाहती है कि सप्लाई लाइन ठीक रहे लेकिन आप डिस्टरप्शन करते हैं। (व्यवधान)....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आप बना रहे हैं और हम बिगाड़ रहे हैं ?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : बिगाड़ने का मुद्दा तो शुरू से ही आप ने बनाया है। 1942 का मूवमेंट था, जो इतिहास है आप का ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप ज्यादा मत बोलिये। उस वक्त आप कहां थे जब मैं जेल गया था।

If he says that he will get it back from me. I am a freedom fighter. I was in the jail. He was nowhere near there.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आप एकदम बोल देते हैं। मैं आप की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो 1942 में जो खूब था, वह बता रहा हूँ। सभापति महोदय, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और होडिंग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए मैं दो वर्गों का जिम्मेवार मानता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)... मैं कह रहा था कि हमारे बहुत नेक इरादे हैं लेकिन.....

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिलौर) : अपी-जीशन के ?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अपीजीशन के नेक इरादे कभी रहे ही नहीं। हमारा सरकार के नेक इरादे हैं लेकिन उस के लिए इफेक्टिव इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की आवश्यकता है। सेवरल टाइम्स हम ऐसे-शियल कॉमोडिटीज एक्ट में एम्बेडमेंट लाए हैं। और स्थिति बहुत बुरी में नहीं आ रही है। इस के लिए मैं दो वर्गों का जिम्मेवार मानता हूँ। पहला है अफसरशाही और दूसरे हैं विपक्ष में बैठे हुए हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य।... (व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : हरिजन सदस्य है, इन की बोल लेने दीजिए।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : हरिजन होने से मैं कोई मुरब्बत नहीं मानता हूँ थह मेरा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। मैं हरिजन होने का कोई फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहता हूँ। शास्त्री जी, आप जितना बोलना चाहें बोलिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं, आप बोलिये।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इफेक्टिव इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने के लिए आप के बाय और दायें बाजू में जो अधिकारी बैठते हैं, वे इस को नहीं होने देते। आप के जो क्लक्कर हैं, जो आप की राय देते हैं, एस० डी० आ० हैं और ग्रंचल में जो अधिकारी हैं, जिन के हाथ में आप ने देश में सप्लाई लाइन दे रखी है और आप चाहते हैं कि कोई

हॉडिंग न हो, कहीं कोई ब्लैक मार्केटिंग न हो, मुझे जो अन्न बढ़ा प्राप्त होने लगा है कि आप के नेत्र इरादों को नापाक करने के लिए वे लोग काम करते हैं। आपके जो प्रशासन अंचल में पोस्टेड हैं, जिले में पोस्टेड हैं, अनुमंडल में पोस्टेड हैं, वे हो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और हॉडिंग करा रहे हैं, और हम लोग अगर कोई कदम उठाते हैं, तो विपक्ष के लोग यहां बैठ कर कहीं जीरो आवर में और कहीं बाद में हल्ला करने लगते हैं हालांकि मैं यह जानता हूँ कि आप भी जनता की सेवा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जनता को गुमराह कर के सेवा करना चाहते हैं। हमारे देश का नेतृत्व हकीकत में जनता की सेवा करना चाहता है।

मैं कुछ चन्द सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ इस बिल के समर्थन में। यह जो हॉडिंग है, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग है, चाहे आपका अंचल हो, चाहे आपका मंडल हो, चाहे आपका जिला हो, इनके जो पदाधिकारी हैं, जब तक आप उनकी ठीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक आपके जो नेत्र इरादे हैं इस हॉडिंग और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के खिलाफ वे सार्थक नहीं हो सकेंगे। जब ये सार्थक नहीं होंगे तो फिर आप को अमेंडमेंट लाना पड़ेगा। यह जो आपका अमेंडमेंट है यह बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन इसकी इफेक्टिव बनाने के लिए भी आपको कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे।

हिन्दुस्तान में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग्स, होर्ड्स का ऐसा वर्ग है जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में अस्त-व्यस्तता फैलाये हुए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान भर में आप कहीं पर भी देखिये, चाहे बिहार प्रदेश हो चाहे यमा जिला हो, चाहे कोई और जगह हो, हर जगह पर यह ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ क्रियेट कर रहा है

जिससे कि गरीबों का शोषण हो, उनको जीर्जे न मिलें।

यह एक गंभीर सवाल है और अहम सवाल भी है। आपने इस सवाल को गंभीरता से लिया है इसकी मुझे खुशी है। मैं अपने विरोधी दल के नेताओं से और सदस्यों से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग भी इस सवाल को राजनीति का मुद्दा न बनायें और इसे मानवता की दृष्टि से लें। हम सब को यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि कैसे आवाज को आवश्यक चीजें आसानी से मिलें, कैसे यह ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और हॉडिंग खत्म हो। अगर हमारे विरोधी दलों और हमारी अफसर-शाही का यही रवैया रहेगा तो मुझे शक है कि फिर सरकार को बड़ा अमेंडमेंट लाना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी जनप्रिय सरकार के बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem):
Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill and on the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill which are presently under discussion. These two Bills have been brought at the most appropriate time and I commend their acceptance to the House. I would not be wrong if I demand that the hoarders and black-marketeers of essential commodities should be hanged to death. They are anti-social in the sense that they are holding the society to ransom by their avaries. They are anti-national in the sense that if the society is decimated then the nation is destroyed. Naturally the punishment of hanging to death is not unjust in the case of anti-national

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

and anti-social elements. Though these Bills do not go to the extent of awarding capital punishment, these people are poisonous snakes in our society and they deserve that punishment.

Somewhat or other amass wealth and with that one can destroy his bitter foe; wealth is much more sharp than the sharpest sword—this was said by Valluvar. Blackmarketeers have taken this maxim to their heart and they are using this sharp sword to destroy the society. It is not that the essential commodities are scarce; they are available in abundance. But there is deficiency in the scheme of implementing the distribution of essential commodities. I can say from my personal experience that the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation has become the centre of all corrupt practices. The Kerosene drums are sold openly in the blackmarket. The common people are to buy kerosene at exorbitant prices, in the open market. Sugar and Maida are not available in fair price shops, while they are in plenty in open market shops. Wheat is not available to the common people in Tamil Nadu. When we ask here, we are told that the Central Government has supplied adequate quantities of wheat to Tamil Nadu. On this when we confront the Tamil Nadu Government, we are told that the wheat has not been supplied by the Central Government. In the name of nursing homes, for which there is priority, the affluent traders corner the cement and then they sell it in the black market. In the name of theatres, cement permits are taken and then cement is sold in the black market. The Commissioner of 373 Panchayat Unions in Tamil Nadu are empowered to issue cement permits to the common people who need the cement for house-building purposes. The common people cannot get even 2 or 3 bags of cement. The affluent sections appropriate all the cement. We do not produce pulses in Tamil Nadu. The businessmen import pulses

from Northern States and sell them at fancy prices to the people on the ground that the transportation charges have gone up like anything.

I demand that the Central Government should order the putting of price tags on all the essential commodities. We should not allow the vested interests to disrupt the nation's economy. It is very necessary to formulate an all-India Distribution Scheme for the essential commodities, and it should be implemented forthwith. The M.Ps and the M.L.As of the concerned areas, along with the prominent public men should be constituted into a permanent standing committee for supervising the implementation of this distribution scheme. There are some State Governments which do not take effective steps to implement the Central Schemes. For example, it is normal with the Tamil Nadu Government to shift the blame on the Central Government for all its failures in implementing schemes meant for public good.

The cooking gas is being sold at different prices in metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. In Bombay it is Rs 41 and in Madras it is 43. In Maharashtra the per capita income is 2-1/2 times higher than that of Madras. Tamil Nadu's per capita income is very much low. It must be ensured that the cooking gas is sold at uniform prices throughout the country. In fixing the prices of cement and steel, it should be taken on all-India level and there must be uniform prices everywhere. The Government of Kerala is demanding the repeal of the policy of importing edible oils on some fallacious arguments.

The Kerala Government is arguing that the import of coconut oil has brought down the price per ton Rs. 5,600. In other words the coconut oil should be sold at Rs. 5.60 per Kg. It is being sold at Rs. 22 per Kg. The

argument of Kerala Government does not hold water. Perhaps the Kerala Government is also keen to make huge profits in the sale of coconut oil. In Malaya the palm oil is available for Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per Kg. Whatever may be the overheads, including the profits of the S.T.C., it can be sold at Rs. 5 per Kg., if the Government imports palm oil. When the coconut oil is being sold at Rs. 22 per Kg. and when the groundnut oil is being sold at Rs. 14 per Kg., the Government should import substantial quantities of palm oil and come to the rescue of common people.

The Ennore and Tuticorin Thermal Stations are not on steam for want of coal. The IAS Officer of Tuticorin Port, who is known to our Finance Minister, gave the contract work to a Bombay contractor. Larson and Tubro have completed the Super Thermal Station and it is ready for the past one year, without generating power. It is being said that for personal benefits the public works have been made the scape-goats and the people are suffering for want of their essential basic needs. The woes of Tamil Nadu in so far as electricity requirement is concerned are due to the delay in the starting of Tuticorin Thermal Station. The coal to be supplied to this place is being diverted for industrial purposes, as if industries would grow without electricity. Sometimes the paucity of wagons is quoted as the cause for the delay in the supply of coal. Somehow, if the primary inputs like coal are not supplied on time, the economic growth comes to a standstill, which consequently adversely affects the day-to-day living of the people.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): Sir, it is my pleasant duty to give whole-hearted support to the two Bills be-

fore the House. This reform in the sphere of distribution and production—mainly distribution—has been long-awaited. When I was listening to the speech of Mr. Balanandan, it appeared as if a total change has come about in the outlook of the opposition parties. He is not an ordinary MP. He is an important representative of a party which is running the Governments in the two States of West Bengal and Kerala. When Parliament was considering two earlier Bills for prevention of blackmarketing and hoarding and for punishing the economic offenders, you will remember the entire opposition walked out under the leadership of the Marxist Party. The Chief Ministers of Kerala and West Bengal came out with statements that these draconian laws will not apply to the people of Kerala and West Bengal. Their argument was on the basis of fundamental rights. They believe that blackmarketeers and hoarders are respectable citizens and entitled to protection under the fundamental law of the land, much more than the ordinary law-abiding citizens of the country for whom they have no sympathy. They felt that the fundamental rights of blackmarketeers and hoarders to carry on their nefarious trade was much more important than protecting the citizens from the activities of blackmarketeers and hoarders. Now some change has come about in the stand of the Marxist Party running the Governments in those two States. I hope it is earnestly meant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balanandan gave general support to the two Bills.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I only hope that it is whole-hearted support and not half-hearted because I do not know what their Government's are going to do when it comes to implementation. The Chief Minister of West Bengal and Kerala may come out saying that these are anti-people Bills be-

[Shri B. K. Nair]

cause in their eyes only blackmarketeers and hoarders are the real people. Let me live in hope.

Having these well-meaning Bills on the statute-book will not suffice. It is not a question of not having enough weapons in our armoury and that these anti-social activities are going on. Government is even now fully armed to proceed against them. But in implementation, we have not been as earnest as we should have been. With these two Bills on the statute-book, I will still wait to see how they are being implemented and how many blackmarketeers and hoarders are sent to jail. If you are earnest and if you put behind the bars a dozen blackmarketeers in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and half a dozen of them in other small towns, blackmarketing will be reduced to some extent. But we have to be earnest. Complaints have been made that the bureaucrats are very much in the game. I am sorry to say that they are. In whatever laws we make, loopholes are found by the lawyers and in the matter of implementation, the bureaucrats are playing into the hands of anti-social elements. Bureaucracy also has to take the responsibility to see that these new Acts are implemented in a proper manner. Looking to the entire system prevailing in the country a degree of shortage cannot be avoided. Unless there is an adequate production in the field, industry and on all fronts and unless all people are prepared to put their shoulders to the wheel, shortages are bound to be there. If a man draws wages for 8 hours and does work only for three hours, that means he is adding to inflation in his own way whether he is a small workman or a high official. What about transport? They are trying to put obstacles in the way of transport system by resorting to strikes and all that. They do it because they feel that they

have the right to strike. The obligation on all of us is to produce and not to exercise the right to strike. In a public undertaking in eastern India people work only for three hours a day. And even the smallest worker there is getting Rs. 3000 per month. Our friends here will argue in favour of their right to strike. We all must realise our duty and responsibility to the nation and the society and must work for that. So the Government machinery, the bureaucracy, the producer, the traders all have to join to curb blackmarketing and inflation. Without the cooperation of everybody we will not be able to do anything. We are living in a dreamland if we feel that by passing a harsh measure alone the situation will improve. It will not cut much ice. So let all of us cooperate in this respect.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support this measure.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) :
सभापति महोदय, जी मंत्री जी ने जमाखोरी और कालाबाजारी को रोकने का बिल पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सभापति जी, देश की आजादी के बाद भारत ने अगर तरक्की की है तो जमाखोरी और कालाबाजारी ने की जिससे हमारे देश के अन्दर और बाहर भी साख गिरी है। देश में कुछ समाज ऐसा पैदा हो गया है जिनकी अलमारियाँ और गोदाम भरे हुए हैं फिर भी उनकी भूख खत्म नहीं होती। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह बिल यहां रखे।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow.

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an announcement. I have to inform the House that the following motion has been admitted—

Prof. Madhu Dandavate

Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya

“That this House recommends that urgent steps be taken to effect electoral reforms so as to improve upon the present electoral proces-

ses and make them free from any drawbacks and shortcomings.”

The motion will be taken up for discussion on Thursday, 20 August, 1981 at 4 p.m.

The House now stand adjourned till 11 O'clock tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 20, 1981/Sravana 29, 1903 (Saka).
