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Wednesday, April 29, 1981
Vaisakha 9, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 4 1 to 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 29, 1981/Vaisakha
9, 1903 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Location and production of Mini Cement Plants

*989. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the places where
mini cement plants have been set up
during the last three years and the
quantity of cement in tonnes produced
by each of them;

(b) the number of applications for
setting up mini cement plants as are
lying pending at present and the time
by which a decision is likely to be
taken thereon; and

(c) the per tonne cost of production
in a mini cement plant as also that in
a big factory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
P. A. SANGMA): (a) One mini
cement plant at Netra, District Kutch,
Gujarat went into production in
March, 1980. The production during
March-December, 1980 was 1909
tonnes.

(b) Fifteen applications for grant
of letters of intent for establishment
of mini cement plants are pending at
present. Decision on these applica-
tions is likely to be taken shortly.

796 LS-1

(c) According to the report of the
Working Group set up by Govern-
ment in 1978, to recommend policy
and other incentives for establishment
of mini cement plants, a mini cement
plant of 100 tonnes per day capacity
will have an exfactory cost of produc-
tion between Rs. 50/- and Rs. 60/-
per tonne higher than the exfactory
price of Rs. 296/- per tonne admissible
for a new cement plant of 1200 tonnes
per day capacity, after providing for
a post-tax return of 12 per cent.

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, इस समय सीमेंट की कमी को
देखते हुए सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के
लिए सरकार भी चिन्तित है मगर इस
के लिए जो कदम जल्दी से उठाना
चाहिए वह नहीं उठाया जा रहा है,
खास कर जो मिनि सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं
वह अगर बड़े पैमाने पर लगायी जायें
तो लोगों की जरूरियात पूरी हो सकती
हैं। मगर यह काम बहुत ढील से हो
रहा है। सरकार ने उत्तर में बताया
है कि 15 फैक्ट्रियों का आवेदन पत्र उन
के पास है जिन के बारे में वह शीघ्र
ही निर्णय करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ
कि यह पन्द्रह फैक्ट्रियाँ नयी बनाने के
आवेदन पत्र उन के पास कब आए और
कब तक उन के बारे में निर्णय हो
जायगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
Sir, the hon. members will be glad to
know that the number of applications
pending is 15, and these applications
were received only in the month of

March, 1981 and normally the prescribed time limit is 60 days and they are being processed. But the hon. Member would like to know that as on 24-4-1981, 39 parties have been granted letters of intent for industrial licence and 58 parties have been registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development for setting up of mini cement plants covering a total capacity of 4.63 million tonnes. I hope this could encourage the hon. member.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you encouraged?

श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटी सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार ने जो कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किया था, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर फैक्ट्रियों को क्या-क्या रियायतें देने के लिए सिफारिशें की गई हैं ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: With the acceptance of the recommendation of the Working Group now, a retention price of Rs. 296 per tonne for cement produced by mini cement plants is allowed. Secondly, mini cement plants are also allowed a rebate in the payment of excise duty upto 50 per cent for a period of five years.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Is it correct that the geological survey at national level has revealed that highest percentage of deposits of raw material or limestone for cement plants is available within the territory of Rajasthan? If so, does the Government of India propose to set up more cement plants in the State of Rajasthan?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As far as the geological survey of

Rajasthan State is concerned, that does not form part of this question. But I would only like the hon. member to know that all the applications which come to the Ministry of Industry for setting up of cement plants are based on a certificate by the State Government and further based on geological survey of the potential of the limestone or raw material available.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि पूरे देश में हम लोगों को कितना सीमेंट चाहिए और उसकी पूर्ति के लिए इन का मंत्रालय क्या प्रयास कर रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत लम्बा सवाल है ।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: This data has already been supplied to this House.

Conference of State Planning Ministers

☞

*990. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of State Planning Ministers was held in New Delhi in the first week of April, 1981;

(b) if so, the names of participants in the Conference;

(c) the details of main suggestions and recommendations of the Conference; and

(d) what steps have been taken to implement the suggestions/recommendations of the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir,

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

(c) The Conference provided a forum for inter-action between the Planning Commission and the State Planning Ministers, Vice-Chairmen and whole time members of the State Planning Boards to take stock of the States' capabilities to plan, implement plan programmes and to understand their various problems including personnel and training problems. The importance of decentralised planning was emphasised and appreciated by all States. The need for strengthening of the Planning machinery at the District level was emphasised and the Planning Commission was requested to extend assistance for this purpose. The need for strengthening project formulation and monitoring in the case of special projects introduced during the Sixth Plan was emphasised. The Planning Commission was requested to provide guidelines to the States on the methodology of Household Planning.

(d) The preparation of guidelines for Household Planning and action for extending the strengthening of the Planning Machinery scheme to the District level are being taken on hand.

Statement

List of Ministers, Dy. Chairmen and Whole-time Members of State Planning Boards, who participated in the meeting.

Andhra Pradesh

1. Shri G. Raja Ram,
(Minister for Finance and Planning).

Assam

2. Mrs. Anwara Taimur,
Chief Minister.

Bihar

3. Shri Ramashirya Prasad Singh,
Minister for Industries.

4. Dr. Prabhu Nath Singh,
Minister of State for Finance.
5. Shri K. A. Ramasubramaniam,
Deputy Chairman State Planning Board.
6. Dr. C. D. Sinha,
Member (Economics).
7. Shri S. K. Banerjee,
Member (Technical).

Gujarat

8. Shri Sanat Mehta,
Minister Finance and Planning.
9. Shri Harihar Khambholja,
Minister of State for Finance and Planning.
10. Dr. R. J. Chelliah,
Member State Planning Board
11. Shri R. S. Bhatt,
Member State Planning Board

Haryana

12. Thakur Bir Singh,
Planning Minister Member
13. Shri Khurshed Ahmad,
Finance Minister Member
14. Ch. Partap Singh Thakran
Deputy Chairman

Himachal Pradesh

15. Shri Gauri Shankar,
Deputy Chairman,
State Planning Board.

Jammu and Kashmir

16. Shri D. D. Thakur,
Minister for Planning and Finance.

Karnataka

17. Shri R. Gundu Rao,
Chief Minister.

18. Shri Veerappa Molloy,
Minister for
Finance and Tourism.
19. Shri G. M. Ibrahim,
Minister for Planning and
Wakfs.

Kerala

20. Shri M. J. K. Thavaraj,
Vice-Chairman State Plan-
ning Board.

Madhya Pradesh

21. Shri Arjun Singh,
Chief Minister.
22. Shri Muni Prashad Shukla,
Minister of State for Plan-
ning.

Maharashtra

23. Shri N. M. Tidke,
Minister for Planning.
24. Shri S. N. Desai,
Minister of State for Plan-
ning.
25. Dr. V. Subramanian,
Vice President and Executive
Chairman.

Manipur

26. Shri G. C. Baveja,
Adviser to Governor.

Meghalaya

27. Shri S. D. Khongwir,
Deputy Chief Minister,
Incharge Planning.
28. Shri W. A. Sangma,
Chairman, State Planning
Board.

Nagaland

29. Shri Vamuzo,
Minister for Finance.

Orissa

30. Shri Lalit Mohan Gandhi,
Minister of State Planning.
31. Shri Raghunath Patnaik,
Minister, Finance.

Punjab

32. Dr. Kewal Krishan,
Finance and Planning Minis-
ter and Deputy Chairman.

Rajasthan

33. Shri Badri Prasad Gupta,
Minister for Planning.
34. Shri Narendra Singh Bhatti,
Deputy Minister, Planning.

Sikkim

35. Shri N. B. Bhandari,
Chief Minister, Sikkim.

Tamil Nadu

36. Shri T. K. Sreenivasan,
Vice Chairman, Planning
Commission.
37. Dr. Bright Singh,
Full Time Member,
Planning Commission.

Tripura

38. Shri Sarnar Chowdhury,
Vice Chairman,
State Planning Board.
39. Shri Abhi Ram Deb Barma,
Minister of Animal Husbandry
Cooperation etc.

Uttar Pradesh

40. Shri Brahma Dutt,
Planning Minister.
41. Shri Kashinath Misra,
State Minister for Planning.

West Bengal

42. Dr. Ashok Mitra,
Planning and Finance
Minister.

List of Persons from the Planning Commission.

1. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari,
Minister for Planning and
Labour and Deputy Chair-
man.

2. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan,
Member, Planning Commission.
3. Shri Mohd. Fazal,
Member, Planning Commission.
4. Dr. Manmohan Singh,
Member-Secretary,
Planning Commission.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, आज के पैट्रियोट में खबर है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि "कट-इन-स्टेट्स-प्लान-एक्सपैडिचर-लाइकली" और संभवतः मंत्री जी ने ही इस तरह की बात बैठक में कही है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह खबर कि स्टेट प्लान में कमी की जा सकती है, सही है? अगर सही है, तो इस बात को कहने की मंत्री जी की मंशा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमान्, विद्वान् सवस्य सहमत होंगे कि जो मूल-प्रश्न उन्होंने पूछा है, उस का कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध इस पूरक प्रश्न से नहीं बनता है, जिस के पूछने की उन्होंने कृपा की है। लेकिन उन की जिज्ञासा को शान्त करने के लिये, बिना पूर्व दृष्टान्त बनाये हुए, मैं केवल यह निवेदन करूँगा कि कल मुझे सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था कि संसद की जो संसदीय-समिति नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में है उस का आवाहक कल और उस के समक्ष जो अब तक प्रगति हुई है उस का भी उल्लेख करूँ।

प्रो० मधु बण्डवते : वह सीधे संस्कृत में बोलें तो अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूध और चावल का सम्बन्ध है, और है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि राज्यों का जो प्लान है, जो अब तक आउट-ले दिया है, उन के लिये योजना का जो आधार रखा है, उस में स्वतः कोई कटौती हो जायगी। मैंने कहा है कि कुछ राज्यों ने संसाधन जुटाने की जिम्मेदारी ली है, वे स्वयं अपने साधन जुटावेंगे और जब वे साधन जुटा लें तो केन्द्र भी उस में सहायता दे दे, परन्तु उस के बाद भी यदि योजनाएँ लागू न करें, पूरे साधन न जुड़ें, खर्च न कर सकें तो अपने आप कटौती हो जायगी। विद्वान् सदस्य सहमत होंगे कि योजना का कार्यान्वयन अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, इस लिये कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये यह अनिवार्य है कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री शास्त्री से बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : राज्यों को अनुशासित किया जाय तथा राज्यों पर दबाव डाला जाय कि वे समय से योजनाओं को लागू करने व साधन जुटाने का प्रयास करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसी भाषा प्रयोग की थी, वैसा ही उत्तर दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस साल में बेरोजगारी दूर करने के बारे में निश्चित रूप से कोई विचार-विमर्श किया गया है? अगर किया गया है तो उस का क्या नतीजा निकला?

जिसे के प्लानों के ऊपर ज्यादा जोर डालने की बात आप ने कही है— यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। लेकिन मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि जिलों में योजना के कार्यों को मजबूत करने के लिये क्या कोई रूपरेखा तैयार की गई है ? यदि की गई है तो वह रूपरेखा क्या है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : चूँकि विषय छठी योजना के कार्यान्वयन का था, इस लिये अप्रत्यक्षतः बेकारी को कम करने के सम्बन्ध में छठी योजना में जो प्रावधान है, उस को लागू करने का प्रश्न भी सामने आया और यह कहा गया कि जो जिला समिति प्रस्तावित है, रोजगार के निर्माण हेतु, उन का गठन शीघ्र किया जाय। जहाँ तक जिला स्तर की योजना की मशीनरी के गठन का सम्बन्ध है, इस के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों ने अपने अलग-अलग सुझाव दिये हैं। बहुत से राज्यों में जिला स्तर पर पहले ही मशीनरी बनी हुई है, जिला स्तर पर ही जिला परिषद को ही अधिकार दिये हुए हैं। जहाँ समान आधार पर जिला स्तर पर योजना मशीनरी बनाने का निर्णय व्यावहारिक न होने के कारण नहीं हुआ है, वहाँ राज्यों ने स्वीकार किया है कि योजना को लागू करने के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि विकेंद्रित आधार पर, डो-सेन्ट्रलाइज्ड आधार पर योजना मशीनरी जिलों में मजबूत की जाय, उन को शक्ति प्रदान की जाय। इस लिये प्रत्येक राज्य ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में जिला मशीनरी को मजबूत करेंगे।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: May I know the recommendations and suggestions of the Conference, with regard to assistance, specially by the State Governments, for the effective implementation of the land reforms?

MR. SPEAKER: No. Does it arise?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, there has been no specific reference to land reforms as such.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: In the Planning Ministers' Conference you rightly stressed the need for district level planning. But where there are no State Planning Boards or zila parishads or panchayat samitis or gram parishads, would you advise those States to have at least *ad hoc* committees till the regular institutions are duly elected so that the planning can go on. I wrote to you in this connection and your letter of reply was beautifully vague. You said 'all assistance'. What is the assistance you are going to give to the State Governments? Would you advise them now?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, there are two aspects relating to this question. One is the statutory aspect—whether or not we should nominate *ad hoc* committees in place of statutory bodies. It is up to the State Governments and if they want to nominate *ad hoc* bodies in place of statutory bodies like zila parishads, they can do so. But I think it is only a temporary and transitional arrangement. We cannot suggest that we should have nominated bodies where there should be elected bodies where the State Ministers have assured me that they will take immediate steps to strengthen the district planning machinery.

As far as the second part goes, that is, how do we help the State Governments to strengthen the district planning set up, for that purpose we are considering that the total plan outlay of Rs. 10 crores that we have in the Planning Commission for strengthening plan machinery could also be extended to finance on a matching basis the district planning machinery.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Minister has stated that he is going to remove regional imbalances. Looking at the Plan and looking at some of the State plans of the backward States, there does not seem to be any possibility of these States coming up

even to 50 per cent level of the advanced States during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Would the Minister kindly enlighten us as to how he proposes to remedy it? And in view of the situation of the backward States, not having any capital assets of their own, would it not be futile to ask them to provide 50 per cent of the funds to attract the Central grant of 50 per cent to complete their plan? Where there is no possibility of raising any more revenue directly or indirectly, is it not improper, in the view of the Minister, to demand from them 50 per cent provision in the plan so that they can attract the Central grant? And in the case of failure, the Plan naturally goes down. Your money is saved. They cannot provide the money. The infrastructure that is asked for in the Plan goes down. Has the Minister any remedy for this?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:

Sir, the learned questioner will see that the question relates not to the Plan as such, not to the size of the plan as such, and that the question of regional imbalance is not involved. It is a question pertaining to the establishment and strengthening of the planning machinery at the State level. So, the question here is that the State Governments have only to provide for 50 per cent as matching grant, for example, provision for the staff of the State Planning Boards and the researchers who are going to be recruited by the State Planning Boards for specific purposes. So, I do not think State Governments have taken any objection for giving 50 per cent on their part.

As far as regional imbalances go, I may assure the learned Member that the Sixth Plan is designed to lessen imbalances—of course in the space of time the Sixth Plan has a definite periodicity, so we cannot say that we shall be able to remove all regional imbalances just within the periphery of the Sixth Plan period. But the amended Gadgil formula, enhanced Central assistance from the banking

sectors, from the market borrowing sector etc. I think, it will ultimately go a long way in removing some of the regional imbalances.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The recent Conference of the State Planning Ministers has envisaged certain principles on which the Planning Commission has to evolve certain criteria including mobilisation of resources from the various States. So far as this vital aspect is concerned, certain States like West Bengal have differed in regard to the basic system of planning in this country. Is it a fact? In what aspect have the States not co-operated on the point of planning envisaged in such conferences, including the recent conference? What were the criteria on which West Bengal differed?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:

States like West Bengal had basic ideological differences regarding approach to planning. Well, they had discussed the plan frame with us. They had emphasised this ideological aspect. But, later on, in the National Development Council meeting, while insisting on their ideological framework, they agreed that they will implement the programmatic part of the Sixth Plan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

From the Statement that is laid on the Table of the House, it is very clear that from Maharashtra, two Ministers and one officer were present at the Conference. I would like to know precisely from the hon. Minister whether these Ministers brought to the notice of the Conference that as early as 1966 for the backward Konkan region of Ratnagiri Distt., aluminium plant was already cleared by the Planning Commission? How is it that even upto 1981 that particular plant in the public sector has remained uncleared and unimplemented and what do you propose to do in that connection?

MR. SPEAKER: Before you answer the question, I have to ask a ques-

tion from Prof. Dandavate. Where are the Ratnagiri mangoes?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You give us the aluminium plant and I will give you alfanso mangoes.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The hon. and learned Member with his erudite knowledge and experience knows that this question does not relate to any specific project. It would have been very difficult and irrelevant on the part of any Maharashtra Minister to discuss any aluminium project in a Conference which was to discuss only the planning machinery.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ ऐसी प्रान्तीय सरकारें हैं जो निश्चित अवधि में अपनी योजनाएं पूरा नहीं कर पाती हैं। एडीशनल रिसोसिज नहीं जुटा पाती हैं और मैचिंग ग्रांट नहीं दे पाती हैं। देश में प्रान्तीय सरकारें निश्चित अवधि में अपनी योजनाएं पूरी करें, क्या भारत सरकार कोई मोनिटरिंग सेल की स्थापना करने जा रही है या कोई कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी बनाने का विचार रखती है जो कि यह देखे कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें निश्चित अवधि में अपनी योजनाएं पूरी करें ताकि जो योजना फण्ड्स हैं वे सरेण्डर नहीं किये जा सकें ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं विद्वान् सदस्या को आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक राज्य सरकारों के संसाधन, रिसोसिज जुटाने का प्रश्न है, हम अपनी ओर से उन पर दबाव नहीं डाल सकते कि वे संसाधन जुटाएं। इसके लिए हम उन पर कोई सीमा नहीं रखते हैं। राज्य सरकार स्वयं संसाधनों को जुटाने की सीमा को स्वीकार करती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको प्रताड़ित नहीं करेंगे।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमान्, हम उतने ही फण्ड्स जुटाने के लिए कहते हैं जितने कि उन्होंने स्वीकार किये हैं।

जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न मोनिटरिंग सेल का सम्बन्ध है, उसके लिए हमने निर्णय लिया है कि जो हमारे हरेक प्रदेश के लिए सलाहकार होते हैं वे सलाहकार राज्यों में अधिक जाया करेंगे। उत के साथ साथ हमारे जो सदस्य हैं, वे भी राज्यों का दौरा करेंगे और स्वयं इस बात को देखेंगे कि योजनाएं लागू हुई हैं या नहीं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The hon. Member, Mr. Lakkappa, has said about the non-cooperation from West Bengal Government. May I ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether during the last 20 years there has been no Central investment in West Bengal and I also want to know whether all the projects which have been forwarded to the Central Government have been given a green signal by the Central Government? This arises precisely because Mr. Lakkappa was saying that West Bengal Government is refusing to cooperate. Instead of that, I say, they are co-operating and demanding that there should be more projects, more Central assistance and more successful planning.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it an answer to that question?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a question to the Minister.

My specific question is, whether it is a fact that during the last 20 years there has been no Central investment in West Bengal.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Whether it is a red signal or a green signal?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: So far as I am concerned, I want an answer from the Minister, not from Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I do not want to launch into a terminological inexactitude by saying yes to the hon. Member.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I only wanted to know whether it is a fact or not. Are you satisfied with the answer? If you are satisfied, I shall confess, I am satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER: He has to satisfy you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I asked a specific question whether there has been any General investment in West Bengal during the last 20 years. I am not entering into an ideological debate. It is a simple question, whether there has been any Central investment in West Bengal in the last 20 years.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बता दीजिए, इनकी जिज्ञासा शांत कर दीजिए ।

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: It would be incorrect to say that there have been no Central projects or investment in West Bengal during the last 20 years. It is correct to say that the West Bengal Government have assured us of their co-operation. Of course, it is a subject matter of debate whether they are cooperating or not.

Special Central Assistance for tribal sub-plan

*991. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on Tribal Development for 1980-85 recommended Rs. 1000 crores for Tribal Sub-Plan as special Central assistance;

(b) if so, the special Central assistance provided for these areas in the year 1980-81;

(c) is it a fact that in the Annual Plan discussion for tribal sub-plan in the year 1980 the Government of India decided to set apart Rs. 90 crores as special Central assistance for the year 1981-82;

(d) if so, is it also a fact that in the year 1981 when there was discussion for finalisation of annual allocation for sub-plan it was reduced to Rs. 85 crores; and

(e) if so, is the reduction in keeping with the policy of Government of higher financial allocations for accelerated tribal development and the reasons for reductions therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1980-81 Annual Plan, Special Central Assistance provided for Tribal Sub-Plan was Rs. 70 crores.

(c) to (e). The main thrust of the programme for the welfare of the tribal people has to come from the various sectors in the Plans of the States and of the Centre and the Special Central Assistance is only supplementary to them. Taking into consideration the supplemental nature of special central assistance, the past performance and the overall financial constraints, Rs. 85 crores have been provided as Special Central Assistance in 1981-82 as against Rs. 70 crores provided in 1980-81.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The Working Group Report for the Sixth Plan which has been submitted to the Planning Commission is a document on Tribal Development for the tribal areas. I want to know whether the hon. Minister would like to place that report on the Table of the House by which we will know the criteria, the policies and the programmes recommended by the Working Group in their report. In this context, I would like to know on what basis, on what criteria, the Working Group had suggested

Rs. 1000 crores for a five year plan of tribal development and the circumstances in which the amount has been reduced to Rs. 470 crores. What are the constraints, apart from the financial constraints, coming in the way of allocating Central assistance as suggested by the Working Group for the development of tribal areas?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The hon. Member will agree that it is not possible for the Planning Commission because of general constraints of resources to accept all the recommendations of all the Working Groups that are set up by the Planning Commission or by the various Ministries and Departments. If we had accepted all the recommendations of the Working Group—it is not mandatory, of course—then the Plan size would have gone to more than Rs. hundred thousand crores which it was not possible to finance. But I may tell the hon. Member that the special Central assistance to the tribal sector has been enhanced from Rs. 190 crores in the Fifth Plan to Rs. 470 crores which is more than two-fold. The total tribal plan outlay in the Fifth Plan was Rs. 1,046 crores. Now it has gone up to Rs. 3,470 crores which is more than three-fold.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the report be placed on the Table of the House?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I am going to lay the Sixth Five Year Plan itself on the Table of the House.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: According to your statement, the sub-plan means the plan within the State Plan and the plan within the Central plan, apart from the special Central assistance.

The Hon. Prime Minister wrote a letter to Central Ministries in March, 1980, to earmark funds sector-wise and department-wise and to prepare the schemes or the tribal sub-plan.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have prepared the Central tribal sub-plan Ministry-wise and Department-wise.

I would also like to know whether the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission pursued the matter with the Central Ministries to prepare the Schemes and quantify the funds for the tribal areas.

Have the Central Ministries prepared the sub-Plan for tribal areas in the Sixth Plan?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: This is being done. Discussions have already been held with 12 States and the remaining States are also being covered. All concerned Ministries are having their tribal plan components in it.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, the tribal areas where the tribals live are, in fact, generally forest areas and areas which are gravely endangered as far as environment is concerned.

Would the Hon. Minister be pleased to inform the House whether in the preparation of these tribal sub-Plans, special attention is being paid not only to the preservation of the natural environment where the tribals live, but also to reconstruction of these areas which have been ravaged over the last 30 years?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Yes, Sir, our efforts are directed towards some of these ends.

श्री स्वयं विकास-वात्सल्य : श्री
महोदय ने जवाब में कहा है कि 70
करोड़ 1980-81 के लिए रखे गए हैं।
के.किशोर हिस्सा से इसे बढ़ाए जायेगा। ग्राम
ग्रुप ने एक हजार करोड़ की-कॉम की

भी ? उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि 470 करोड़ प्रोवाइड किए हैं और उस में से सत्तर करोड़ एक साल के लिए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये किस हिसाब से रखे गए हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि छठी योजना में किन किन मुद्दों पर, किन किन विकास कार्यों पर कितना खर्चा करने के लिए रखा गया है ? अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री गौमागों ने पूछा था कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो पत्र राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और राज्यपालों को लिखा था और उस में उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिए थे उनका क्या हुआ हुआ है ? आपने कहा है कि सम्मेलन हुआ है। लेकिन उस पत्र का क्या रिजल्ट हुआ, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्या प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की गई ?

श्री नारायण दत्त सिन्हा : विद्वान सदस्य ने सत्तर करोड़ के प्रावधान की बात कही है। यह वार्षिक प्रावधान था जो किए जाते हैं। उन्होंने वार्षिक प्रावधान के आधार के बारे में पूछा है। वार्षिक प्रावधान वृद्धिगत होते हैं, बढ़ते चले जाते हैं। इस साल सत्तर करोड़ है तो अगले साल इससे ज्यादा बढ़ेगा। कुल मिला कर पंचवर्षीय योजना में 470 करोड़ होगा। ऐसा नहीं है कि इस साल कोई कम किया गया है। यह तो क्रमशः अधिक बढ़ता चला जाता है। गतिशील होता जाता है। प्रधान मंत्री के पत्र का जहाँ तक सवाल है उसका वास्तविक प्रभाव पड़ा है और इसीलिए जो राज्यों की योजनाएँ हैं वे तीन हजार करोड़ से अधिक की होने जा रही हैं और कुल मिला कर 3470 करोड़ की योजनाएँ इस प्रकार हो जाएंगी।

श्री राम बिलास सासकन : जिन विभिन्न योजनाओं पर कितना खर्च

करने जा रहे हैं, वह भी मैंने पूछा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ब्योरा नहीं है।

श्री बिलीप सिंह बूरिया : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 1980-81 के अन्दर 70 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया था। इस राशि को बहुत सी राज्य सरकारों ने यूटिलाइज नहीं किया है और बहुत सा पैसा लैप्स हो गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने इस पैसे को यूटिलाइज किया और किन किन ने नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगला सवाल।

श्री बिलीप सिंह बूरिया : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इससे पैदा नहीं होता है।

Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project of Orissa

*992. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the final position regarding the plan and scheme of the Subarnarekha multipurpose project of Orissa;

(b) what will be the amounts required for its implementation; and

(c) whether the implementation of the project has been started and expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Subarnarekha Irrigation Project of Orissa is now under examination in the Central Water Commission.

(b) As per estimated cost of the Project under examination in the Central Water Commission an amount of Rs. 65.92 crores will be required for implementation of this Project.

(c) No works on this Project have been started in Orissa.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: I want to know from the hon. Minister categorically when the Subarnarekha Irrigation Project Report will be finalised and when the work will be commenced.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The Project Report will be finalised as soon as the Central Water Commission clears it; then it will come up to the Planning Commission.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: I would like to know categorically when it would be finalised, how long it would take. My second question is, how many acres will be irrigated and the stipulated time fixed for the completion of this project.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: It is upto the Central Water Commission to expedite the clearance of this Project. It is a technical question. But we will try to expedite it.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister since when this particular Irrigation Project is being examined in the Central Water Commission and how much time it will take to implement this particular project, whether there is any possibility of this Project being implemented during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The Project was first received by the Central Water Commission on the 18th May, 1978, and the comments were sent to the State Government in the months of February and October 1979. According to our information, the reply/clarifications to these comments are still awaited from the State Government.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The river Subarnarekha passes through three States—Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. We have been hearing about this Project for a long number of years. Every year the Subarnarekha floods large areas of West Bengal and Orissa; also the highway between Kharagpur and Balasore is endangered at some places. In view of this, I would like to know whether he will try to see that this scheme is expedited. Also it does not concern only the Government of Orissa; it concerns West Bengal and also Bihar. I want to know what exactly is the main scheme that is lying with the Central Government and what are the proposals that he has received from the State Governments of these three States.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The main scheme is construction of two dams, one on the river Subarnarekha at Chandil and the other on the river Kharkhai at Icha and two barrages, one on Kharkhai at Bhua and the other on Subarnarekha at Galudih. The scheme envisages 2.37 lakh hectares of irrigation in Orissa and also additional irrigation in Bihar.

As far as expedition of this project is concerned, I have already assured the House that we will try to expedite this. I would request the authorities of the State and the Central Water Commission to expedite clearance.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister what are the other objects to be achieved by this Subarnarekha multi-purpose project, other than irrigation and which are the States which will be benefited by this Project? I also want to know when the Project was received by the Central Water Commission and when they will clear it. Will the hon. Minister take steps to expedite clearance of this Project?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, I have already assured the House and the hon. Member that we will try

to expedite it. We will request the State Government to furnish the clarifications as soon as possible and then we shall see that this multi-purpose project is cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Singh Deo. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I want to know from him what is the normal time processing such a type of project by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The hon. Member will agree that it is very difficult to furnish or supply or adhere to any time-schedule for all the projects because of technical difficulties. If there are no technical difficulties, it will be cleared earlier but, if there are technical difficulties, then it will take some time.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As far as Orissa is concerned, the replies have not come from the Orissa Government to the Central Water and Power Commission as the Minister stated just now. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that he will take up the matter with the Orissa Government to ensure that the replies come quickly so that the projects could be implemented?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Yes, Sir. The State Government might also be facing technical difficulties.

Construction of New Bungalows by NDMO

*994. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that New Delhi Municipal Committee has allowed construction of many new bungalows at 19 Aurangzeb Road, 7 Tees January Marg, and 17 and 18 Prithvi Raj Road in violation of Municipal Rules and Regulations;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the names of parties who have been allowed to construct houses in violation of rules and regulations; and

(d) what is the exact position and what action, if any, is being taken on the same?

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

Statement

The New Delhi Municipal Committee has reported that it has not allowed any new construction of bungalows at 19 Aurangzeb Road and 7 Tees January Marg, which belong to M/s. Saurashtra Chemicals and M/s. Birla Cotton and Spinning mills respectively.

2. In respect of property at 19 Aurangzeb Road, the N.D.M.C. approved plans for additions/alterations in July, 1974. On application for Occupation Certificate, the site was inspected and it was observed that the owners had undertaken unauthorised construction/remodelling and had also covered an extra area of about 120 Sq. feet. As the additional area covered was within the permissible limits and as there has been no change in the number of storeys, dwelling units etc., the deviation/remodelling undertaken by the owners was compounded by charging an *ad hoc* penalty of Rs. 50,000/-.

3. As regards property at 7 Tees January Marg, the party was earlier charged a penalty of Rs. 50,000/- in 1976 for undertaking unauthorised additions/alterations over and above the plans approved in 1973. In 1979, they were permitted some further additions/alterations. However, at the time of inspection, on an application for the approval of completion plans, some deviations were noted. The party has been asked to demolish unauthorised construction on an area of 92 sq.

feet on the Ground Floor. The rest of the deviations were compounded by charging Rs. 5,000/-.

4. The property at 17 Prithvi Raj Road is owned by the Embassy of the United States of America. A plan for the construction of 8 two-storeyed dwelling units by demolishing the existing old building was approved by the N. D. M. C. in 1970. Some minor deviations/modifications were noticed at the time of grant of completion certificate. These were primarily internal modifications and the addition of one basement under the garage block. Because of the fact that the modifications were within the purview of the building bye-laws and because these pertained to a foreign Mission. Completion Certificate was granted.

5. In respect of 18 Prithvi Raj Road, the N.D.M.C. has reported that no plans for new construction for addition/alteration have been sanctioned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, first of all, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify why the reply had to be revised? This was given to me just now. Therefore, I did not have time to check it up with the original reply. But, I can make out one thing at a glance that in para 3, it was stated that as regards property at 7, Tees January Marg, the party was earlier charged a penalty of Rs. 50,000/- in 1975 for undertaking un-authorised additions/alterations over and above the plans approved in 1973.

Why was it omitted in the original reply and why has been given in the revised reply. First of all, I want a clarification on this.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Because there was a mistake in typing, it was changed later on. This is the factual position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is why it was given one minute prior to the question being called. Now,

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister for what consideration—because Birlas and Saurashtra Chemicals are involved moneyed people, very lavish and liberal with those who are in power—this was allowed? When you have admitted that they have undertaken unauthorised construction/remodelling and had also covered an extra area which will be punishable severely, for what consideration, was this allowed? Why is the penalty charged a puny sum although the area covered in question is of very high value?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, they have covered some extra area not according to the Municipal Act but according to the Urban Land Ceiling Act because this Urban Land Ceiling Act came into force in 1976. (Interruptions) So, it is not permissible under the Urban Land Ceiling Regulation Act, 1976.

Therefore, we have asked the party to demolish the extra area which they have constructed this 92 sq. feet. For committing this irregularity, we have imposed a compounding fee of Rs. 5,000/-.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, as the Minister has admitted that an offence has been committed, you will agree with me that if a man is stabbed, the man who stabbed cannot say "You stitch the stab. I will pay for it", and then get away with it. This is the case where I am drawing your attention. The Minister has failed to satisfy the House that there was no mala fide action in this case. My second question is that 17, Prithvi Raj Road is owned by the Embassy of USA. Now is it that this Embassy was allowed to make illegal construction for nefarious or ulterior motives? You should consult Ayotullah Khomeini and he will tell you what Americans do in their embassies. How is it your watchdogs failed miserably to tell you that this Embassy has been

violating the law of your soil and you allowed this to go on? What action do you propose to take against it? Why have you not taken action against this? We know your weakness about Americans.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
Sir, first of all I would like to clarify the first question which the hon. member put. The compounding fee is Rs. 5,000/- and the penalty imposed is Rs. 50,000/-. I am talking about Birlas because you said why it was Rs. 5,000/-. In the case of American Embassy they have committed certain irregularities in construction...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 'Irregularities' how polite!

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
It is not according to the law...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Say breaking the law.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
We considered this breaking the law. In many cases it is allowed also. In this case because it is a foreign diplomatic mission we have allowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because they are Americans you have allowed it.

Allocation of Cement to Andhra Pradesh

*995. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the basis for allotment of cement to different States; and

(b) the quantum of cement allotted to Andhra Pradesh during 1980-81 and quantity actually delivered (quarter-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The States are given allocation of cement every quarter on the basis of past consumption and keeping in view overall availability of cement.

(b) Quarter-wise allocation and despatches of cement made in favour of State of Andhra Pradesh during the year 1980-81 were as under:—

| Quarter | Allocation Despatches | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | (in tonnes) | |
| April—June '80 | 4,04,600 | 3,49,400 |
| July—Sept. '80 | 4,47,800 | 3,94,700 |
| Oct.—Dec. '80 | 3,61,500 | 4,09,200 |
| Jan.—March '81 | 4,15,800 | 4,15,300 |

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Sir, in the despatches and allocations there is a difference of 63,100 tonnes in a year. I want to know whether Government of India is going to make good this difference.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, this pattern of allocation has been evolved in view of the shortage of cement production in the country. As far as

the gap is concerned efforts are being made to fill in the gap in other States as well. Sir, the figure given by my colleague also includes the *ad hoc* allotments given to the State for emergency purposes and the figures of that are:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| January to March 1980 | 30,000 tonnes |
| April to June 1980 | 1,01,000 tonnes |
| July to Sept., 1980 | 1,29,000 tonnes |
| Oct. to Dec., 1980 | 42,700 tonnes |
| Jan. to March, 1980 | 97,000 tonnes |

Sir, a few days back an *ad hoc* allotment of 35,000 tonnes was made to them. This only shows that we are making efforts as far as possible to cater to the emergency requirements of each State.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, Andhra Pradesh is constructing many river valley projects and the cement supply is very essential. I would like to know what percentage of cement is being allotted to Andhra Pradesh as compared to different States of India.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, if the hon. Member wants I can lay on the Table the State-wise allocations and even help him work out the percentages later.

राष्ट्रीय मजदूरी नीति

996. श्री बी० डी० सिंह :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार एक राष्ट्रीय मजदूरी नीति निर्धारित करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर अंतिम निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों से कोई परामर्श किया गया है ?

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

(c) The State Governments have been requested to communicate their views regarding various aspects of the national wage policy.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति के निर्धारण में बहुत विलम्ब हो चुका है और आज उस की बहुत ही आवश्यकता है। यह जो इम्प्लेशन से आज देश खस्त है, अगर एक निश्चित वेतन नीति निर्धारित हो जाय तो इस को दूर करने में सहायता मिलेगी। अभी पिछले दिसम्बर में कई सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं में एक बहुत लम्बी हड़ताल चली। कारण यह था कि जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र हैं उस के विभिन्न संस्थानों में भी वेतन मान भिन्न-भिन्न है और जो पिछली हड़ताल हुई उस में मेल के बराबर वेतन मान की मांग वह कर रहे थे। तो यह सब समस्याएं हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय तिवारी जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि मई 1978 में भूषलिंगम कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी, उस भूषलिंगम कमेटी की संस्तुतियों पर आप की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

दूसरे आप यह बताने की कृपा करें कि आप ने गत 17 फरवरी को राज्य सभा में यह कहा था कि हम एक राष्ट्रीय भ्रम सम्मेलन बुलाने जा रहे हैं मई में,

लेकिन आप ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में कोई निश्चित समय नहीं बताया कि आप वह सम्मेलन कब बुलाने जा रहे हैं। उस के बारे में बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वह कब बुला रहे हैं ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :
The date of the meeting is not yet decided. But it will be held shortly.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : सवाल क्या पूछा गया था यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : मैं ने निवेदन किया कि पिछली सरकार ने जो भूय-लिंगम कमेटी बनायी थी जिसे यह काम दिया गया था कि वह वेतन, इनकम और मूल्यों पर अन्तः संस्तुतियाँ दे, उस ने मई 1978 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है, तो उस की संस्तुतियों पर आप की सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : 1977 में एक स्टडी ग्रुप श्री एस भूयलिंगम के चेयरमैनशिप में बनी थी, उन्होंने कई सिफारिशें दी हैं जिस में पहला है—

A target of national minimum wage of Rs. 150 p.m. at 1978 prices should be achieved in about 7 years.

इन सब रेकमेंडेशंस के लिए मिनिस्टर्स की एक कमेटी कांस्टीच्यूट हुई थी, उन्होंने इन सारे रेकमेंडेशंस को रिव्यू किया लेकिन no final conclusion could be arrived at. इस के बाद लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कांफरेंस जो 19-20 जुलाई को हुई थी 796 L.S.—2

उस में इस आइटम पर डिस्कशन हुआ था। उस के बाद एक जो लेबर मिनिस्टर्स की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है उस की एक सब कमेटी बनाई गई, उस की बैठक 12 फरवरी को हुई, उस में विचार विमर्श हुआ है। इस के सम्बन्ध में सभी स्टेट्स के लेबर मिनिस्टर्स को लिखा गया है कि वह अपने व्यूज दें। उस के बाद हम उस पर विचार कर के ट्रिपार्टाइट कांफरेंस में उस को रखेंगे। जो कुछ कान्क्लूजन आ होगा वह तकराबन लेबर कांफरेंस में final shape देने के लिये विचाराय लाया जायेगा।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ओवर-टाइम पेमेंट राष्ट्र के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन गई है, जिसमें अक्सर यह होता है कि लोग समय पर काम नहीं करते हैं और पांच बजे के बाद या कार्यालय के समय के बाद बैठकर काम करते हैं। इस प्रकार करोड़ों रुपया ओवर टाइम में दिया जा रहा है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह जो ओवर टाइम का पेमेंट हो रहा है, इसको बन्द किया जाए और अगर बहुत ही आवश्यकता है अधिक काम की तो नए लोगों की नियुक्तियाँ की जानी चाहिए, लेकिन ओवर टाइम को बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ओवर टाइम पेमेंट को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रभावकारी कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिए कि जो प्रश्न हमारे सामने है, वह है नेशनल बेज पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में। माननीय सदस्य ओवर टाइम के सम्बन्ध में बातें कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है, उसे मैंने ध्यान से सुन लिया है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने हम लोगों को बताया है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में काफी व्यस्त है और वह प्रतिनिधियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श कर के कोई नियम बनाएगी। इसके बाद बताया है कि हमने राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति के सम्बन्ध में अपने फार्मूले हमारे पास भेजें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विवरण सरकार की ओर से तैयार हो रहा है और सरकार इसकी तैयारी में काफी व्यस्त है, तो वह विवरण किन-किन मूलभूत आधारों पर, वेतन नीति निर्धारण से सम्बन्धित, बनाया जा रहा है? (ख) किन-किन राज्यों ने अभी तक वेतन नीति सम्बन्धित अपने विचार आपके सामने भेज दिए हैं और क्या वे केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजे गए फार्मूले को अपने यहां लागू कर रहे हैं? यदि हाँ—तो सरकार क्या उनको लागू करने के लिए स्वीकृति दे रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लम्बा चौड़ा काम है।

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष जी, जिन बिन्दुओं पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को व्यय देने के लिए लिखा गया है और जो कुछ हम लोगों के विचाराधीन है, वह मिनिमम वेज के सम्बन्ध में है। इसको कितने और अधिक इस्टैबलिशमेंट्स और फेक्ट्रीज में वर्क्स के लिए लागू करें। इस में मिनिमम वेज, फेयर वेज और लिविंग वेज की भी बात है—तमाम बिन्दुओं पर विचार हो रहा है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातें हो रही है, तो मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि हम इस

पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से व्यय ले रहे हैं और उसके बाद ट्रिपार्टीट कॉन्फेंस में लेबर और एम्प्लॉयर्स के व्यय लेकर किसी कन्वेंशन पर पहुंचेंगे और फिर लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कॉन्फेंस में पहुंचेंगे।

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वे कोई ऐसी पॉलिसी बना रहे हैं कि जो जितना श्रम करे, उनको उतना दाम दिया जाए? क्यों कि प्रोडक्शन हमारा कम हो रहा है और उसमें हमारी मेहनत की बड़ी चोरी हो रही है। इसलिए जो जितना काम करे, उसको उतनी मजदूरी मिले, क्या इस तरह का कोई नियम बनाने का उनका इरादा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो काम कम करे उसके लिए भी तो कुछ करना पड़ेगा। जो दिया हुआ काम कम करे, उसका क्या होगा?

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : जितना जो काम करे, उसे उतना मेहनताना मिले।

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, वह सरकार के लिये विचारनीय है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कई बिन्दुओं पर विचार करते हैं। 1979 में राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति की बात शुरू हुई और आज 1981 चल रहा है। आप यह बतलाइए, आपकी राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति कब तक तैयार हो जाएगी? और आप कब तक इस निर्णय पर पहुंचेंगे?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक नेशनल कमिशन आन लेबर 1966 में एप्वाइंट हुआ था, उसमें बहुत से बिन्दुओं पर सुझाव दिए थे । उसमें यह भी कहा है कि the national minimum wage is neither feasible nor desirable. एक चक्रवर्ती कमेटी है, जो कि 1973 में एप्वाइंट हुई थी, उस में भी कई बिन्दुओं पर सुझाव दिए गए हैं । उसमें एक बिन्दु यह है कि National Wage structure must be evolved. भूतल्लिगम कमेटी में 150 रु० प्रतिमाह मजदूरों को देने की बात है, जैसा मैंने पहले ही कहा है । सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में सतर्क है । भारत के एम्प्लायर्स और मजदूर यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों से सरकार अपेक्षा करती है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स तथा लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के सहयोग से सरकार इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सतर्क है ।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I congratulate the hon. Minister for taking this bold step. I would like to know, who are the people who are going to examine the wage policy. Are they going to consider the previous reports, recommendations of various trade unions as well as the Committees? And when will this report be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: All the previous reports and recommendations will be kept under consideration. Further suggestions are also invited from the state governments and those will be also taken into consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों को पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित करना

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है कि उसके आठ पर्वतीय जिलों को पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उसे मंजूर कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त : तिवारी) : जी, हां । सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से सम्पूर्ण पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों सहित अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रों के लिए केन्द्रीय निवेश सहायता स्कीम को लागू करने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे ।

(ख) और (ग) . पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों सहित सभी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास और रियायती वित्त, निवेश सहायता, आदि की केन्द्रीय स्कीमों के सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न की योजना आयोग के एक भूतपूर्व सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास से सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय समिति ने जांच की थी । इस समिति ने औद्योगिक प्रकीर्णन से संबन्धित एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है जिसकी राज्य सरकारों, सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं के परामर्श से जांच की जा रही है ।

Enhancement of Special Central Assistance for tribal sub-plan areas

*993. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have sent written requests for enhancing the ceiling of Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-Plan Areas of their States;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament have submitted a memorandum on the subject to Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The initial quantum of Special Central Assistance was enhanced for tribal sub-Plan areas in respect of the following States during 1980-81 subject to the overall 1980-85 ceiling.

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Bihar
- (3) Gujarat
- (4) Himachal Pradesh
- (5) Madhya Pradesh
- (6) Maharashtra
- (7) Orissa
- (8) Rajasthan
- (9) Tamil Nadu
- (10) Tripura
- (11) West Bengal.

(c) Four Members of Parliament submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister regarding enhancement of the Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub-Plan.

(d) The total special Central assistance for the five-year period 1980-85 has been fixed at Rs. 470 crores.

Spare parts for Earth Moving and Construction Equipments

*997. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total quantities of spare parts of earth moving and construction equipments imported during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, and the value thereof;

(b) the steps Government propose to take for augmenting the production of spare parts of earth moving and construction equipments; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) All import statistics are contained in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, Volume II (Imports), published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. This publication follows the Indian Trade Classification which is essentially based on Standard International Trade Classification. Due to classification constraints, it is not possible to furnish separate figures for import of spare parts of earthmoving and construction equipments.

(b) and (c). Spare parts of earthmoving and construction equipment are not only manufactured by the indigenous manufacturers of these equipment but also by other independent ancillary manufacturers. By and large the ancillaries required by earthmoving and construction equipment manufacturers are the same nature as those required in the automotive sector with only dimensional variations. The auto ancillary manufacturers are, therefore, catering to not only the automotive sector but also to the earthmoving and construction equipment industry. The Government have been taking steps to develop the production capabilities of

the auto ancillary industry by accord-
ing high priority to it. Licensing/re-
gistration of new units as well as
substantial expansion of existing units
are being allowed on merits in this
field. Besides, the facilities of automa-
tic growth and regularisation of ex-
cess capacity have been allowed to
this industry. The total production in
this sector has registered nearly 15
per cent increase in the year 1979-80
as compared to 1978-79.

Child Labour

*998. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) what is the Census of Children
below fifteen years of age who are
employed as labour in the country;

(b) whether Government propose
to make a legislation to prevent em-
ployment of children by prescribing
fifteen years as the minimum age for
entering any regulated employment;

(c) whether the Central Advisory
Board on Child Labour and Gurupa-
daswamy Committee made some sug-
gestions in this regard to the Central
Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment to these suggestions?

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

(a) The number was 10.7 million ac-
cording to the 1971 Census.

(b) No proposal is under consider-
ation at present.

(c) The Central Advisory Board
has not made any suggestion. The
Gurupadaswamy Committee recom-
mended that the minimum age for
entry into any employment should be
15 years and that the existing laws
which prescribe an age lower than
this should be suitably amended.

(d) Government is of the opinion
that child labour is the product of
the socio-economic conditions prevail-
ing in the country. It is, therefore,
the endeavour of Government to en-
sure the welfare of such children, as
have of necessity to work, with re-
gard to their health, education and
recreation. Government are also await-
ing the recommendations of the Cen-
tral Board on Child Labour regarding
steps to be taken on the progressive
elimination of child labour both in-
dustry-wise and area-wise.

राजस्थान में खनिजों पर आधारित लघु
औद्योगिक एकाइयों की स्थापना के लिए
उद्योगियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधायें

999. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में खनिजों पर आधा-
रित लघु औद्योगिक एकाइयों की स्थापना
के लिए उद्योगियों को सरकार द्वारा दी जा
रही सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनको अतिरिक्त
सुविधायें देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही
है ताकि खनिज संसाधनों का अधिकतम
उपयोग किया जा सके ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा
क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
चरणजीत चानना) : (क) से (ग). लघु
उद्योग राज्य का विषय है इसलिए लघु
उद्योगों के विकास और सहायता सम्बन्धी
कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में सभी
प्रशासनिक कार्रवाइयों के लिए मुख्य जिम्मे-
दारी राज्य सरकार की होती है। केन्द्र
सरकार उनके विकास के लिए उचित मार्ग-
दर्शी सिद्धांत, समन्वय और चुने हुए
प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है। राज्य सरकार भी

राज्य में लघु उद्योगों को विभिन्न प्रकार की सुविधाएं और रियायतें प्रदान करती है। ये सुविधाएँ और रियायतें खनिज पर आधारित उद्योगों सहित सभी प्रकार के उद्योगों को प्रदान की जाती है।

Research work on storage of Solar Energy

*1000. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new development or research work has been done on the storage aspect of solar energy other than conventional storage cells;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any work has been done on storage of energy in saline water tanks as developed in Israel; and

(d) if not, what are the prospects and views of our scientists on this line?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). Under the renewable energy programme of the Department of Science and Technology, the following developments have taken place:

Solar thermal energy storage systems based on sensible heat using water as the storage medium for temperatures upto 95°C, have been successfully developed.

The development of a solar thermal energy storage system for temperatures upto 250°C is nearing completion. The system is based on sensible heat storage using pebble-bed as storage and oil as heat transport media.

Another solar thermal energy storage project is being undertaken, for temperatures upto 300°C. This is based on latent heat storage using phase-

change materials, with salt eutectic as storage and oil as heat transport media.

Experimental solar ponds have been constructed at CSMCRI, Bhavnagar, TERI field research unit, Pondicherry. Their performance is being evaluated for such applications as heating, drying or power generation.

लघु उद्योगों की गणना

1002. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री अशोक गहलोत :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा कितनी बार लघु उद्योगों की गणना कराई गई है ;

(ख) ऐसे पता लगाये गये एककों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से कितने एकक जाली पाये गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष भी ऐसा ही एक सर्वेक्षण कराने का है जिससे कि पंजीकृत एककों तथा उनमें जाली एककों का पता चल सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) (क) पिछले 5 वर्षों में लघु औद्योगिक एककों की गणना नहीं की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) वर्तमान में लघु क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए छठी आयोजना योजना (स्कीम) कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। यह सर्वेक्षण राज्य के उद्योग निदेशालय में पंजीयित लघु एककों तक सीमित होगा। विस्तृत आंकड़ों संकलन

के लिए दौरे गणना-सह-नमूना आधार पर क्षेत्रीय किये जायेंगे।

(व) इस सर्वेक्षण के 1982 के अन्त तक मिल जाने की आशा है।

Bonded Labour

*1003. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE;

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details of survey conducted regarding Bonded Labour in India;

(b) the Statewise progress made for the release and rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in the last 12 months;

(c) whether there is any proposal for time-bound programme to end bonded labour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). The Government has been accepting the figures reported by the State Governments, which, as on 1-4-1981 was 1,21,973 identified and freed bonded labour in the country. Of these 1,09,012 stand—rehabilitated (including 19,300 rehabilitated during 1980-81), leaving 2,961 to be rehabilitated during the current year. The State-wise details are given below:—

(Number of bonded labour)

| Sl. No. | State | Identified and freed | Rehabilitated as on 31-3-80 | Rehabilitated in 1980-81 | Total rehabilitated | Remaining to be rehabilitated |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 12,701 | 7,386 | 2,268 | 9,654 | 3,047 |
| 2 | Bihar | 4,603 | 2,137 | 1,876 | 4,013 | 590 |
| 3 | Gujarat | 42 | 42 | .. | 42 | — |
| 4 | Karnataka | 62,699 | 42,008 | 13,436 | 55,444 | 72,55 |
| 5 | Kerala | 700 | 308 | .. | 308 | 592 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 1,531 | 58 | .. | 58 | 1,473 |
| 7 | Orissa | 854 | 337 | 517 | 854 | .. |
| 8 | Rajasthan | 6,000 | 5,656 | 344 | 6,000 | .. |
| 9 | Tamil Nadu | 27,874 | 27,311 | 359 | 27,670 | 204 |
| 10 | Uttar Pradesh | 4,969 | 4,469 | 300 | 4,969 | .. |
| | | 1,21,973 | 89,712 | 19,300 | 1,09,012 | 12,961 |

During the Sixth Plan, the rehabilitation of bonded labour is being taken up as part of the accelerated rural development programmes in a time-bound manner. To begin with in 1981-82, the remaining 12,961 bonded labour will be rehabilitated for which a budgetary provision of 3.25 crores have been kept. States have been requested to take urgent and effective steps to adhere to this commitment. States have also been requested to further identify, free and rehabilitate bonded labour wherever existing, under their own and central on-going developmental programmes, making use of the specific Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitating bonded labour. The Sixth Plan outlay for this purpose is Rs. 25 crores as the central share.

In 1978, a Survey on the incidence of bonded labour in the agricultural sector was also conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute, on a random sample basis. In their preliminary report released in November, 1978, this survey estimated 22.44 lakhs bonded labour, but its final Report projected the estimate at 26.17 lakhs. According to Government these figures are only projected estimates.

News-Item captioned "Centres suggestion for plan body in States opposed"

*1004. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news items published in the "Sunday Standard" of the 5th April, 1981 with caption "Centre's suggestion for plan body in States opposed" has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the decision taken in Planning Ministers' Conference held on 4th April, 1981 and the reaction of

the various State Governments to this issue; and

(c) what was the decision taken in the meeting for decentralisation of Planning and the State Governments' reaction to the issue?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Government have seen the news item, carrying an inappropriate title.

(b) In the Planning Minister's Conference, it was decided that the States should have an apex planning body appropriate to their circumstances.

(c) The need for decentralised planning was appreciated by the State Governments and the problem of strengthening the planning machinery at the district-level was discussed. The State Governments sought the assistance of the Planning Commission for strengthening the planning machinery at the district level.

Facilities available in defence units for Space programme

*1005. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence production units have all the necessary facilities for being able to assist the country's space programme by manufacturing the components indigenously;

(b) if so, whether this is being utilised; and

(c) if so, the extent of help the Defence units are able to give and the foreign exchange saved by such production?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The capacity created in Defence Production Units is primarily to meet the requirements of Defence Services. The Indian Space Research Organisation

utilises some of their facilities for components and sub-assemblies. Some of these units have made worthwhile contribution in this respect. Considering the nature of the work undertaken, it is not possible to indicate the amount of foreign exchange saved.

Sikh Educational Conference

*1006. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA:

PROF. NARAIN CHAND

•HVHSVHV•

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sikh Educational Conference had held its session at Chandigarh on 17th and 18th March, 1981, presided over by one having roaring business in the U.S.A.

(b) if so, the details thereabout;

(c) whether the Conference had been held under the auspices of the Chief Khalsa Dewan;

(d) whether the Conference adopted a resolution demanding independent Khilistan and associate membership for it at the U.N.O.; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). 54th All India Sikh Educational Conference was held at Chandigarh. A resolution was passed for seeking associate membership of United Nations for the Sikhs, Subsequently, however, the Chief Khalsa Dewan who was authorised by the 54th All India Sikh Educational Conference to approach the United Nations for associate membership have after re-consideration decided to disassociate themselves with the resolution.

(e) The Government of Punjab have stated that action would be taken according to law.

पिपरा घटना के शिकार लोगों को राहत दिया जाना

1007. श्री राम बिलास पासवान :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि उन लोगों के परिवारों के लिए सरकारी अनुदान से पक्के घर बनाये जायेंगे ; जो पिपरा घटना के शिकार हुए हैं और उनके आश्रितों को सरकारी नौकरियां दी जायेंगी तथा जल्दी ही इस क्षेत्र में पक्की सड़क बनाई जाएगी और पिपरा घटना के शिकार हरिजन परिवारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के परिवारों के लिए 35 पक्के मकानों का निर्माण शुरू किया गया था और दीवारों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है। छत डालने का कार्य चल रहा है। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि पिपरा के लिए अलग से एक सड़क का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है और मिट्टी का काम पूरा कर दिया गया है। स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय को यह निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि रोजगार के सम्बन्ध में पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के आश्रितों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। पिपरा घटना के पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में 40,385 रु० की राशि वितरित की गई।

Cracks in Tarapur Unit

*1008. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item of 1st April, 1981 published in *Indian Express* captioned as "Cracks in Tarapur Unit"; and

(b) if so, the reasons of the said cracks and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However the news item is incorrect. The report refers to cracks in the feed water nozzles of the Tarapur reactors. Results of inspections have not revealed existing of any cracks in these nozzles.

Non-deposition of amount of E.P.F. by Public/Private Companies, Delhi

*1009. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that many public/private companies in Delhi have not deposited the Provident Fund of their employees with the Provident Fund's office;

(b) if so, the names of such public and private companies in Delhi who have not deposited the Provident Fund during the last three years; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Provident Fund authorities, there were 5139 establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in the Delhi region as on 31-12-1980. Of these 167 were exempted and 4972 were unexempted.

A statement showing the particulars of unexempted establishments, which had defaulted in the payment of dues to the Provident Fund Organisation in the Delhi region as on 31-12-1980, the amounts involved, the periods to which the defaults relate and the action taken against each is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2468/81].

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

9093. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey had been undertaken to evaluate the implementation of the rehabilitation schemes for the rehabilitation of bonded labour in the country;

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

(c) what concrete proposals are included under the Sixth Plan for eradication and rehabilitation of bonded labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Recently, the Planning Commission has entrusted to their Pogramme Evaluation Organisation, an evaluation study of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labour in the country which is being conducted.

(c) During the Sixth Plan, the rehabilitation of bonded labour is being taken up as part of the accelerated rural development programme in a time-bound manner. To begin with, in 1981-82, the remaining freed bonded labour will be rehabilitated. States have been requested to take urgent and effective steps to adhere to this commitment and further identify, free and rehabilitate bonded labour (wherever existing) under on-going developmental programmes including the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for this purpose for which sufficient funds exist.

Demand to make Villages of Gallantry Award Winners as Model Villages

9094. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand for making village of the Victoria Cross Winners/Param Vir Chakra Winners and Ashok Chakra winners as model villages;

(b) if so, action taken by Government in this regard alongwith the names and addresses of the villages, with districts and States in which these brave men winning the highest awards are living at present or were living prior to their passing away?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

(SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. But the demand relates only to villages of Victoria Cross and Paramvir Chakra winners.

(b) The matter being a State subject the State Governments and Union Territories Administration were requested to develop the native villages of the winners of Victoria Cross and Param Vir Chakra as model villages. Some of the State Governments suggested that if the entire expenditure on the development of villages could be borne by the Central Government necessary action would be taken by them. This was not found feasible. A list showing names and address of winners of Victoria Cross, Paramvir Chakra and Ashok Chakra is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of winners of Victoria Cross / Paramvir Chakra / Ashok Chakra.

| <i>Victoria Cross Rank and Name</i> | <i>Address</i> |
|---|---|
| 1. NK Darwan Singh Negi | Not available. |
| 2. S-p Chatta Singh | Do. |
| 3. L/Dfr Gobind Singh | Do. |
| 4. Rfmm Karan Bahadur | Do |
| 5. S-p Ishar Singh | Do. |
| 6. Rfmm Kulbir Thapa | Do. |
| 7 2/Lt (Lt Gen.) Premindra Singh Bhagat | Bhagat Kot, Mussoorie (UP) |
| 8. Sub Richpal Ram (Posthumous) | Vill. Barda; PS Satnali, Teh. Narnaul Patiala. |
| 9. Jem Lal Bahadur Thapa | Vill. Somasa Teh. Gulmi Distt. Dalgung (Nepal) |
| 10. No. 8638 CHM Chheli Ram | Vill. Dhenod Teh. Bhiwani Distt. Hissar. |
| 11. No. 6816 Hav Gaje Ghale. | Vill. Barpak Zilla Gorkha Teh. No. 2 West, Nepal. |
| 12. 13068-S-p Nand Singh | Vill. Bahadur Pur PO Parating Distt. Patiala State. |

*Vidya Cross Rank and Name**Address*

13. 35408 Sep Kamal Ram . . . Vill. Bholupura Teh- Karauli.
14. Jem Abdul Hafiz (Posthumous) . . Vill. Kalanur Distt. Rohtak.
15. 63219 Rfn. Agan Singh Rai. . . Vill. Amsora Thum Chisthanku, Zilla Okhaldunga Teh No. 3 East, Nepal.
16. 78763 Rfn. Gunju Lama. . . Vill. Sangmo Dusty Distt. Sikkim State.
17. Jem Netra Bahadur Thapa (Posthumous) . Vill. Rahu Thun Rahu. Zilla Bhirkot Teh. No. 4, West Nepal.
18. 9192 NK Yashwant Chadge (Posthumous) Vill. Phaltgaon PO Mangaon Distt. Kolaba Bombay.
19. 1019 Rfn Tulbahadu Pun. . . Vill. Banduk PO Rakhu. Teh. Gulmi, Distt. 4000 Parbat, Nepal.
20. 70690 Rfn Sherbahadur Thapa (Posthumous) Vill. Ghalechhap- Jyamruk, No. 3, West Tanhu, Nepal.
21. 24782 Sep Bhandari Ram. . . Sarunia, Bilaspur (HP)
22. Jem Ram Sarup Singh (Posthumous) . . Khare, Nalnol, Patiala State.
23. 57537 Rfn. Thaman Gurung (Posthumous) Singla, Barpak, Gurkha, No. 2 West, Nepal.
24. Jem Parkash Singh (No. 49170) (Posthumous) Kohna Chak, Hira Nagar, Kathua (J.&K)
25. N.K. Gian Singh (No. 11620). . . Shabpur. PO. Tadla. Teh. Nawashahar Distt. Jullundur, Punjab.
26. 18602 Nk Fazal Din. (Posthumous) . . Vill. Hussainpur Distt. Hoshiarpur, Punjab
27. 44928 Hav. Umrao Singh . . . Vill. Palra, Teh. Jrajur, Distt. Rohtak.
28. 10020 Rfn Bhanbhagata Gurung. . . Vill. Phalby Thum Atrikot, Distt. Gorkha, Nepal.
29. 18706 Sep Namdeo Jadhao. . . Nimaj. PO Sangamner Distt. Ahmednagar Bombay.
30. Lt. Karamjit Singh Judge (IEC 5504) (Posthumous) 'Sunder View', Kapurthala State.
31. Rfn Lachiman Gurung (No. 67726) . . Vill. Dakhani, Teh. No. 3 West, Distt. Thanhu, Nepal.
32. No. 14696 Hav Parkash Singh . . . Vill. Chak No. 266, RR. Sharikar P.O Khundrianwala, Teh. Khundrianwala, Distt. Lyallpur.

Param Vir Chakra

33. Maj. Somnath Sharma (IC521) Kumaon (Posthumous) . E-1, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
34. 22356 L/Nk (Ex-Sub & Hon. Captain) Karan Singh, Sikh Regt. Vill. Mallianwala P.O. Sehna Distt. Sangrur (Punjab).
35. 2/Lt. (later Major) R.R. Rane (SS-14246) Engineers (Released) 23, Yashwant Nagar, Ganesh Khind Road, Pune-7.

| Victoria Cross Rank and Name | Address |
|---|---|
| 36. 27373 Nk. Jadunath Singh-Rajput Regt. (Posthumous) | Vill. & P. O. Khazuri Distt. Shahjanpur (UP). |
| 37. 2831592 GHM Piru Singh Raj. Rif. (Posthumous) | Vill.—Bari P.O. Ram Pura Beri Distt. Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan) |
| 38. Capt. G. S. Salaria (IC-8497) Gorakh Rifles (Posthumous). | Vill. Jangal, P.O. Gharota, Gurdaspur, (Punjab). |
| 39. Maj. Dhan Singh Thapa (IC-7990) Gorkha Rifles. | Vill.—Thakurpur, Dehradun (UP) |
| 40. JC-4547 Sub. Joginder Singh, Sikh Regt. (Deceased) | Vill. & P. O. Mahlakalan. Distt. Ferozepour (Punjab). |
| 41. Maj. Shaitan Singh (IC-6400) Kumaon (Posthumous) | Vill. Banasar P.O. Phalodi Distt. Jodhpur (Rajasthan). |
| 42. Lt. Col. A.B. Tarapore (IC-5565) Poona Horse (Posthumous) | 3, Parvatti Villas, Golibar Maidan Pune—1 (Maharashtra). |
| 43. 2639985 CQMH Abdul Hamid, Grenaiders, (Posthumous) | Vill. Dhampur, P. O. Jalalabad, Teh. Saiddpur, Gazipur (UP) |
| 44. Maj. Hoshiar Singh (IC-14608) Grenadiers. | Vill, Sisana Distt, Rohtak, Haryana. |
| 45. Flying officer Nirmal Jit Singh Sekhon (10877) Flying Branch (Pilot) (Posthumous) | Vill. & P.O. Isawal Distt. Ludhiana Punjab. |
| 46. 2/Lt Arun Khetrpal (IC-25067) 17 Horse, (Posthumous) | B-24, Naraina, New Delhi-28. |
| 47. 4239746 L/Nk Albert Ekka, Guards (Posthumous) ASHOK CHAKRA | Vill. Zari P.O. Chainpur, Ranchi (Bihar) |

| NAME | Permanent Address |
|---|---|
| 48. 13730 Hav. Bachittar Singh 2 Sikh (Posthumous) | Village & P.O. Mogha Distt. Ferozepur Punjab |
| 49. 1931 Nk Narbahadur Thapa 5 GR | Village : KHORBARI, Thum : Bagnas, Teh. & Distt. PALPA Nepal. |
| 50. Flt. Lt. Sushas Biswas (2883) F (P) (since deceased) | 11, Greck Row, Upper Flat, Calcutta-14 West Bengal. |
| 51. Capt. D.K. Jathar, Commander of AIICC 'Kashmir Princes (Posthumous) | Uma Niwas, Plot No. 134/3-4, Near Maharashtra Electricity Board Colony Pune (Maharashtra) |
| 52. 15013 L/Nk Sunder Singh, 4J&K Inf. | Chowki Handan P.O. Naoshera Distt : Poonch, J&K |
| 53. Lt Col J.R. Chitnis (IC 3472) 1/3 GR (Posthumous) | 250, Talang Road, Bomaby-19 |
| 54. 2/Lt. P.M. Raman (IC7415) Sikh LI (Posthumous) | C/o Savitri Muthuswamy (Mother) Mylapore, Madras-4 |
| 55. 18576 Hav Joginder Singh, 2 Sikh (Posthumous) | Village : Datwas PO : Dudlada Distt : Bhatinda, Punjab. |
| 56. Capt. Eric James Tucker (IC-5034) Maratha Light Infantry (Posthumous) | 142, Chagan Niwas, St. Paul's Street, Dadar Bomaby-14 |

| Cross Victoria Rank and Name | Address |
|---|---|
| 57. Capt. Man Bahadur Ria (IC-5261) MCI, DSM 11 GR | Downhill, Hill Road Police stations : Kurseong, Distt : Darjeeling (W.B.) |
| 58. 30305 Sub Maj K.B. Limbu Assam Rifles (Posthumous) | Mantri Pukhari Imphal, Manipur. |
| 59. Shri Tej Singh (Posthumous) | Village : Churehla Distt : Morena (M.P.) |
| 60. Shri Chaman Lal (Posthumous) | C/o Smt. Asha Rani (Widow) Hospital Ayah Railway Hospital 'B' Block Amritsar (Punjab) |
| 61. Shri Lajjaram (Posthumous) | Village : Churehla Distt : Morena (M.P.) |
| 62. Shri Purshottam (Posthumous) | Village : Churehla Distt Morena (M.P.) |
| 63. Shri Shankar Lal (Posthumous) | Village : Muderi Madhya Pradesh |
| 64. Shri Hukam Singh } | Village : Gour Distt : Chatarpur. Madhya Pradesh |
| 65. Shri Lakhan Singh } | |
| 66. Shri Govind Singh } | |
| 67. Shri Takhat Singh (Posthumous) | Village : Gour Distt : Chattarpur Madhya Pradesh. |
| 68. Shri Dhanpat Singh | Village: Kharehta Distt : Jablapur, Madhya Pradesh. |
| 69. Capt. Jas Ram Singh (EC-53763) 6, Rajput | Village : Bhabokra. PO : Thora Distt : Bulandsaher (U.P.) |
| 70. Shri Baijnath Singh (Posthumous) | Village - Chachipura Distt : Bhind Madhya Pradesh. |
| 71. Capt. U.S. Mahara (IC-17696) Raj Rif (Posthumous) | Village: Jankanday, PO: Khetikhan, Tehsil: Chempawat Distt : Almora (U.P.) |
| 72. Shri Bhure Lal | Village : Bajrangarh Distt : Guna, Madhya Pradesh. |
| 73. Shri Munni Lal (Posthumous) | Village - Vinayaki Distt : Sagar, (M.P.) |
| 74. JC 47692 Nb Sub Gurnam Singh Engineers (Posthumous) | Village & PO : Bhullar, Tehsil : Ajanala Distt : Amritsar, Punjab. |

Development of Darjeeling Hills Areas

9095. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for development of Darjeeling Hill area in West Bengal, in the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, what are the schemes, programmes and proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Hill Area Development Programme in operation since 1974-75 is being continued in Darjeeling District during Sixth Five Year Plan period also.

The important schemes/programmes being implemented under the Darjeeling Hill Area Sub Plan relate to development of Cinchona plantations, high yielding variety of maize, soya-

beans, potato, ginger, cardamon and revitalisation and expansion of orange orchards. Improvement of breeds of the animals together with streamlining the arrangements for marketing and veterinary services has been the main plank of the animal husbandry programme. Schemes to develop sericulture have also been in operation. Soil conservation, water supply and development of tourist resorts are some of the other important items being accorded priority under the Sub-Plan.

**Grievances of Delhi and Andaman
Nicobar Civil Services**

9096. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Delhi and Andaman Nicobar Civil Services Association and A & N Islands Revenue Officers Association, Port Blair, submitted representations to the Chief Secretary, A & N administration, highlighting their grievances time and again without any redressal;

(b) if so, what are their demands and what action Government propose to take on each of the grievances,

(c) what are the pay scale of Tehsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris, in other Union Territories including A & N Islands;

(d) if the pay scales of Tehsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris in A & N Islands are lower than any other Union Territory, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to bring them at par with other Union Territories?

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

(a) to (e). Andaman and Nicobar Administration have reported that Delhi and Andaman Nicobar Civil Services Association and A & N Islands Revenue Officers Association submitted some representations to the Chief

Secretary highlighting their grievances. It has been ascertained from the Administration that the following demands have been put forward by these Associations:—

(1) All group 'B' and group 'A' Civil posts in Andaman should be included in DANI Civil Service.

(2) Officers officiating in DANI Civil Service for a number of years should be considered for promotion to Selection Grade.

(3) Existing group 'B' duty posts of Additional District Magistrate and Supply Officer should be upgraded to group 'A' posts in the scale of Rs. 1200—1600.

(4) Lien of officers officiating in DANI Civil Service should be suspended.

(5) More officers in the feeder categories may be inducted against duty posts in DANI Civil Service and junior IAS officers should not be posted against duty posts.

(6) Concession of special allowance and rent free accommodation may be allowed to officers appointed to DANI Civil Service on an ad-hoc basis.

(7) DANI Civil Service may be bifurcated.

(8) Anomaly in the matter of writing character rolls of DANI Civil Service officers may be removed.

(9) Character roll of Shri R. Shyamji Krishna for the year 1975-76 has not been written up and same may be written.

(10) Scale of Pay of Tehsildar may be upgraded and the post declared as a gazetted post.

(11) Scale of pay of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris may be upgraded.

(12) Selection Grade may be created in the grade of Tehsildars

and Naib Tehsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris.

(13) Post of Treasury officer may be redesignated as Sub-Registrar-cum-Electoral Regional officer in the existing scale of pay.

(14) Two Civil Supply Inspectors may be reverted to their parent cadre.

(15) Cadre control of the revenue staff may be restored in favour of Deputy Commissioner, Andaman district.

The position in respect of these grievances is given below serialism:—

(1) Group 'A' posts cannot be included in DANI Civil Service without down grading them since DANI Civil Service is a group 'B' service.

(2) Officers who are officiating in duty posts of DANI Civil Service are not members of the service and as such, cannot be appointed to Selection Grade.

(3) DANI Civil Service Rules provide 20 per cent of posts in the cadre as Selection Grade posts without specifying the selection grade posts by designation. Since these Selection Grade posts are available on a non functional basis, the question of upgradation of the post of Additional District Magistrate to group 'A' post does not arise.

(4) This aspect was considered recently. Suspension of lien of officiating DANI Civil Service officers held in feeder posts will not be of any advantage for permanent absorption of officers of feeder service.

(5) DANI Civil Service posts in Andaman are held by the officers of feeder services. As and when vacancy occurs, the Administration appoint officers of feeder service on an *ad-hoc* basis. Posts in the junior time-scale of the IAS are not spe-

cified. Officers in the junior IAS scale hold posts included in the State Civil Service of the State concerned. Their appointment to DANI posts is also made in accordance with provisio to rule 28 of DANI Civil Service Rules. 1971.

(6) The Ministry has recently decided that officers who are appointed to DANI Civil Service on an *ad-hoc* basis should be allowed Andaman special allowance and rent free accommodation.

(7) The question of bifurcation of DANI Civil Service can be examined if a formal proposal is received from the Chief Commissioner, Andaman Administration with adequate justification.

(8-9) The Chief Commissioner, Andaman, is considering these matters.

(10-15) The Andaman Administration has been asked to examine the demands keeping in view the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, which is currently visiting the Islands.

Ratio of expenditure on establishment as compared to annual revenue of D.M.C.

9097. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of expenditure on Establishment as compared to the annual revenue of the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) what measures have been or are being taken to cut down heavy expenditure on Establishment so as to lighten the burden of heavy taxes on the citizens of the capital?

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

(a) The Municipal Corporation of

Delhi has given the following information:—

(i) 8.69 per cent on Administration and supervisory establishments Municipal Secretary's Office and the Revenue Collection Establishment.

(ii) 55.80 per cent on executive and service Establishment. (The expenditure on establishment includes pay and allowances, Provident Fund contributions gratuity and pension, welfare grants etc.).

(b) During the year 1980-81 a ban was imposed on the creation of new posts and filling up of the vacant posts, so as to economise expenditure on establishment, unless the same was considered absolutely necessary in the public interest.

Proposal to start a naval establishment at Nandivade in Ratnagiri Taluka

9098. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start any type of Naval establishment at Nandivade in Ratnagiri Taluka in Maharashtra and whether any survey has been made;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) whether any land acquisitions proceedings are going on in this village for defence purposes, if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There is no proposal with the Government. at present, to start a Naval Establishment in this area.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Subsidy for setting up industries in Backward Areas

9099. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to give 15 per cent investment subsidy for all industrial units, who made investments in land, building, plant and machinery on or after 1st October, 1970 to March, 1973 and located in the areas identified as backward by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme has been in force in the specified industrially backward districts/ areas w.e.f. 1-10-1979. Initially the industrial units set up in the specified backward areas were entitled to Central Outright Grant or Subsidy at 10 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs on the fixed investments made on land, building, plant and machinery. Subsequently, the quantum of Subsidy was enhanced to 15 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs on the fixed investments made on or after 1-3-1973.

Subsidy for setting up of industries in Madhubani and Darbhanga

9100. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18th March, 1981 to the 'Unstarred Question No. 4044 regarding setting up of industries in Madhubani and Darbhanga and state:

(a) what exactly is the ratio of credit, subsidy etc. to be given to the marginal farmers and others of the lowest income group and those above that level for setting up of cottage, mini and small industries in Madhubani, Darbhanga and other backward areas of Bihar;

(b) what exactly is the duration of interest free loan ratio of subsidy for electricity, purchase of diesel, generating sets and other facilities and incentives; and

(c) how many petitions for registration in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga are pending disposal or have been registered, how many entrepreneurs have been and are being trained during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and

(b). The Districts declared as specially backward (which includes Madhubani and Darbhanga also) by the Central Government qualify for 15 per cent capital subsidy on fixed investment towards land, building, plant and equipment. This provision applies to all categories of entrepreneurs. Under the District Industries Centres promotional scheme, all marginal farmers, landless labourers and artisans, after training, receive the following subsidies for establishing their own units:—

- (i) Tool-kit On 100% subsidy basis subject to ceiling of Rs. 500/-
- (ii) Plant & Equipment 33-1/3% to individuals and 50% to Cooperatives subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000/- for individuals and Rs. 5,000/- for Cooperatives.
- (iii) Managerial Subsidy For the Cooperatives of ex-trainee artisans:—
1. 1st Year—100%
 2. 2nd Year—66-2/3%
 3. 3rd Year—33-1/3%
 4. 4th year—Nil
- (iv) Subsidy for Worksheds Upto 33-1/3% subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/ for individuals units and Rs. 5,000/- for Cooperatives.
- (v) Power Subsidy The subsidy consists of difference between 15 paise and the actual tariff paid by the units, with a preferential treatment to artisans and small units having an investment upto Rs. 25,000/-. For those who are unable to meet the initial expenses on installation of electrical connections, subsidy may be given upto Rs. 250/- or 50% of the actual expenditure incurred for installation of electrical connections, whichever is less. A special scheme of differential interest by all Public Sector banks has also been formulated by the Deptt. of Banking for helping entrepreneurs of economically backward sections with an annual income of Rs. 2,000/- in rural areas and Rs. 3,000/- in Urban/Semi-urban areas.

The Government do not provide interest free loan.

(c) (i) *Petitions for registration*

| | Year | No. of registrations | |
|-----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| Madhubani | 1979-80 | 148 (provisional & Permanent) | |
| | 1980-81 (upto Feb., 1981) | 606 | Do. |
| Darbhanga | 1979-80 | 448 | Do. |
| | 1980-81 | 386 | Do. |

(ii) *Training of entrepreneurs:*

In the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga the total number of entrepreneurs trained during the last one year are 228 and 75 respectively. 37 entrepreneurs were trained in Madhubani during the last three months. No entrepreneur was trained in Darbhanga during this period.

Extension and implementation of Payment of Guilty Act

9101. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state what steps Government have taken for extension and implementation of the provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 in various Chambers of Commerce in the country including the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta, and its affiliated and/or associated Industrial Associations Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): The Central Government has already extended the coverage of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 to Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Associated/Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry vide notification No. S.O. 3203 dated 30th October, 1980 as published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Ga-

zette of India, dated 15th November, 1980. Regarding the implementation of the provisions of the Act by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in West Bengal and their affiliated and/or associated Industrial Associations, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fall in crimes in Delhi

9102. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of crime in Delhi has fallen during the first quarter of 1981; and

(b) if so, how the figures relating to different categories of crimes during this quarter compare with the corresponding figures for the four quarters of 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). As will be seen from the figures indicated in the statement attached, there is a decline of 20 per cent in the crime rate during the 1st quarter of 1981 as compared to the 1st quarter of 1980. The comparative figures of the remaining three quarters of 1980 are also indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

| Head of crime | 1-1-81 to 31-3-81 | 1-1-80 to 31-3-80 | 1-4-80 to 30-6-80 | 1-7-80 to 30-9-80 | 1-10-80 to 31-12-80 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Dacoity | 2 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Murder | 48 | 47 | 56 | 43 | 39 |
| Att. to murder | 57 | 59 | 87 | 54 | 61 |
| Robbery | 50 | 105 | 65 | 80 | 43 |
| Snatching | 26 | 31 | 54 | 81 | 55 |
| Hurts | 394 | 458 | 523 | 512 | 372 |
| Burglary | 408 | 761 | 565 | 583 | 517 |
| Cycle theft | 1139 | 1431 | 1264 | 1479 | 1280 |
| Misc. theft | 2942 | 3958 | 3247 | 3481 | 3253 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 739 | 705 | 660 | 772 | 738 |
| Misc. IPC | 2261 | 2532 | 2648 | 2509 | 2344 |
| TOTAL | 8066 | 10101 | 9175 | 9600 | 8700 |

दिल्ली में आइसक्रीम के अनधिकृत
विक्रेता

9103. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में विभिन्न आइसक्रीम कम्पनियों की लगभग 5,000 आइसक्रीम बेचने की रेहड़ियां हैं, लाइसेंसशुदा रेहड़ियों की संख्या केवल 1,000 है और बाकी रेहड़ियों को नगर निगम पुलिस और कम्पनियों की अव्यक्त अनुमति से चलाया जा रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप, सरकार को राजस्व की हानि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्व का अप-बचन रोकने तथा आइसक्रीम बेचने वालों के नाम में लाइसेंस जारी करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है और इस तरह के कदम कब तक उठाए जायेंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
योगेन्द्र मकवाना) :

(क) और (ख). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार आइसक्रीम बेचने के लिए लाइसेंस आइसक्रीम फैक्टरियों के लाइसेंस-धारकों को जारी किए जाते हैं न कि व्यक्तिगत विक्रेताओं को। दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका क्षेत्र में इस समय चलाई जा रही आइसक्रीम बेचने वाली लाइसेंसशुदा क्रमशः 1692 और 209 रेहड़ियां हैं, रेहड़ियों के अनधिकृत रूप से चलने को रोकने के लिए स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा छापे मारे जाते हैं। 1980-81 के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम ने 152 बिना लाइसेंस वाली आइसक्रीम रेहड़ियां उठाई और 16,612/- रु० जुर्माने के रूप में वसूल किये। पुलिस प्राधिकारियों ने भी सूचित किया है कि जब कभी पुलिस की सांठगांठ की कोई शिकायत उनके ध्यान में आती है,

तो उचित जांच पड़ताल की जाती है और कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Setting up of industrial projects in Nagaland

9104. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the industrial projects so far taken and proposed in future in Nagaland in the light of the techno-economic data collected by the National Council of Applied Economic Research; and

(b) the projects by the Union Government, joint ventures of the Union and the State Government, and exclusively by the State Government after the investigation by the National Council of Applied Economic Research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). National Council of Applied Economic Research carried out a techno-economic survey of Nagaland in 1964-65 under sponsorship by the Government of Nagaland. In their report submitted in 1968, the Council made recommendations for establishment of sugar mills, horticultural industries, forest based industries, livestock-based industries, PVC pipes and fixtures, general engineering workshops and utilisation of cane by-products in the State of Nagaland. Information in regard to various industrial projects established or being established in the light of these recommendations is given as under:—

(i) One sugar mill with an installed capacity of 1000 TCD along with a alcohol unit has been set up by the Nagaland Government at Dimapur.

(ii) The State Government has proposed to set up a Fruit Canning unit during the Sixth Plan period under the Small Scale Industries Sector.

(iii) A pulp and paper projects with a capacity of 33,000 TPA is being set up by the Hindustan Paper Corporation in which the Nagaland Govt. holds 1/8th equity. The latest cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 80.53 crores.

(iv) A plywood factory, which is a joint venture between the Govt. of Nagaland and a private industrialist has also been set up and is already functioning. At present the plant has an annual installed capacity of 1.8 million Sq. mts. of plywood which is being expanded to 2.4 million sq. mts.

“साईमन्स इंडिया” को जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या

9105. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) “साईमन्स इंडिया” को अब तक दिये गये विभिन्न लाइसेंसों की संख्या का मदवार ब्यौरा क्या है और दिये गये लाइसेंसों की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है तथा इनको जारी करने की तारीखें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उपरोक्त कम्पनी अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता से अधिक का उत्पादन कर रही है और इस प्रकार यह नियमों का उल्लंघन कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यह कम्पनी अपने उत्पादों को निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक दरों पर बेचती है; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत बानना) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) बताया गया है कि कम्पनी ने 1977 तथा 1978 में रिलेज ग्रुप तथा 1978 और 1979 में इलेक्ट्रिक प्वाइन्ट मशीन का अपनी लाइसेंसीकृत क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन किया था इन वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता केवल रेलवे को होती है

और क्रयादेशों के मिलने पर इनका उत्पादन किया जाता था। कम्पनी ने इलेक्ट्रिक प्वाइन्ट मशीनों आदि की अतिरिक्त क्षमता को नियमित करने के लिए भी आवेदन किया है।

(ग) तथा (घ) इस कम्पनी द्वारा निमित की जा रही वस्तुओं पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1974 से 1980 तक साइमन्स इण्डिया को जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसें के ब्योरे दर्शाने वाला विवरण

| पार्टी का नाम | स्थापना स्थल | उत्पादन की वस्तु तथा क्षमता | जारी करने की तारीख |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| मैसर्स साइमन्स इण्डिया लि० बम्बई | बम्बई महाराष्ट्र | 1. आटोमैटिक ट्रेन कण्ट्रोल इक्विपमेण्ट 100 ट्रैक डिवाइसेज 30 लाख डिवाइसेज प्रति वर्ष 2. लास्ट वेहिकल कण्ट्रोल सिस्टम-100 ट्रैक डिवाइसेज और 30 लाख डिवाइसेज प्रतिवर्ष 3. सेण्ट्रल ट्रेन कण्ट्रोल इक्विपमेण्ट मध्यम आकार एक स्टेशन के लिए 1 यूनिट 4. आटोमैटिक ट्रेन डिस्पैचर इक्विपमेण्ट दो स्टेशनों के प्रधानों के लिए 1 यूनिट और 2 जाने वाली तथा आने वाली गाड़ियों के लिये। | 16-3-1974 |
| —वही— | —वही— | 1. 100 किलोवाट तक के लिए विभिन्न गति के डी० सी० ड्राइव सिस्टम—200 संख्या। | 23-5-1975 |

1

2

3

4

2. भिन्न गति वाले ए० सी० ड्राइव
सेस्टम ।

(क) 100 कि० वाट तक स्कवेरल
केज मोटर—200 सं०

(ख) 100 किलोवाट तक केस्लि-
पिंग मोटर—20 सं०

3. मोटर कंट्रोल मोडयूल्स—200 सं०

वही

वही

1. ए० सी० सिन्कोनस मशीनें 12-5-1976
(150 के वी० ए० से 2500 के वी०
ए० तक)

2. डी० सी० मशीनें
(200 अश्वशक्ति तक)—
1,200 संख्या ।

वही

बंगलौर
कर्नाटक

डबल साइड एण्ड पावरलाइन पावर - 9-7-1976
लाइन कैरियर कम्यूनिकेशन टर्मिनल्स
—300 सं० प्रति वर्ष

वही

बम्बई

1. रिले ग्रुप्स=300 सं० 14-4-1977

महाराष्ट्र

2. टोकनलेस ब्लाक इन्स्ट्रुमेण्ट्स —
=200 सं०

3. इलेक्ट्रिक प्वाइण्ट मशीनें —
=500 सं०

वही

वही

इलेक्ट्रिकल वाल्व्स तथा डैम्पर्स=60 17-10-1978
सं० से 600 सं० तक ।

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|---|-----------|---|
| मे० साइमन्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड बम्बई । | टेम्परेचर, स्पीड करेण्ट, वोल्टेज रेजिस्टेन्स, फ्रीक्वेंसी, पावर फॅक्टर, एक्टिव एण्ड रिएक्टिव पावर, प्रेशर डिफरेंशियल प्रेशर, क्लो, लेबल इत्यादि के लिए इलक्ट्रानिक प्रजेंट कन्वर्टर = 300 संख्या । | 2-3-1979 | |
| वही | (1) एल टो (एयर) सर्किट ब्रेकर्स (100 एम्पियर से अधिक) = 600 सं० (विद्यमान) 1000 सं० (विस्तार के बाद) | 30-7-1980 | |
| | (2) एच टो सर्किट ब्रेकर (11 के० वो० तक) = 50 सं० (विद्यमान) 1,200 सं० (विस्तार के बाद) | | |
| | (3) एच टो लोड ब्रेक स्विच = 300 सं० (विद्यमान) 600 सं० (विस्तार के बाद) | | |
| | (4) एयर ब्रेक कण्ट्रोलर्स (200 ए तक) = 4,00,000 सं० (विद्यमान) 8,00,000 सं० (विस्तार के बाद) | | |
| | (5) बाइमेटल ओवर लोड यूनिट्स = 5,00,000 सं० | | |
| | (6) पेनल पाइलट लैम्पस = 1,00,000 सं० | | |
| | (7) प्रोग्राम स्वीचेज = 1,00,000 सं० | | |
| | (8) मोल्डेड केस सर्किट ब्रेकर्स = 10,000 सं० | | |

Fixation of Rateable Value of Houses in Ashok Nagar, New Delhi

9106. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7505 on the 15th April, 1981, regarding fixation of rateable value of houses in Ashok Nagar, New Delhi and state;

(a) the graduated scale of rate of tax for the years 1974, 1975, 1976 as referred to in part (a) of the question;

(b) the Rateable value of houses in block 30 to 69 alongwith their covered area as desired in aforesaid question; and

(c) the basis of 'reopening of old cases'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The graduated scale of rates of tax for the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 are given in Annexure 'A' attached.

(b) There are approximately 700 properties in Block 30 to 69 in Ashok Nagar. Originally there were one room tenements each comprising of one room 14'X10' with open space on both sides i.e. front and back. Additions have been made in majority of the cases. The details as regards additional covered area and rateable value of each property are being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(c) The Corporation has reported that every year General Objections are invited through a public notice before authentication of assessment list under section 124 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. The objections against higher assessment are considered on merits of each case.

Statement

Graduated Scale of Rate of Tax for the year 1974, 1975 and 1976

1974-75

1975-76 (b) (i) In the urban area lands and buildings except as otherwise defined in para (b) (ii) below, the General Tax is levied as under:—

| Rateable value of land and Building | Rate of General Tax |
|---|--|
| Upto Rs. 1,000 | 10% of the Rateable value. |
| Over Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 | Rs. 100/- plus 12% of the amount by which the Rateable value exceeds Rs. 1,000/-. |
| Over Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 8,000 | Rs. 220/- plus 15% of the amount by which the Rateable value exceeds Rs. 2,000/-. |
| Over Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,000 | Rs. 1,120/- plus 20% of the amount by which the Rateable value exceeds Rs. 8,000/-. |
| Over Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 1,920/- plus 25% of the amount by which the Rateable value exceeds Rs. 12,000/-. |
| Over Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 3,920/- plus 30% of the amount by which the Rateable value exceeds Rs. 20,000/-. |

(b) (ii) In the urban areas lands and buildings or portions thereof occupied for purposes of cinema house, residential hotel, manufacture of textiles, rayon, silk and woollen fabrics (this will include all cases where man-made fibre is used and exclude khadi), manufacture of chemicals, manufacture of cement pipes and cement sheets, manufacture of tyre or retreading thereof, body building of motors, buses and trucks, steel or metal rolling mills,

flour mills (excluding chakkies running in shops), cold storage, ice factory aerated water factory, railway wagon building factory, pottery, petroleum or diesel or installation including storage and tanks, petrol and diesel oil pump and service station, and insurance and banking business including godowns, stock exchange and electricity (generation and distribution) higher rate of the General Tax be levied as under:—

| Rateable value of Land and Buildi of or portions thereof | Rate of General Tax |
|---|--|
| Upto Rs. 1,000 | 15%. |
| Over Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 | Rs. 150/- plus 18% of the amount by which Rateable value exceeds Rs. 1,000/- |
| Over Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 8,000 | Rs. 330/- plus 21% of the amount by which the Rateable value exceeds Rs. 2,000/- |
| Over Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,000 | Rs. 1,590/- plus 26% of the amount by which the Rateable value exceeds Rs. 8,000/- |
| Over Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 2,630 plus 28% of the amount by which the Rateable value exceeds to Rs. 12,000/- |
| Over Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 4,870/- plus 30% of the amount by which the Rateable value exceeds Rs. 20,000/- |

1976-77

(b) (i) In the urban area lands and buildings except as otherwise defined in para (b)(ii) below, the General Tax be levied at the rate of 12½ per cent of the Rateable Value of land and buildings.

(b) (ii) In the urban lands and buildings or portions thereof occupied for purposes of cinema house, residential hotel, manufacture of textiles, rayon, silk and woollen fabrics (this will include all cases where man-made fibre is used and exclude khadi), manufacture of chemicals, manufacture of cement pipes and cement sheets, manufacture of tyre or retreading thereof, body building of motors, buses and trucks,

steel or metal rolling mills, flour mills (excluding chakkies running in shops), cold storage, ice factory, aerated water factory, railway wagon building factory, pottery, petroleum or diesel oil installation including storage and tanks, petrol and diesel oil pump and service station, insurance and banking business including godowns stock exchange and electricity (generation and distribution), where any other business, trade or manufacturing activity is carried on including journalistic or printing establishment, any hotel, restaurant, boarding/eating houses or any office premises higher rate of the General Tax be levied at the rate of 18 per cent of the Rateable Value of land and building or portions thereof.

Common Cadre of Hindi Posts

9107. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have a common cadre of Hindi posts in all Ministries/Departments;

(b) whether those translators of the various Ministries/Departments who are at present on deputation to other Departments or who have gone, through proper channel to offices other than Ministry/Department but have lien in their parent Department will be considered for inclusion in the cadre;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include all those who were Hindi Translators/Senior Hindi Translators etc. since 1977 and have now left their parent office also; and

(d) whether those who are on deputation to Ministries from other bodies would be considered for inclusion in the cadre?

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

(b) to (d). All the persons appointed, otherwise than on tenure basis, against the posts of Hindi Translators, Hindi Officers, etc., in the different Ministries/Departments and their Attached Offices which are being included in the proposed Central Secretariat Official Language Service and hold such posts or hold lien on such posts on the commencement of the rules for the Service will be considered for induction into the Service.

Retention of Lien on Lower Posts Consequent on Confirmation on Higher Grade Posts

9108. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Central Government Rules, any person confirmed in a lower grade post which appointed and confirmed on a higher grade post can still retain his lien on the lower grade post held by him previously; and

(b) if so, what are the rules in such cases of holding lien by persons confirmed in a particular post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): (a) No, Sir. According to the rules a Government servant cannot be appointed substantively to two or more permanent posts at the same time.

(b) The question does not arise.

Coordinating Committee for transfer of Technology

9109. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any coordinating body which can help transfer of technology between different public sector industries and avoid foreign collaboration in the fields where know-how is available in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to set up such a body to help new industrial ventures in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARNJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Government's endeavour is to facilitate the transfer of technology from efficiently operating units to new units and the policy in this regard is based on national priorities. Companies which have well established R & D organisations and have demonstrated their ability to absorb, adapt and disseminate modern technology are permitted to import such technology as will increase their efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Foreign collaboration is

permitted in sophisticated and high priority are as, in export-oriented or import-substitution manufacture and for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet effectively changing consumer preferences and/or to become competitive in the export market.

The proposals for foreign collaboration including those from public sector undertakings are examined in detail in consultation with the various technical authorities such as Directorate General of Technical Development (Technical Evaluation Committee), Deptt. of Science and Technology and NRDC, as well as the concerned administrative Ministries. Due regard is given to technical competence, magnitude of operations, economic viability of the projects and availability of indigenous resources as well as the recipients' present and future technical and technological resources and capabilities.

Expansion/modernisation of automobile manufacturing units

9110. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) which of the automobile manufacturing units in India have been permitted to launch upon their modernisation and expansion plans for increasing their production capacity;

(b) the type of vehicles to be manufactured by them and the extent of such modernisation and expansion allowed;

(c) whether Government propose exercising any control over their products;

(d) if so, in what manner; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) (a) and (b): From time to time various automotive units in the country have been accorded permission for upgrading their product, modernising their production line

and for increasing the production capacity. The following approvals have been specifically granted for increasing the production capacity:

(i) M/s. Ashok Leyland have been given a letter of intent in July, 1980 for expanding their capacity for the manufacture of medium duty commercial vehicles from 12,500 to 40,000 Nos. per annum.

(ii) M/s. TELCO have been permitted in November, 1979 expansion of their capacity under the scheme of automatic growth from 36,000 to 44,640 Nos. per annum.

(iii) M/s. Standard Motors, Madras have been permitted in September, 1979 automatic growth in their capacity for the manufacture of commercial vehicles from 3000 Nos. to 3750 Nos. per annum.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal in this regard as the existing arrangements are adequate.

उत्तर प्रदेश में दंगों के दौरान प्रयुक्त किये गये हथियार और विस्फोटक पदार्थ

9111. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त 1980 में उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में दंगों के दौरान प्रयुक्त किये गये हथियार और विस्फोटक पदार्थ आधुनिकतम थे और इनमें से अधिकांश विदेशी मेक के थे ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट सभा-पटल पर रखने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री यशोवन्त मकवानना) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, उस राज्य में अगस्त, 1980 में दंगों के दौरान विदेश में बने हुए

अथवा आधुनिकतम हथियार और विस्फोटक सामग्री प्रयोग नहीं की गई थी।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Enhancement of House Rent of the EPF Organisation Offices Located in 'A' class cities

9112. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry has issued orders for payment of House Rent Allowance @ 25 per cent to the offices of the EPF Organisation situated in 'A' class cities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to the Government instructions House Rent Allowance is paid to the offices of Government situated in B-I cities like 'A' class cities; and

(c) if so, why the PF authorities have not paid House Rent Allowance at 25 per cent to their employees at Ahmedabad and Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Orders for grant of House Rent Allowance @ 25 per cent to offices of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation situated in 'A' class cities were issued with the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

(b) As the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation posted in class 'A' cities are entitled to House Rent Allowance at higher rates than their counterparts in Government, the parity in the rates of House Rent Allowance as between class 'A' and class B-I cities has not been extended to the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation.

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

Implementation of Faqir Chand Committee's Recommendations for Payment of Bonus etc. to P. F. Employees

9113. SHRI S. T. QUADRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Organisation is a self-financing Organisation and having surplus funds to meet out all the agreed demands of the Provident Fund employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Board of Trustees (Employees Provident Fund) have already agreed to the Faqir Chand Committee's recommendation for payment of bonus, fixed medical allowance, conveyance allowance and other fringe benefits to the employees; and

(c) if so, why Government are not implementing the decisions of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is financed out of contributions through employers, workers and Government. The unaudited accounts of the Organisation for the year 1979-80 shows a surplus in the administration account.

(b) and (c). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund, have adopted the Faqir Chand Committee Report with some modifications. Approval of Government in respect of some recommendations as adopted by the Board has already been conveyed. Particulars of such recommendations were laid before Parliament in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5982 for 1st April, 1981. Recommendation of the Committee relating to general increase in the pay of the employees, grant of interim relief, payment of conveyance allowance have not been accepted by Government. The Central Board of trustees have been requested to reconsider the recommendation regarding fixed medical allowance. The other recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

Misuse of name of Recognised All India E.P.F. Staff Federation

9114. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of persons are misusing the name of recognised All India E.P.F. Staff Federation in the E.P.F. Organisation:

(b) if so, why Government is not taking action against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The All India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation is an apex body that stands recognised. However, there are two sets of office bearers using the same name and style viz. All India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation, New Delhi and All India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation, Bangalore. The Federation with its Headquarters at New Delhi, is being treated as the recognised Federation by the Provident Fund authorities. According to records available the majority of the recognised unions of the Regional/Sub-Regional Office are affiliated to the All India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation, New Delhi. Action for the verification of the strength of membership of various unions/federations is under process in consultation with the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

Production of Tamarind powder by CFTRI, Mysore

9115. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has developed a process on the production of dehydrated 'Tamarind Powder' opening vast possibilities for its use in kitchens, industries, pharmaceuticals as also its exports; 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) Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore has developed a process for manufacture of tamarind powder.

(b) Tamarind powder is obtained from cleaned, deseeded and defibred tamarind pulp. The pulp is mixed with a suitable diluent, dried, pulverized, granulated and packed.

The process has so far been released to seven firms through National Research Development Corporation of India and one of them has gone into production.

गुजरात में सेना भेजा जाना

9116. श्री हीरालाल भार्गव परमार: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने गुजरात में स्थिति पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए उस राज्य में सेना भेजी थी और यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन तारोखों को सेना भेजी गई और उसे किस-किस क्षेत्र में तैनात किया गया और यदि सेना को तैनात नहीं किया गया तो उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सेना को विभिन्नों से भेजा गया और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ और सेना के कर्मचारी गुजरात में कितने दिन रहे और इसमें से कितने दिन उन्हें ड्यूटी पर तैनात किया गया ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल) : (क) गुजरात सरकार के अनुरोध पर वहाँ पहले से ही मौजूद सैनिक टुकड़ियों को प्रत्याभित तैनाती के लिए 1-2-1981 से तैयारी की स्थिति में रखा गया था। अभी भी सैनिक टुकड़ियाँ

उम्मी तैयारी को स्थिति में है। गुजरात सरकार ने केवल अहमदाबाद में ही 1-2-81 और 7-2-81 को गैर कानूनी तौर पर इकट्ठे हुए लोगों को तितर-बितर करने के लिए दो बार तथा 7 और 22 फरवरी, 1981 को निषेधाज्ञा लागू करने के लिए दो बार फ्लैग मार्च के लिए सैनिक बुलाये थे।

(ख) गुजरात में कोई सैनिक टुकड़ियां हवाई जहाज से नहीं भेजी गईं।

Development of Tank Arm Ammunition and hard to Pierce Armour by Defence Scientists

9117. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very sophisticated tank arm ammunition and hard to pierce armour has been developed by Indian Scientists of Defence Ministry for the main battle; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Both the tank ammunition and hard to pierce armour are under development by Defence Research and Development Organisation. Encouraging results have been obtained.

Production in Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi

9118. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that production in Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi in Tamil Nadu has gone down due to mismanagement;

(b) whether it is a fact that the situation in Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi is always tense due to communal clash; and

(c) what steps have been taken to put down the atrocities committed by some elements in the name of caste and community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the last six months there have been some incidents of clashes between different sections of employees of the factory.

(c) All necessary steps are being taken, when required, to maintain law and order and protect life and property at the factory.

Training to Pak Armed Forces by U.S.A.

9119. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USA has agreed to impart military training to the Pakistani armed forces; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what type of training would be given to them and what action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

are aware of the on-going discussions between the Governments of USA and Pakistan on the scope and quantum of US military and economic aid to Pakistan. According to available indications, the aid may comprise supply of sophisticated military hardware and training of Pakistani Armed Forces personnel in their use.

(b) Discussions on the subject are said to be still continuing. Government of India have already conveyed their grave concern to the US Government at these reported moves of the US Government for massive militarisation of Pakistan.

Development of Border Roads in West Bengal and North Eastern Region

9120. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programme of developing border roads in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States during the Sixth Plan period, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the action taken up-to date to implement the Sixth Plan target in these States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b): The programme of border roads development funded by the Border Roads Development Board does not form part of the Five-Year Plans.

गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान को विदेशी सहायता

9121. श्री बी० आर० महाटा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान के पदाधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान को किस प्रयोजन के लिए विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है और इसके स्रोत क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) और (ख). गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान के पदाधिकारियों और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उसके द्वारा प्राप्त विदेशी अभिदान के स्रोतों का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

कुछ गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा प्राप्त विदेशी अभिदान की राशि, दानदाता देश और दान के प्रयोजन की सूची

| क्रम सं० | संस्था का नाम | प्राप्त किए गए विदेशी अभिदान की राशि | उद्देश्य | दानदाता देश | महत्वपूर्ण पदाधिकारियों के नाम | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--|--|---|
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| रुपये लाखों में | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| | | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | गांधी शांति प्रतिष्ठान केन्द्र पंजाबी मोहल्ला अम्बाला कैट (हरियाणा) | 35,000 | 37,000 | — | (1) आवास के लिए आर्थिक इंग्लैण्ड सहायता तथा बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए आपातकाल भोजन । (2) आवास अनुदान इंग्लैण्ड | (1) श्री पद्मा लाल, अध्यक्ष (2) श्री डी० एस० देवेश सचिव । | |

5

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

2 गांधी शान्ति प्रतिष्ठान, 221/3

दीनदयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग,

नई दिल्ली

90,142

1,13,636

5,790

(1) अहिंसक कार्रवाई के

लिए प्रशिक्षण के सम्बन्ध

में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

गोष्ठी के आयोजन के लिये।

(1) श्री भार डी दिवाकर,

अध्यक्ष

(2) श्री के.एस. राधाकृष्ण,

सचिव।

(3) श्री डी. रामाचन्द्रन

पोद्दी, संयुक्त सचिव।

(4) रामलाल पारीब,

कोषाध्यक्ष।

अहिंसक कार्रवाई के लिए

प्रशिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में

एशियन क्षेत्रीय बैठक।

(2) श्रीमती विकासगोष्ठी

के सम्बन्ध में वैश्विक

नीति।

(3) कृषि सुधार और श्रीमती

विकास के लिए सम्बन्ध में

एफ.ए.ओ. विश्व कॉन्फ्रेंस

का अनुसरण।

3 गांधी शान्ति प्रतिष्ठान, 12-डी

ब्रकर पोस्ट, लेन कलकत्ता,

पश्चिम बंगाल

23,600

(1) एक छोटी सामाजिक-

आर्थिक परियोजना के लिये

राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला।

(1) श्री मिलिज राय

चौधरी, अध्यक्ष

(2) श्री एन.भार चौधरी,

सचिव।

नीदरलैण्ड

पश्चिम

जर्मनी

बार्डलैण्ड

अमेरिका

Tripura's Demand for Cement

9122. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total demand of cement of Tripura for 1979 and 1980, separately;

(b) how much quantity was allotted to Tripura in the said years;

(c) how much actually reached Tripura; and

(d) if not reached, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The demands of the State Governments for cement are not collected. However the Government of Tripura have indicated recently that their requirement would be 16,500 tonnes of cement per quarter.

(b) and (c). The allocation and dispatches of cement to the State of Tripura during the year 1979 and 1980 is as under:—

| Year | Allocation | (in tonnes) |
|------|------------|-------------|
| | | Despatches |
| 1979 | 43,000 | 24,000 |
| 1980 | 49,000 | 18,100 |

(d) Short supplies of cement as against allocation made to the State of Tripura was primarily due to transport constraints.

Visit of an Indian Industry Team to Brazil

9123. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA**

RANE:

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Indian Industry Team had recently visited Brazil and reached an agreement with the Brazilian industrialists for ex-

change of technology and experience and bilateral collaboration in several fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement had been reached on specific projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). A delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry visited 5 countries in Latin America including Brazil in March/April 1981. The delegation concluded an agreement of cooperation with the Confederacão Nacional da Indústria (CNI) of Brazil. This agreement provides, among other things, for the exchange of commercial information between the two organisations with a view to promoting mutually beneficial bilateral trade, joint ventures, transfer of technology and joint collaborative enterprises in third countries. It has also been proposed to exchange visits between business delegations of the two countries and to identify areas of mutual cooperation in the field of trade, services and collaborative enterprises in Brazil and in India as well as in third countries.

Development of Solar Energy

9124. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press reports about the visit of Dr. Edward Lumsdaine, Director of the Energy, Environment and Resources Centre at the University of Tennessee (USA) to India to exchange views with Indian scientists on the full range of alternative uses of energy;

(b) if so, the steps taken to explore and develop solar energy in the country;

(c) whether Government are aware that the U.S.S.R. has made tremend-

ous progress in the development of solar energy as an important backup source of energy; and

(d) if so, whether Government intend to utilise the research done by the USSR for developing solar energy in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Dr. Edward Lumsdaine, Director, New Mexico Solar Energy Institute, New Mexico State University, USA visited India in March, 1981 and exchanged views with Indian scientists on various aspects relating to alternative sources of energy. Government are aware of the press reports in this connection.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of the work being done in USSR for the development of solar energy. This area has been included in the Programme of Cooperation between India and USSR in the fields of Science and Technology for the years 1980 to 1983. Three cooperative research projects have been identified for implementation between Indian and Soviet organisations. The problems covered by these projects are: (1) Development of Solar Selective Collector; (2) Development of Solar Thermo Electric Generator; and (3) Development of an Experimental Solar Power Pack based on Stirling Engine.

Statement

The development of technologies for the utilization of solar energy and other renewable sources of energy has been accorded high priority by the Government. The programme undertaken by the Department of Science and Technology in this area covers research, design, development and demonstration activities with the participation of research institutions,

industry, user and extension agencies. The programme has been significantly stepped up in the Sixth Plan.

2. In the area of solar thermal technologies, systems have been developed for water and space heating, crop drying, desalination etc. Demonstration water heating systems and drying units have been set up at a number of locations. A Solar Thermal Energy Centre is to be set up to develop systems and prototype equipment for various applications, leading to commercialisation.

3. In the area of solar photovoltaic technologies, the Department of Science and Technology is placing emphasis on increasing the level of fabrication and improvement in process technologies and efficiencies of solar cells and development of indigenous production of solar grade silicon. A pre-commercial pilot plant is being established at the Central Electronics Limited to produce photovoltaic modules at the level of at least 1 MW by 1985. Solar photovoltaic pumps and other systems have been installed for demonstration and evaluation purposes at a number of locations in the country.

4. Efforts to utilise indirect forms of solar energy such as biomass and wind have also been stepped up recently. A number of community biogas plants and wind mills are being set up in various parts of the country. Specialised centres are being established for further work in these areas. The Sixth Plan makes a provision of Rs. 50 crores for the development of new and renewable sources of energy as well as the development of technologies for the efficient utilization of conventional sources.

5. In order to formulate policies and programmes and coordinate and intensify programmes in the area of new and renewable sources of energy, Government have established a Commission for Additional Sources of Energy with full executive and financial powers.

दिल्ली नगर निगम में सेनीटरी सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट सी० एम० आई० एल० आई० और ए० एल० आई० के आरक्षित पदों का भरा जाना

9125. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम में सेनीटरी सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट, चोफ सेनीटरी इन्स्पेक्टर तथा असिस्टेंट सेनीटरी इन्स्पेक्टरों के कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन पदों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन सभी पदों के सम्बन्ध में इन जातियों के लोगों के लिए बने रोस्टर के अनुसार आरक्षित कोटे को पूरा करने में क्या कठिनाई सामने आ रही है ;

(घ) ऐसे कुल कितने पद हैं और ऐसे कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं ; और

(ङ) चोफ सेनीटरी इन्स्पेक्टर का काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों को नियमित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और यदि उन्हें नियमित किया जाना है तो उन्हें कब से नियमित किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने प्रश्न के भाग (क) से (ङ) तक के बारे में निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है :—

(क) दिल्ली नगर निगम में सफाई अधीक्षक, मुख्य सफाई निरीक्षकों, सफाई

निरीक्षकों और सहायक सफाई निरीक्षकों के रिक्त पदों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

| क्रम सं० | श्रेणी | रिक्त पद |
|----------|---------------------|----------|
| 1. | सफाई अधीक्षक | 3 |
| 2. | मुख्य सफाई निरीक्षक | 4 |
| 3. | सफाई निरीक्षक | 10 |
| 4. | सहायक सफाई निरीक्षक | 71 |

(ख) सफाई निरीक्षकों और सहायक सफाई निरीक्षकों के पदों को छोड़कर अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित सभी पद भरे जाते हैं।

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों की अपेक्षित सं० उपलब्ध है और उनके मामलों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है। पदाभ्यर्थिता के लिए पांशक पदों पर अनुसूचित जनजाति का कोई उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) भरे जाने वाले आरक्षित पद हैं :—

| क्रम सं० | श्रेणी | अनुसूचित जाति | अनुसूचित जनजाति |
|----------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. | सफाई अधीक्षक | शून्य | 1 |
| 2. | मुख्य सफाई निरीक्षक | शून्य | 2 |
| 3. | सफाई निरीक्षक | 4 | 9 |
| 4. | सहायक सफाई निरीक्षक | | |

(ड) मुख्य सफाई निरीक्षक का पद सफाई निरीक्षक से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा जाता है। सफाई निरीक्षकों की बरीयता सूची को न्यायालय में चुनौती दी गई है, जिसने उसे यथावत रखने के आदेश दिए हैं। मुख्य सफाई-निरीक्षक की इयूटियां करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने का निर्णय बरीयता के प्रश्न को अन्तिम रूप से तय हो जाने के बाद किया जाएगा।

Bangladesh Rifles Team Visit to India to Discuss Trans-Border crimes

9126. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bangladesh 'Rifles' team visited India to discuss matters relating to trans-border crimes and boundary problems; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. A Bangladesh Rifles delegation visited Delhi from 31st March, 1981 to 3rd April, 1981.

(b) They held discussions with BSF officers on border problems and related matters of mutual interest. Such periodical contacts are intended to help in maintaining good relations between the two Forces.

Setting up of New Institutes for Advanced Training

9127. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many new institutes for advanced training in various trades will be set up during the Sixth Plan;

(b) the total allotment made for the purpose; and

(c) the states where these will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Three new institutes for Advanced Training, including one for supervisory/foreman Training, are proposed to be set up during the 6th Plan period by the Ministry of Labour.

(b) A total allotment of Rs. 3.00 crores is made for the purpose during the 6th Plan period for the three institutes.

(c) An Advanced Training Institute for Farm Machinery and Power is proposed to be set up in Punjab. The Second Foreman Training Institute is proposed to be set up in Bihar. The Second Advanced Training Institute for Electronics and Process Instrumentation is proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh.

Non-Deposition of E. F. F. Public/Private Companies in Calcutta

9128. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many public and private companies in Calcutta have not deposited the Provident Fund of their employees with the Provident Fund Office;

(b) if so, the names of such public and private companies in Calcutta who have not deposited the Provident Fund during the last three years; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In addition to the issue of recovery certificates, launching of prosecutions under section 14 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and filing of complaints under sections 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code, certain proposals to amend the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 suitably to make it more effective are under consideration.

World Bank Fund for Modernisation of Cement Industry

9129. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to approach the World Bank for funds for modernisation of cement manufacturing units in the country;

(b) the proposals submitted by the cement manufacturing companies in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The need for modernisation of cement industry has been engaging the attention of the Government. The details are being worked out. No such proposal has been received from the industry so far.

Aid for Modernisation of Cement Industry

9130. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had offered substantial aid to the cement industry in its modernisation plant;

(b) whether Government had received any proposal indicating the industry's requirements in order to carry out its modernisation plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). The need for modernisation of cement industry has been engaging the attention of the Government. The details are being worked out. No such proposal has been received from the industry so far.

जबलपुर में उद्योगों की स्थापना

9131. श्री मुन्धर शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या जबलपुर में रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों को नियमावली को देखते हुए वहां पर बड़े अथवा मध्यम औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना में प्रक्रियात्मक कठिनाइयाँ हैं; और

(ख) क्या इस नीति के कारण जबलपुर के औद्योगिक विकास में रुकावट आ रही है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

Non deposition of amount of employees' provident fund by public Private companies Bombay

9132. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many public/private companies in Bombay have not deposited the Provident Fund of their employees with the Provident Fund Commissioner of Bombay;

(b) if so, the names of such public and private companies in Bombay who have not deposited the Provident Fund so far during the last three years; and

(c) the action contemplated by the Government against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) In addition to the issue of recovery certificates, launching of prosecutions under section 4 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and filing of complaints under 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code, certain proposals to amend the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 suitably to make it more effective are under consideration.

Forwarding of applications to outside offices in army headquarters

9133. **SHRI T. S. NEGI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the applications of the stenographers and clerks in the Army Headquarters at Delhi are not being forwarded to outside offices on the plea that the employees concerned are not permanent or quasi-permanent;

(b) how many employees (Stenographers and Clerks) have completed more than three years' of service but have not yet been declared permanent or quasi-permanent in accordance with the relevant rules;

(c) what are the reasons for not declaring these employees at least quasi-permanent; and

(d) do Government propose forwarding the applications of such employees outside the Army Headquarters as have put in more than three years of service as is done in the Ministries of the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 192 clerks and 106 stenographers of AFHQ, who have completed more than three years service as on 1-4-1981 have not yet been declared permanent or quasi-permanent.

(c) It is not always possible to declare a person quasi-permanent immediately on completion of 3 years service in view of the administrative checks and formalities to be completed.

(d) Applications of temporary employees are being forwarded as per instructions laid down by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on the subject.

Meetings of Hindi Advisory committees

9134. **SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindi Advisory Committees which did not hold their meetings even once for the last one year; and

(b) whether Government propose to give directives to the Ministries concerned for holding the meetings of these advisory committees at least once in a year to review the imple-

mentation of the provisions of the official Languages Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Hindi Advisory Committees of 14 Ministries did not meet during the last one year.

(b) All concerned Ministries/Departments have been requested to regularly hold the meetings of their respective Committees once in every three months.

Employment through district Industries Centres

9135. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme to provide employment to people in cottage industries through district industries Centres;

(b) if so, the number of people so far provided employment under this scheme in each State; and

(c) the efforts made to attract the people toward this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The District Industries Centres Scheme provides an institutional framework for the provision of all the services and support under a single roof to the small and decentralised sector industries including cottage industries.

(b) A statement is enclosed of the employment generated by District Industries Centres Scheme according to reports received from District Industries Centres.

(c) Intensive motivation campaigns are organised jointly by the Small Industries Service Institutes and the District Industries Centres to motivate and inform the people about

possible programme that can be set up as cottage industries. Similar promotional activity is also undertaken by KVIC, Handicrafts and Handlooms Boards etc. A monthly DIC Newsletter is also being published in Hindi and English with effect from August, 1978.

Statement

| S. No. | Name of State/UT | Total Employment Generated under the DIC Schemes |
|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 75,101 |
| 2. | Assam | 9,290 |
| 3. | Bihar | 1,52,670 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 1,63,183 |
| 5. | Haryana | 27,566 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 17,410 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 8,696 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 35,199 |
| 9. | Kerala | 78,475 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 1,10,768 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 1,70,201 |
| 12. | Manipur | 5,329 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 5,191 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 298 |
| 15. | Orissa | 1,18,907 |
| 16. | Punjab | 47,749 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 50,545 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 45 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 1,38,437 |
| 20. | Tripura | 1,934 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 35,839 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,13,760 |
| 23. | A. & N. Islands | 307 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 247 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 25. | Chandigarh | .. |
| 26. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 675 |
| 27. | Goa, Daman & Diu | .. |
| 28. | Mizoram | 284 |
| 29. | Pondicherry | 2,772 |
| TOTAL | | 13,70,898 |

News Item captioned 'Pollution threat to heredity'

9136. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in Hindustan Times of the 29th January, 1981 captioned 'Pollution threat to heredity'; and

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

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

(b) The forces responsible for causing harm to the human system are quite complicated and several factors come into play. However, according to present day scientific research, serious environmental pollution may induce genetic mutations. Government is quite concerned with the degradation of the general environment and has therefore taken several measures in recent years for its control so that not only the present generation but succeeding generations also are safe from such risks as reported in the news item. The Department of Environment has been recently created for a coordinated approach to the problems in this area that need attention.

Functioning of H. M. T. Factories in States

9137. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the Hindustan Machine Tools factories working in different States at present;

(b) the details regarding the production at the end of 1980-81 in comparison with the percentage over the corresponding figures of the previous years;

(c) what has been the production of HMT during 1979-80 in so far as the question of achievement is concerned;

(d) whether there had been any shortage of power cuts, raw materials or some other problems regarding its production; and

(e) the details regarding its production plan for 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) HMT's factories are located in Karnataka, Haryana, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir States, the details of which are given in the attached statement.

(b) Production in HMT registered an increase of 2 per cent in 1980-81 to Rs. 186.30 crores over 1979-80 in which year the growth was 10 per cent over the previous year's (1978-79) production of Rs. 165.90 crores.

(c) HMT achieved a production of Rs. 182.53 crores which was 95 per cent of the target of Rs. 191.44 crores.

(d) The main constraint to production of HMT in 1980-81 was the labour strike in some of its units which joined the 77 days strike of the Bangalore-based public sector undertakings. Power cut also affected production to a limited extent.

(e) HMT have planned a production of Rs. 253 crores during 1980-81.

Statement

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Karnataka | 1. HMT I&II, Bangalore—Machine Tool Division Die Casting Division |
| | 2. Horological Machinery Division, Bangalore |
| | 3. HMT Watch Factories I & II, Bangalore |
| | 4. HMT Watch Factory IV, Tumkur |
| Haryana | HMT III, Pinjore—Machine Tool Division, Tractor Division |
| Kerala | HMT IV, Kalamassery—Machine Tool Division, Printing Machinery Division. |
| Andhra Pradesh | HMT V, Hyderabad—Machine Tool Division, Press Division, Lamp Division |
| Rajasthan | HMT VI, Ajmer—Machine Tool Division |
| Jammu & Kashmir | HMT Watch Factory III, Srinagar. |

Another project for manufacture of Dairy Machinery is under implementation at Aurangabad in Maharashtra State.

Use of Lady Police for Women's Demonstrations

9138. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to State Governments and Union Territories to deal the women's agitations and demonstrations of women solely by the ladies police;

(b) whether these instructions have been followed by the concerned police in States and Union Territories;

(c) whether there are growing incidents of police excessiveness by men police against women; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government against the police in Union Territories?

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

(b). These instruction have been specifically issued on 4th April, 1981, and the situation is being monitored.

(c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Study on Ecological aspect of new Power and Irrigation Projects

9139. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a study financed the U.G.C. and carried out by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, into the ecological aspects of new power and irrigation projects;

(b) whether the study has emphasised that the interests of the local peasants and tribals, particularly in respect of food and fuel, should be fully safeguarded when planning new projects; and

(c) if so, whether there are any Planning Commission directives on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A study entitled "Assessment of ecological impact of man and his live stock on the forest Ec'o system of Western Ghats—development of alternative strategy for utilisation of fuel and fodder resources of forests of Western Ghats" was made by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore sponsored by the University Grants Commission and several other agencies. The study emphasised that the

planning of future development must be taken up, keeping in view the interest of the weaker sections of the society.

(c) In November, 1975 Planning Commission had issued some guidelines to the State Governments for preparation of project reports on Multi-purpose, Irrigation, Flood Control etc., projects which included consideration to be given to the impact of the ecological factors on planning, construction and operation of the projects. At present, all river valleys projects—power, irrigation and multipurpose—are scrutinised by the inter-Ministerial Environmental Appraisal Committee constituted by the Department of Science & Technology under the new Department of Environment.

Civic Amenities to slum dwellers of hutment colony on Defence Land in Ghatkopar

9140. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large hutment colony on Defence land at Ghatkopar (West) Bombay;

(b) whether it is correct that these poor slum dwellers have not been provided the basic civic amenities because the land belongs to the Central Government;

(c) whether it is true that the civic amenities have been provided to hutments on the neighbouring slums that belong to State Government and private owner; and

(d) if so, why are the civic amenities denied to these slums on Defence land?

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

(b) It is correct that the slum dwellers on this piece of defence land have not been provided basic civic amenities so far.

(c) Basic amenities to hutments on some private and State Government lands in neighbouring areas have been provided.

(d) Certain decisions were taken by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government which envisaged removal, on certain terms, of hutments from Central Government lands which were required for immediate use and provision of basic amenities to hutment dwellers on the remaining lands. The manner in which these decisions would be implemented, is under discussion with the State Government.

Planning Boards in States

9141. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have been advised to have planning boards to have a watch on the planning functions there;

(b) if so, the reactions of the States in the matter; and

(c) whether Centre will be represented on these boards in any capacity?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) States have been advised to have an apex planning body appropriate to their circumstances to guide the planning functions in the State.

(b) The States have appreciated this need.

(c) There is no necessity for the Union Government to be represented on the State Planning Boards. The composition of the State Planning Board is a matter in which the decision has to be taken by the State concerned.

Protected water supply schemes for Mica Mines at Tharlupodu and Sydapuram

9142. **SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned the Protected Water Supply Schemes for mica mine labourers at Tharlupodu and Sydapuram in Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the present stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Deputy Welfare Commissioner, Kalichedu has referred to Government requests for grant of financial assistance for water supply schemes in respect of Thummala Talupur village and also Sydapuram. These are being studied in consultation with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. No proposal relating to Tharlupodu has been referred to us.

Electronic watch and calculator manufacturing companies.

9143. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the companies which are engaged in the manufacture of electronic watches and electronic calculators;

(b) whether it is a fact that in order to assemble electronic watches and calculators, these companies are allowed to import components from abroad; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to develop indigenous production of components for these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The names of the companies approved/engaged in the manufacture of electronic watches and electronic calculators both in the organised and the small scale sector, are given in the Statement I and II respectively.

(b) The components, which are not indigenously available, are allowed to be imported.

(c) Industrial approvals have been issued to a number of companies to undertake the manufacture of all such imported items including for the basic electronic components viz. LSI, and these companies are taking effective steps to start early production of these items.

Statement-I

Names of Companies approved/engaged in the manufacture of Electronics Digital watches

A. ORGANISED SECTOR

1. M/s Electronic Corporation of Tamil Nadu, Madras.
2. M/s Punjab State Electronics & Production Development Corporation Ltd. (PSED & PG) Chandigarh.
3. M/s West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corporation Ltd. (WBEIDC) Calcutta.
4. M/s Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, Chandigarh.
5. M/s Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.
6. M/s Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited, Bhubaneswar.
7. M/s Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Hyderabad.
8. M/s Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (KSEDC), Trivandrum.
9. M/s Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited (MELTRON), Bombay.
10. M/s Jammu & Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Srinagar.
11. M/s UP Electronics Corporation Ltd., Lucknow.
12. M/s Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Patna.
13. M/s HMT Ltd., Bangalore.

B. SMALL SCALE SECTOR

1. M/s Zenith Electro Pvt. Limited, Nasik.
2. M/s Monica Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
3. M/s Raghav Electronics (B.C. Kapoor) New Delhi, Location Solan (HP).
4. M/s Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, Chandigarh.
5. M/s Electronic Time Corpn., Gujarat (Jamanagar).
6. M/s Polestar Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s Morena Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Panaji, Goa.
8. M/s Rockwell Industries, Bombay.
9. M/s Kaycee Sons, Jaipur.
10. M/s South India Watch Industries Electrical & Electronic Indl. Estate, Madras.
11. M/s Logitronic, NOIDA Complex Distt. Ghaziabad (UP).
12. M/s C. Balkrishnan, Chambadathil House, Perinthalmanna, Kerala.
13. M/s Accutimes, Mohali, Punjab.
14. M/s National Electronics, Calcutta.
15. M/s Sikkim Time Corporation, Deorali, Sikkim.
16. M/s Teknika Watches, Solan (H.P.)
17. M/s Micronix India, Faridabad, Haryana.
18. M/s Television and Components Pvt. Ltd., Naroda (Ahmedabad).

19. M/s Landteam Ltd., (Shri R.K. Parsad) London, Location Ranchi, Bihar.
20. M/s S.D.D. Nichols Roy Pokhesh, Shillong, Meghalaya.
21. Sh. K.B. Nagmani, C/o Sh. S. Venkatram & Co., Madras, Location—Pondicherry.
22. M/s Shrad Electrical Industries, Bombay.
23. M/s Mirc Electronics, Bombay.
24. M/s Priyadhwani Electronics Pvt. Lt., Secunderabad.
25. M/s Orient Electronics Bargulla, Srinagar.

Statement-II

ANNEXURE-II referred to in reply to part(a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9143 for 29-4-81

Names of Companies approved/engaged in the manufacture of Electronic calculators

A. ORGANISED SECTOR

1. M/s D.C.M. Data Products, Delhi.
2. M/s Bush India Ltd., Bombay.
3. M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.
4. M/s Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad.
5. M/s National Radio & Electricals Co. Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Trivandrum.
7. M/s Webel Business Machines Ltd., Calcutta.
8. M/s Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Bombay.

B. SMALL SCALE SECTOR

1. M/s UMS Radio Factory (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.
2. M/s Radio Supply Stores (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
3. M/s Applied Electronics (P) Ltd., Baroda.
4. M/s NSH Business Machines (P) Ltd., Ghaziabad.
5. M/s Digital Equipment Co. (P) Ltd., Secunderabad.
6. M/s India Electronics Corpn., Bombay.
7. M/s Weston Electronics, New Delhi.
8. M/s Singh Radio Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
9. M/s Shreeshyla Times (P) Ltd., Bangalore.
10. M/s Business Machine (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
11. M/s Kaycee Sons, New Delhi.
12. M/s Data Electronics, Delhi.
13. M/s Electronic Calculators & Computer Company, Bangalore.
14. M/s Sharma Engineering Corporation, Chandigarh.
15. M/s Specialities, Ahmedabad.

16. M/s Industrial Electronics, Bombay.
17. M/s Mecotronics Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
18. M/s Steva Lamba & Co., New Delhi.
19. M/s Chaudhary Electronics (P) Ltd., Delhi.
20. M/s Televista Electronics, New Delhi.
21. M/s Multiplex Electronics, Bombay.
22. M/s Intronic (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
23. M/s Hindustan Computers Ltd., New Delhi.
24. M/s Logitronics, Delhi.
25. M/s Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad.
26. M/s Orient Electronics, Srinagar.
27. M/s Superior Electronics System (P) Ltd., Bombay.
28. Shri C. Balakrishnan, Peninthalmanna, Kerala.
29. M/s A.D. Katrak, Bombay.
30. M/s A.K. Pai, 'Aasara' Bramhagiri Udipi, Karnataka.
31. Shri K.G. Goyal, Balniketan, Alwar.
32. Shri Ramesh Potnani, Hyderabad, A.P.
33. Shri Sureka Krishna Kumar, Indore, M.P.
34. M/s Taurus Enterprises, Madras.
35. M/s Office Machines Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
36. M/s Sonywell Electronics Industries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Dr. Inderjit Singh Hudhara, Chandigarh.
38. Shri A.K. Jain, New Delhi.
39. M/s Consumer Electronics Punjab Ltd., Chandigarh.
40. M/s Punjstar Standard Electronics Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Distt. Ropar(PB).
41. M/s Elektronik India, Jaipur.
42. M/s Telics Limited, Trivandrum.
43. Shri L.H. Mulchandani, Calcutta.
44. M/s Atlas Radio & Electronic Limited, Ahmedabad.
45. M/s Varrkala Electro Industries Pvt. Limited, Varkala, Kerala.
46. M/s Kidson Electronics, Calicut, Kerala.
47. M/s Kartiams Electronics, Calcutta.
48. M/s Masidus Electronics, Ahmedabad.
49. M/s Calcom Electronics, New Delhi.
50. M/s Methode Systems Pvt., Limited, New Delhi.
51. M/s Bejtek Electronics Pvt. Limited, New Delhi.

52. M/s Cetus Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Hoogly (W.B.)
53. M/s Electronic Communication Service, Bangalore.
54. M/s Televox Limited, Bhimtal.
55. M/s Ericson India Ltd., Calcutta.
56. M/s Rakul Dhawan, New Delhi.
57. M/s Radofin Electronics (I) Ltd., New Delhi.
58. M/s Semotron Instruments (P) Ltd., Lucknow.
59. M/s VCK Electrotechnique, New Delhi.
60. Lt. Col. J.S. Guleria (Retd.), New Delhi.
61. M/s Banga Rhythm Corner, Chandigarh.
62. M/s Electronic Consortium (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
63. M/s Alcuin Tapes, New Delhi.
64. M/s Eskay Electronics (India) Pvt. Limited, New Delhi.

Recovery of Chinese Arms from Communal riots affected areas

9144. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during recent communal riots, as a result of raids conducted in some cities, Chinese made arms were recovered;

(b) whether smuggling of arms across the border has increased recently;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in Moradabad and Aligarh, Government have taken decision to withdraw all licensed arms from the affected areas for a period of two years and strengthen vigil to check smuggling of arms from across the border to the Northern border; and

(d) if so, the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid-down on the Table of the House on receipt.

Setting up of a Central Secretariat Official Language Service

9145. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Central Secretariat Official Language Service in order to provide adequate promotional opportunities to employees dealing with Government business in Hindi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. In order to bring about uniformity in 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 appropriate promotion opportunities to the incumbents of these posts, it has been decided to constitute a separate service cadre called the "Central Secretariat Official Language Service".

(b) The Services is proposed to have the following five grades of group 'A', 'B' and 'C' posts:

| Grade | Post and pay-scale | Group |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I | Director (Rs. 1500-1800) | Central Civil Service, Group 'A' |
| II | Deputy Director (Rs. 1100-1600) | |
| III | Asstt. Director (Rs. 650-1200) | Central Civil Service Group 'B' |
| IV | Senior Translator (Rs. 550-800) | Central Civil Service Group 'C' |
| V | Junior Translator (Rs. 425-700) | |

The rules relating to the proposed Service are being finalised in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the Union Public Service Commission.

Proposals for Modernisation of Cement Industry

9146. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cement manufacturing units in the country have submitted the modernisation proposals to effect increase in production;

(b) if so, the companies which have submitted the modernisation plans;

(c) the details of the proposals;

(d) whether Government propose to provide financial aid in the implementation of modernisation schemes; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Cement Manufacturers Association have indicated that they have received modernisation plans from a number of cement factories and that they would be forwarding them to

the Government. These plans have, however, not yet been received.

(d) and (e). The need for modernisation of cement industry has been engaging the attention of the Government and details are being worked out.

Distribution of Cement

9147. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public is experiencing great difficulty in getting the permits of cement from the concerned authorities in time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are complaints in the distribution of cement all over the country;

(c) whether Government have taken any note of the difficulty of the public in getting the cement;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (e). There is a general shortage of cement in the country. In such circumstances, it is possible that some inconvenience is experienced by the public in obtaining their requirements of cement. Cement is a statutorily controlled commodity. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments who are fully competent under the Essential Commodities Act to deal with such complaints. The State Governments have already been advised of the need to devise effective scheme for control over public sale and distribution of cement. Essential features of the scheme suggested are

statutory licensing of cement stockists, direct appointment of cement dealers by the State Governments with consequential de-linking of stockists from producers, introduction of permit system and creation of necessary administrative machinery to implement the scheme. It is expected that measures taken on these lines will effectively curb malpractices in the distribution of cement.

Gujarat Medicos Agitation

9148. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between State Government and the medical students of Gujarat who were agitating on the reservation issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which both the parties are satisfied?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the settlement are given in the attached statement.

(c) Following the settlement, the Medical students and the Junior Doctors have withdrawn their agitation from the 13th April, 1981. The settlement has been generally welcomed and consequently the situation in Gujarat has greatly improved.

Statement

1. The Medical Colleges and hostels will be re-opened with immediate effect.

2. Orders of termination of services of Resident Doctors due to unauthorised absence will be cancelled.

3. The period of strike will be regularised as follows:—

(a) Fresh admissions/appointments will be made effective from the commencement of the current terms and the Deans will be authorised to make necessary local adjustments so that loss of term does not occur to Medical students, Internees and Resident Jr. Doctors.

(b) Calculations of stipend to be paid during the strike period will be made as follows:—

(i) Accumulated unutilised weekly offs;

(ii) admissible unutilised casual leave; and

(iii) Compensatory leave equal to unutilised public holidays. Internees and Jr. Doctors will also be allowed to count shortage between the strike period and the period of stipend calculated as above by counting unutilised weekly offs as well as admissible unutilised casual leave and compensatory leave for unutilised public holidays during the next one year.

4. Residency system will be made applicable to the Medical Colleges of Ahmedabad and Baroda effective from the current term. The question of appointment of Sr. Resident/Sr. Registrars will be decided by Government in consultation with Teachers and students.

5. Government has considered the request for increase in stipend and formal orders are being issued.

6. The number of seats of Housemen will be increased to the extent such seats are utilised by candidates belonging to SC/ST and B.C. otherwise than on merits, so that students on open merit get seats of Housemen equal to the existing strength.

7. The Deans will be authorised to make necessary adjustments of teaching schedules so that there is no loss of term to Medical students, Internees and Jr. Doctors and the examination are arranged with this objective in view

8 Regarding M.Sc. (Medical) courses the guidelines prescribed by the Medical Council of India will be followed.

9. The Government appreciates the requirements of extension of Hostel facilities for Under Graduate Students (including internees to the extent of they are posted at teaching Hospitals) and Jr. Doctors. A Phased programme will be undertaken to meet such requirements. The need of married Jr. Doctors will also be kept in view.

10. Government will take steps to fill all the vacant teaching posts.

11. Steps will be taken to improve Library and Gymkhana facilities.

12. The agitating Medical students and Jr. Doctors will not be victimised.

Implementation of Tribal Welfare. Schemes

9149. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the tribal welfare schemes in all States during 1980-81;

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

(c) whether more welfare schemes are proposed to be introduced during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the allocation of funds for these schemes during Sixth Plan period, State-wise.

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

(a) and (b). The major programme of tribal welfare is the tribal sub-plan which is implemented by 19 States/U.Ts where sub-plan areas have been identified on the basis of tribal concentration. The finance mainly flows from the State Plan and the Ministry of Home Affairs

provides a Special Central Assistance which is supplemental in nature. The State-wise Special Central Assistance released during 1980-81 is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). The present programmes will be continued in the Sixth Plan with suitable modification wherever necessary. The Tribal sub-plans 1980-85 are being discussed currently in the Planning Commission.

Statement

Special Central Assistance provided to State/UTS under tribal sub-plan for 1980-81 (including allocations for tribal pockets and Primitive Tribes).

| S. No. | Name of State | Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 337.22 |
| 2 | Assam | 319.01 |
| 3 | Bihar | 973.98 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 568.64 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 81.22 |
| 6 | Karnataka | 17.17 |
| 7 | Kerala | 57.00 |
| 8 | Madhya Pradesh | 1923.51 |
| 9 | Maharashtra | 544.16 |
| 10 | Manipur | 112.05 |
| 11 | Orissa | 886.45 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 516.49 |
| 13 | Sikkim | 10.00 |
| 14 | Tamil Nadu | 80.87 |
| 15 | Tripura | 130.58 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 19.07 |
| 17 | West Bengal | 364.58 |
| 18 | Andaman and Nicobar . . | 14.00 |
| 19 | Goa, Daman & Diu . . . | 12.81 |

IDBI to Finance Commercial Afforestation

9150 PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has directed the IDBI to finance commercial afforestation;

(b) if so, the full details of schemes under consideration; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that large paper mills finance raising of forests themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Working Group has been constituted in February 1981 to explore the possibilities of raising pulpwood plantations for meeting the requirements of the Paper Industry and to work out the economics of plantations and modalities of financing these plantations.

Seats Reserved Appointments made and post dereserved since 1975 in Eastern Naval Command

9151. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved in the Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities since 1975 (Cadre-wise);

(b) the number of actual appointments made against these reservations;

(c) the number of vacancies/reservations dereserved since 1975 (cadre-wise) stating the reasons for their de-reservation; and

(d) the number of reserved vacancies for SC/ST carried forward since 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The information in respect of civilian posts under the Eastern Naval Command as supplied by the Headquarters is as follows:—

| (a) | SC | STC |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| Group C . . . | 984 | 499 |
| Group D . . . | 145 | 133 |

| (b) | | |
|---------------|-----|----|
| Group C . . . | 672 | 85 |
| Group D . . . | 144 | 95 |

| (c) | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| Group C . . . | 204 | 200 |
| Group D . . . | .. | 2 |

Dereservation had to be resorted to as suitable SC/ST candidates were not available.

| (d) | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| Group C . . . | 312 | 414 |
| Group D . . . | 1 | 38 |

Separate State for Nepali Speaking People

9152. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Gorkha League had submitted a memorandum to the Home Minister when he visited Darjeeling demanding a separate State for Nepali speaking people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-

WANA): (a) and (b). A memorandum was submitted to the Home Minister by the All India Gorkha League during his recent visit to Darjeeling. The Memorandum *inter alia* contains a demand for grant of statehood to Darjeeling region "to ensure administrative efficiency and convenience and the coordination of economic development and welfare activities for this region."

(c) The Government are of the view that the removal of imbalances in economic development in a particular State is essentially a matter to be tackled through the mechanism of planning and that creation of a separate States is no answer to the problem.

Gazetted officers posts in Census Department of Andhra Pradesh

9153. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many gazetted posts in Class I and Class II have been sanctioned in the Head Office as well as Regional Offices of the Census Department of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) how many posts in Class I and Class II are filled in on *ad hoc* basis as well as on Regular basis;

(c) how many SC/ST Officers are among them;

(d) whether any post is vacant if so, when this will be filled and if any post have been filled on *ad-hoc* basis when the same will be regularised; and

(e) whether there is any backlog on account of non-observance of roster for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and if so, when the backlog will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 17 in Group A and none in Group B,

(b) Out of the 17 posts, 10 posts are filled on regular basis and 7 posts on *ad hoc* basis.

(c) There is no SC/ST office among them.

(d) No, Sir, no post is vacant at present. Out of 7 posts filled on *ad-hoc* basis, 2 will be filled on regular basis in due course and it is proposed to continue the other 5 as *ad-hoc* as the posts have been created for a limited period.

(e) There is no back log as there is no reservation for filling of vacancies on basis of deputation or on *ad-hoc* basis.

विदेशों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजे गए अधिकारी

9154. श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार विभिन्न देशों को प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजे गए भिन्न-भिन्न मंत्रालयों के अधिकारियों सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) उन में विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सेवाओं से सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों का अनुपात कितना-कितना है?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बया)

(क) और (ख). सूचना भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे प्राप्त होते ही सदन के पदल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Self-sufficiency in TV Transmission and Studio Equipment

9155. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are taking to make India self-sufficient in TV transmission and studio equipment;

(b) whether these steps include production and export of Video Tape Recorders and Close Circuit TVs; and

(c) if not, reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Government is aware of the need for decreasing dependence on imports of TV studio equipment and has been encouraging development and production of these items in the country in a suitable manner. A large amount of work has been done by Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) Bangalore, Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Ltd. (MELTRON), Bombay, Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad and Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd. (GCEL) Baroda in this direction.

(b) Efforts are on the way to set up production of VTRs for domestic consumption and exports. CCTVs are already being manufactured in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Taking over of Office of All India Loco Running Staff Association, Delhi by Police

9156. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Office of the All India Loco

Running Staff Association (AILRSA) situated at 40 MN, Bair Mor Sarai, Delhi has been taken over by the Police, including office furniture and accessories worth about Rs. 50,000;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this was done; and

(c) when Government propose to return the office to the A.I.L.R.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The office has not been taken over by the Police. The Railway authorities obtained the eviction orders from the Court and got the premises vacated after preparing an inventory of articles of furniture, etc. as this was an unauthorised occupation. Police help was provided to avoid any untoward incident.

(c) The Ministry of Railways have reported that the A.I.L.R.S.A. were in unauthorised occupation and, therefore, the question of return of office premises to them does not arise.

Development of Small Scale Industries by the Delhi Administration

9157. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps under consideration by the Delhi Administration for the development of small industries in rural areas with a view to improving the economic conditions of the villagers;

(b) whether at present, there are any constraints on the industrialisation of villages; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Delhi Administration has taken up the following plan schemes for the development of small scale industries in the rural areas of Delhi for the im

provement of economic condition of the villagers:

- (i) Development of Narela Industrial Complex at Narela;
- (ii) Development of Badli Industrial Estate at Badli.
- (iii) Establishment of Block Industries Centre in each of five development blocks of rural Delhi;
- (iv) Construction of work sheds in rural areas of Delhi; and
- (v) Khadi and Village Industries.

Besides, the skill and the entrepreneurship of the rural population is also being developed through various Industrial Training Institutes and Tool Room and Training Centre set up by Delhi Administration.

(b) There are no constraints on the industrialisation of villages. On the contrary, the intention of the Government is to spread out the industrial activities to rural areas and villages.

(c) Does not arise.

Permanent Secondment Removing Commissioned Officers from duties of Government of Regular Army

9158. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commissioned Officers are removed permanently from duties of Governance of Regular Army in the name of permanent Secondment;

(b) whether any provision exists in Army Act or Army rule for placing Commissioned Officer permanently out of the Regular Army;

(c) if not, under what rule and regulations these officers are employed permanently outside the regular army;

(d) whether such an order is violative of Presidential Direction in Parchment; and

(e) will Government place that order on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). All Commissioned Officers, including those permanently seconded to other organisations outside the Army, continue to remain subject to Army Act and are liable to be called back to active service, till they are duly retired, discharged, released, removed, dismissed or cashiered from the service. There is no provision in the Army Act, or Rule either permitting or prohibiting placement of Commissioned officers outside the Army. The Regulations for the Army, however, provide that, subject to approval of the Ministry of Defence, Chief of the Army Staff, may place the services of Army Officers at the disposal of other Ministries of Central Government and civil administration.

The Commissioned officers of Army are granted permanent secondment in organisations like the Directorate General of Inspection, Defence Research and Development Organisation etc. in accordance with the orders issued by Government from time to time. These orders are not in violation of the Presidential Direction in Parchment. Copies of the relevant Government orders on the subject are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2469/81].

News item Captioned "Government Admits failure in Assessing the Magnitude of poverty in the country"

9159. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SWAMI INDRAVESH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the *Indian Express* dated 19th January, 1981 under the Heading "Government admit failure in

assessing the magnitude of poverty in the country"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has recently studied the conceptual and methodological problems encountered in the measurement of poverty in a technical paper presented in a seminar on the subject. The concept of poverty followed by the Government so far for measuring people below the poverty line has been in terms of percentage of households with calorie intake below certain prescribed minimum level. The estimates of proportion of people below the poverty line available so far have been based on this concept. In the CSO paper adoption of this simplified concept of poverty has been considered not fully adequate. Some further refinements have been suggested in the paper to give a more realistic picture of incidence of poverty. It has, for example, been suggested that (i) daily calorie intake of households needs to be disaggregated to the extent possible according to clearly defined socio-economic and occupational groups as well as geographical areas; (ii) minimum clothing and other consumer requirements need to be taken into consideration and (iii) more detailed analysis has to be undertaken of the distribution of social services like education, health, water supply made available by the Government either free or at subsidised rate. Thus the conclusions drawn in the news item are not correct.

दामोदर जीवराज ट्रस्ट, बम्बई के कर्मचारियों की कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की राशि जमा न कराया जाना

9160. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स दामोदर जीवराज, हेमराज-जीवराज ट्रस्ट मामदेवी, बम्बई ने पिछले तीन वर्षों से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और राज्य बीमा योजना तथा ग्रेच्युटी की राशि जमा नहीं कराई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों के अनुसार इस नाम के किसी प्रतिष्ठान का दिए गए पते पर पता नहीं लगाया जा सका। महानिदेशक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अनुसार ऐसा कोई प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम के अधीन नहीं आता है। क्षेत्रीय श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के अनुसार, इस न्याय के बारे में कोई सूचना सार्वजनिक न्याय रजिस्ट्रेशन कार्यालय बम्बई के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Differential Treatment in Employment of War Widows

9161. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a system of granting differential treatment in the matter of employment, priority jobs, etc. in respect of "War Widows" and widows of air force personnel who die during peace time while on active flying duty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that widows falling under the above category are not entitled to priority treatment for allotment of dealership of LPG agen-

cies by the Ministry of Petroleum, while "War Widows" are given such priority facilities; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Upto two dependents of Defence Services personnel killed or severely disabled, whether during war or peace-time, have been given Priority-II for the purposes of employment in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts under the Central Government.

(c) 15 per cent of all dealerships/agencies of Oil Companies has been reserved by the Department of Petroleum for Defence personnel disabled in war, war widows and other physically handicapped persons, including blind persons. Widows of Armed Forces personnel, including those of Air Force personnel, who die in peace-time in discharge of their duties, have not been included in this category.

(d) The reasons are being ascertained from the Department of Petroleum.

Seminar on Ocean futures held at Goa

9162. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on 'Ocean Futures' had recently been held at Goa and some leading scientists participated in it;

(b) if so, the names of the leading scientists and the important recommendations made by them;

(c) the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to implement these recommendations; and

(d) if not, the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Workshop on Ocean Futures was held at Goa in March, 1981.

(b) A statement giving the important recommendations of the Workshop and list of scientists who participated in the Workshop is attached.

(c) and (d). Government are conscious of the importance of oceanographic research and development and plans are being implemented for strengthening the infrastructural facilities. In the implementation of Government's plans, the recommendations of the Workshop are being given due consideration.

Statement

The important recommendations made at the Workshop pertain to:—

1. Extending the limits of territorial waters.
2. Protection of Economic Zone.
3. Development of technology for desalination, harnessing ocean energy, mining of polymetallic nodules, forecasting of natural marine phenomena and combating oil pollution.
4. Increasing R&D in ocean science for development of marine resources, protection of coastal zone and meeting Defence needs.
5. Ratification of Intergovernmental Consultative Organisation's 1974 Convention relating to Oil Pollution.
6. Creation of infrastructure for oceanographic research.
7. Development of required instrumentation.
8. Manpower development.
9. Strengthening of Data Management base.
10. Formation of central teaching institute in ocean science and technology.
11. Effective technology transfer.
12. Formulation of policy in marine affairs.

List of Participants of Workshops on Ocean Futures

1. SHRI R. M. S. Bhargava
2. Dr. B. N. Desai.
3. Dr. S. N. Dwivedi.
4. Dr. R. Sen Gupta.
5. Dr. L. U. Joshi.
6. Dr. K. N. Kaul
7. Dr. A. K. Lyall.
8. Dr. Rashmi Mayur.
9. Prof. N. Balakrishnan Nair.
10. Dr. B. U. Nayak.
11. Dr. S. Z. Qasim.
12. Dr. T. S. S. Rao.
13. Dr. S. C. Seth.
14. Shri H. N. Siddiquie.
15. Dr. V. V. R. Varadachari.
16. Dr. B. Patel
17. Dr. M. C. Balani.
18. Dr. P. K. Bose.
19. Shri Avinash Chandra.
20. Shri P. R. Chandra.
21. Shri S. G. Dalal.
22. Dr. D. C. Goswami.
23. Dr. A. G. Malshe
24. Shri J. S. Misra.
25. Dr. J. V. Muralikrishna.
26. Shri A. Narendra Nath.
27. Dr. R. Natarajan.
28. Dr. A. H. Parulaker.
29. Dr. M. S. Prabhu
30. Shri S. N. Puri.
31. Dr. Ramakrishna Rao.
32. Shri Venkoba Rao.
33. Shri P. V. S. S. R. Sarna.
34. Shri M. G. A. P. Setty.

35. Dr. R. K. Sharma.

36. Lt. Cdr. S. Syal.

37. Shri M. M. Tilak.

38. Dr. A. B. Wagh.

The inaugural session was presided over by Shri Maheshwar Dayal and the inaugural address was delivered by Dr. R. Ramanna.

महिलाओं को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन

9163. श्री राम प्यारे बनिका : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार उन महिलाओं को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जो तीन मास के लिए जेल गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पेंशन की राशि कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को भी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके मामले में जेल जाने की न्यूनतम अवधि क्या होगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (घ) . स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन योजना, 1972, जो 15-8-1972 से शुरू हुई थी, जिसका नाम अब स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी सम्मान पेंशन योजना रखा गया है, 1-8-1980 से उदार बनाई गई है और क्रियालिपि सरल कर दी गई है । इस संबंध में संसद के दोनों सदनों में जुलाई 1980 में घोषनायें कर दी गई थी ।

उदार बनाई गई योजना में अन्य बातों के साथ यह व्यवस्था है:—

(1) जोखित स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के बारे में पेंशन 200/- रु० से बढ़ाकर 300/- रु० मासिक करना और विधवाओं के बारे में प्रत्येक अविवाहित लड़कों के लिए 50/- रु० के अतिरिक्त 100/- रु० से 200/- रु० मासिक करना, परन्तु कुल मिलाकर पेंशन 300/- रु० मासिक से अधिक नहीं होगी।

(2) केन्द्रीय पेंशन की पात्रता के लिए महिला स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के मामले में छः महीने की यातना की अर्हक अवधि घटाकर तीन महीने करना।

Supply of Arms and Ammunition to Dacoits

9164. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Arms and Ammunition dealers in the country have been supplying arms and ammunition to dacoits and smugglers both inside and outside the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Negotiation with USA on Reprocessing of spent Fuel

9165. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has approached U.S. Government for bringing into operation the Tarapur reprocessing plant for spent fuel;

(b) whether this was held up due to the differences regarding application of safeguards as proposed in 1963 agreement;

(c) whether reprocessing plant at Tarapur has been lying idle for years due to lack of U.S. response;

(d) whether any final agreement with the new Government has been reached; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Despite our request, a "Joint Determination" regarding the "Safeguard ability" of the reprocessing plant at Tarapur, as envisaged in the 1963 Cooperation Agreement, has not taken place. This delay has forced the Government of India to carry out extensive modifications for augmenting the storage facility at avoidable expenses and effort. On the other hand, the reprocessing plant at Tarapur has not yet been used for the purpose for which it was built. The Government of India has impressed on the Government of the United States of America to abide by its commitments under the 1963 Cooperation Agreement.

Population of Assam

9166. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Assam in 1951, 1961 and 1971;

(b) the decadal rate of growth of Assamese speaking and Bengali speaking persons; and

(c) percentage of Hindu population and Muslim population during the same period?

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

(a) The population of Assam at the 1951, 1961 and 1971 Census was 8,028,856 persons, 10,837,329 persons and 14,625,152 persons respectively.

(b) The decadal rate of growth of Assamese speaking population was 37.26 per cent during 1951-61 and 31.78 per cent during 1961-71 and that of Bengali speaking persons was 19.36 per cent during 1951-61 and 43.47 per cent during 1961-71.

The proportions of Assamese speaking population to total population in 1951, 1961 and 1971 are 61.32 per cent, 62.36 per cent and 60.89 per cent respectively while the proportions of Bengali speaking population to total population in 1951, 1961 and 1971 are 20.96 per cent, 18.54 per cent and 19.71 per cent respectively.

(c) The percentage of Hindu population and Muslim population are given below:—

| Census year | Hindus | Muslims |
|-------------|--------|---------|
| 1951 . . . | 72.03 | 24.68 |
| 1961 . . . | 71.31 | 25.30 |
| 1971 . . . | 72.51 | 24.56 |

Allocation to Goa for Rural Development Programme in the Plan

9167. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Goa for the Sixth Five Year Plan for rural development programmes; and

(b) the rural development schemes on which this amount will be spent?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The total amount allocated to Goa, Daman & Diu for the Sixth Five Year Plan for rural development programmes in the State sector works out to Rs. 8230 lakhs.

(b) The schemes on which this amount will be spent are as follows:—

| S. No. | Name of the Scheme | Allocation (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. | Agriculture & Allied Services. | 2685 |
| 2. | Cooperation . . . | 450 |
| 3. | Irrigation & Flood Control. | 4050 |
| 4. | Village & Small Scale Industries . . . | 250 |
| 5. | Minimum Needs Programme | 795 |
| | TOTAL | 8230 |

In addition to these outlays in the State Sector, an outlay of Rs. 420 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Plan for the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Metropolitan Status to Kanpur City

9168. SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to give metropolitan status to Kanpur city; and

(b) if so, when the decision is expected to be announced?

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

(a) The Government have not evolved

any status, such as, metropolitan city status, to be conferred on Kanpur or any other city in India.

(b) The question does not arise.

Commissionary Allowance to Delhi Police

9169. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI C. CHINASWAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain additional allowance called commissionary allowance is admissible to all ranks of police personnel including the Commissioner of Police in Bombay while such an allowance is not admissible to the police personnel in Delhi;

(b) if so, the States where police personnel are being given commissionary allowance;

(c) details of the allowance admissible to the police personnel in Bombay (rank-wise) stating the reasons for the non-admissibility of the allowance to the police personnel in Delhi; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
(a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

समाज कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश की मांग

9170. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी :
क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) समाज कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश ने कितनी धनराशि की मांग की है और इस उद्देश्य से राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है। और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध करने का निर्णय लिया है और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

योजना और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने छठी योजना के लिए समाज कल्याण स्कीमों के लिए 212 लाख ६० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया है। प्रस्तावित स्कीमों की सूची संलग्न है।

(ख) समाज कल्याण क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत स्कीमों के लिए छठी योजना के लिए 198 लाख ६० की राशि अनुमोदित की गई है।

प्रस्तावित स्कीमों की सूची

1. महिलाओं और बालकों के कल्याण में लगे हुए स्वैच्छिक अभिकरणों को सहायता।
2. सामुदायिक और बाल कल्याण केन्द्र।
3. भिक्षुकालय।
4. वृद्धावस्था पेंशन।
5. कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल।
6. निराश्रित महिलाओं और बालकों के लिए कल्याण में राज्य गृह।

7. शारीरिक दृष्टि से विकलांगों के कुशल भंग साधन।
8. विकलांगों (बहरों, गूंगों और 40 वर्ष तक की आयु के अन्य विकलांगों) के लिए छातवृत्तियाँ।
9. राज्य गृह के सहवासियों का पुनर्वास।
10. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष।
11. बाल अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत विशेष स्कूल।
12. कुष्ठ रोगियों का पुनर्वास।
13. विधवाओं को पेंशन।
14. बाल/बालिका आश्रम।
15. शिल्प प्रशिक्षण।
16. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष।
17. बाल/बालिका आश्रमों और राज्य गृहों के सहवासियों के लिए व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण।
18. अन्ध, बधिर और मूक संस्थाओं को सहायता अनुदान।
19. कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाना।
20. समाज कल्याण स्कीमों के लिए समानरूप योजना अनुदान।

Setting up of industries in Khagaria and Naugachharia

9171. **SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khagaria in Munger District and Naugachharia in Bhagalpur Districts are industrially most backward;

(b) whether these districts are potential for setting up a number of industries; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to get these districts surveyed by a high level body and action contemplated to set up more industries there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT (CHANANA): (a) Monghyr and Bhagalpur Districts of Bihar have been identified as industrially backward eligible for concessional finance facilities from All India Term Lending Financial Institutions. Bhagalpur District has been further identified as eligible for Central Investment Subsidy.

(b) and (c). Industrial Potential Survey of Bhagalpur District has already been done. Survey of Monghyr District will be taken up soon. Meanwhile Action Plans for industrial development of these districts like others have been prepared by respective District Industrial Centres. Action Plans indicate possibility of setting up of industries of different types particularly in the small and tiny sectors. There is little potential for setting up large size industries in Khagaria and Naugachharia area.

Investigation in Shortage of Umenite at Indian Rare Earth Factory, Chavara

9172. **SHRI B. K. NAIR:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of over twenty-five thousand tonnes of Ilmenite has been detested by the auditors in the Indian Rare Earths Factory in Chavara in 1979-80;

(b) whether the committee constituted by the management to investigate the shortage has submitted its reports;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to order a comprehensive enquiry by appropriate agencies into all aspects of the working of the unit during the last five years, including particularly its dealing with the contractors, the functioning of the workers of Co-operative Society in relation to the factory, conditions of work of those employed in mining transport and shipping arrangements for export and also about the real beneficiaries of various transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) During the physical verification of ilmenite as on 31-1-1980, a possible cumulative shortage of about 25,000 tonnes of ilmenite was reported by the Company's Internal Auditor.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Setting up of Ready-made Garment Units in 24 Parganas and Howrah (West Bengal)

9173. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.I.Cs. of 24 Parganas and Howrah of West Bengal have received a large number of schemes for setting up ready-made garment units;

(b) if so, whether those schemes have since been cleared; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The implementation of the Centrally sponsored scheme of District Industries Centres rests with the State Governments and detailed information with regard to individual schemes is not available. However, from the Action Plan prepared by the District Industries Centres of 24 Parganas and survey report of Howrah it is observed that in 24 Parganas; 705 ready-made garment units in the small scale sector were already registered in 1978-79. From the Survey report of Howrah DIC, it is noted that there is scope of ready-made garment units.

Use of State Language in Courts

9174. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that there is a great urge that Courts Language should be in the language of States; and

(b) whether Central Government propose taking effective steps to get translated the law books, law journals, and judgements of High Courts and Supreme Court etc. into the language of States or local language as needed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The position with regard to the language of the Courts at different levels is as under:—

Supreme Court:—In accordance with Article 348(1) of the Constitution all proceedings in the Supreme Court shall be in the English

Language. Until Parliament by Law other-wise provides, the aforesaid position will subsist.

High Courts:—In accordance with Article 348 of the Constitution read with Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of Hindi or the Official Language of the State, in addition to English, in proceedings and/or for the purposes of any judgement, decree or order passed or made by the High Court for that State. In accordance with the above provisions, the Governors of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have authorised the use of the Hindi language in proceedings and for the purposes of judgements, decrees or orders passed or made by the High Courts in those States.

Lower Courts:—The State Governments are competent to decide about the language(s) to be used in Lower Courts. They can, accordingly, provide for the use of the regional language(s) in such Courts.

(b) The Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs is pursuing two schemes for (i) publication of Law journals in Hindi, and (ii) publication of Law text-books in Hindi. Government have also arranged for the translation of Central Acts into Hindi and 11 other Indian Languages. Likewise the Constitution has been published in Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Punjabi and Talugu. Steps are also being taken to publish it in other Indian Languages.

देवनागरी लिपि के टाइपराइटर्स का निर्माण

9175. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

796 LS—8.

(क) क्या देवनागरी लिपि के बिजली चालित टाइपराइटर्स का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे टाइपराइटर्स का निर्माण करने वाली कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं, और उन के उत्पादन तथा मांग का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उन के कार्यकरण के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(घ) उन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि कब तक की जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवान) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार देवनागरी लिपि के बिजली चालित टाइपराइटर्स का निर्माण नहीं किया जाता है ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Selection of Representatives of Welfare Associations

9176. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the basis for selecting representatives of the Welfare Associations (Regd.) on the Advisory Boards of DTC and CGHS; and

(b) the details of the representatives of Associations on various Committees such as DTC and CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):
(a) and (b). The DTC Advisory Coun-

cil Rules provide for one representative of the Central Government Employees Welfare Association. Presently, the General Secretary of the Central Government Employees Residents' Welfare Association, Palam Colony, New Delhi stands nominated on the DTC Advisory Council. This nomination was made on the basis that a colony in a far flung area, where there is problem of transport, should be represented on the council.

On the CGHS Advisory Committee ten representative of the Central Government Employees Residents Welfare Associations are nominated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health) giving due coverage to all the CGHS covered areas in Delhi. The following 10 Welfare Associations are presently represented on the CGHS Advisory Committee:—

1. Sector IX, R. K. Puram.
2. Lodi Colony.
3. Srinivasपुरi.
4. Motinagar.
5. Aram Bagh Place.
6. Curzon Road Apartments.
7. Ashok Vihar.
8. Patparganj.
9. Tagore Garden.
10. Sarojini Nagar.

State Planning Bodies

9177. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that the Centre has asked the States to revamp their Planning Bodies by inducting greater number of experts at all levels to achieve the Sixth Plan target;

(b) if so, whether the States reorganised the Planning Bodies after

the direction from the Centre starting from Block, District, Region to State level so far;

(c) whether the States having substantial tribal population and also tribal sub-plan areas nominated the tribal members of Parliament and Legislature;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, the criteria adopted for selection?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Centre has suggested to the States to revamp their Planning Bodies by inducting adequate number of technical/and administrative personnel at all levels to achieve the Sixth Plan targets. The States have generally agreed to this suggestion.

(c) to (e). The composition of State Planning Bodies is a matter to be decided by the State Governments.

District/Regional Development Authorities

9178. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and the districts/Regions of their States selected and started the District/Regional Development Authorities for better financial administration and good administration of the area particularly of tribal areas;

(b) the names of the States propose and considering the District Development Authority for tribal districts including Orissa; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). According to available information, Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas Autonomous Development Authority was

created in 1971 to formulate and execute Plans for the intensive development of North and South Chhotanagpur Division and the district of Santhal Parganas of Bhagalpur Division because of larger concentration of tribal population in these areas. Subsequently, the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas Autonomous Development Authority was tri-furcated and 3 different Development Authorities were set up, one each for North Chhotanagpur Division, South Chhotanagpur Division and Santhal Parganas district. In Madhya Pradesh also, Bastar Development Authority has recently been constituted for Bastar district. Dandakarnya Development Authority covering Koraput district in Orissa and Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh is a Central Authority constituted for the rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees and it also looks after the welfare of the tribals of the region.

Development of Industrial Complexes in Tribal Areas

9179. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision that development of zones of influence of industrial complexes in tribal areas should be prepared as part of the project and approved before the project is cleared;

(b) whether it was also decided that similar planning exercise may also be taken up in the existing industrial and mining projects where considerable damage has already been done to the tribal economy;

(c) if so, the number of new Public Sector industries cleared after this policy decision and the tribal economic development included as part of the project;

(d) the existing industries, which have taken up the schemes and programmes of the affected tribal areas and also the people so far; and

(e) the measures taken by his Ministry and Ministry of Industry and other related Ministries to solve this problem so far?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Amendment to Laws of Trade Unions and Industrial Disputes

9180. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to amend the laws of Trade Unions and Industrial Disputes in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Labour Ministers' Conference in 1980; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The details of the amendments are yet to be finalised.

Pending Applications of large Industrial Houses for Expansion

9181. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the applications from the first 5 large industrial houses regarding expansion of the existing units or installation of new

units pending in his Ministry as on 31st March, 1981; and

(b) what steps are being taken by his Ministry and the other agencies concerned to check against the further growth or concentration of power in the hands of few individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: (a) On 31-3-1981, twenty-six applications for the grant of Industrial Licences were pending from the first five large industrial houses, that is, Birla, Tata, Mahatlas, J.K. Singhania and Thapars. Details of pending applications are not divulged till Government has taken a view thereon.

(b) The basic framework for Government's Industrial Policy is provided by the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 and the policy pronouncements from time to time thereafter. Government's policy is to encourage competent small and medium entrepreneurs, who are preferred vis-a-vis larger Industrial Houses and foreign majority companies, in the setting up of new capacities. Licensing Policy also seeks to promote production of ancillaries, wherever feasible and appropriate, in the medium or small scale sector. Cooperatives and small and medium entrepreneurs are encouraged to participate in the production of mass consumption goods, with the public sector also having an increasing role. The role of MRTP/FERA companies is restricted to Appendix I industries. One of the cardinal points of Government's Industrial Policy is the curbing of concentration of economic power.

Ex servicemen in Raigad and Ratnagiri Districts

9182. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Raigad and Ratnagiri districts in Maharashtra have made substantial

contributions to the Defence Services in the country and many are still there in Defence Services;

(b) number of Ex-servicemen in these two districts at present and the number in actual service;

(c) do Government propose to open a Sainik School at Raigad and Naval School in Ratnagiri district; and

(d) if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Maharashtra State has been effectively contributing to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces. It would, however, be difficult to compare the contribution of two districts with the rest.

(b) According to available information, population of ex-servicemen, their families and the families of serving soldiers/deceased ex-services personnel in the area within the jurisdiction of Zila Sainik Board Ratnagiri and in the Raigad district in Maharashtra State is approximately 47,000 and 19,000 respectively.

(c) and (d). Sainik Schools are established on the recommendation of the State Government. The Central Government provides usual assistance applicable to such schools when approached by the State Government.

There is no proposal for opening a Naval School in the Ratnagiri district, as there is no naval establishment there.

Intrusion of Foreign ship in Indian Territorial Waters

9183. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether another case of intrusion by foreign ships into Indian territorial waters off the Andaman and Nicobar Islands was reported by the authorities early this month;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to identify the two foreign ships and the personnel who came ashore near Port Cornwallis; and

(c) the effective measures being taken to check such intrusions by foreign ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two fishing trawlers belonging to Thailand; with 33 persons on board; were apprehended by a Naval ship in the North Andamans on the 31st March 1981.

(c) The force-level of Naval ships in Andaman & Nicobar Islands is being further augmented. In addition some aircraft are also being stationed in this area for carrying out maritime reconnaissance.

Streamlining of Statistical Operations

9184. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a broad strategy to strengthen and streamline statistical operations right from the district and lower levels to meet the needs of planning and policy-making was chalked out at the meeting of State Ministers and Statistics held in the capital early this month;

(b) whether a decision was taken to set up a National Advisory Board on Statistics (NABS); if so, its likely composition and functions and when it is likely to come into being; and

(c) how far this Board will impinge on the existing functions of the Central Statistical Organisation and National Sample Survey Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Conference recommended that the composition and detailed working procedure of NABS should be suggested by a small group to be constituted for the purpose. Action to set up NABS can be taken up after the report of the Group

which is yet to be set up, becomes available.

(c) Since the National Advisory Board is yet to be constituted, this question does not arise at present. It is not expected that the functioning of the Board should ordinarily impinge on the existing functions of the Central Statistical Organisation and the National Sample Survey Organisation.

Career Planning Committee

9185. **SHRI ANWAR AHMAD:**
SHRI RAJESH PILOT:
SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Career Planning Committee for civilians in I.A.F. has recommended uniformity in the grade structure; and

(b) whether fair opportunities have been provided to civilians and time scale promotions recommended at par with the combatants (airmen)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). An inhouse Committee constituted by Air Headquarters looked into career prospects of the civilians in the I.A.F. and have made some recommendations to improve their career prospects. There is no one-to-one correspondents between the ranks of combatants and civilians in I.A.F. and uniformity or comparison in grade structure between the two categories has not been attempted. Time scale promotions for civilians have not been recommended.

Arrears of Employees' Provident Fund outstanding against Industrial Houses

9186. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of provident fund contributions standing against the large industrial houses in the country at the end of 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) what proportion these arrears bear to the total amount of arrears of provident fund contributions at the said point of time; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to curb the tendency of accumulation of provident fund arrears especially on the part of the large industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Industries in Scheduled Caste Constituency

9187. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme for setting up of industries, small, big or medium in the Scheduled Caste constituency of Chandan Keyari in Dhanbad District of Bihar in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, facts in details;

(c) whether there is any scheme or policy giving special preference of industrialisation of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe constituencies of the country; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (d). Locations of Central Public Sector Projects are primarily based on techno-economic considerations. Plan Schemes for development of cottage and small scale industries are mainly promotional in nature and these are not formulated Parliamentary Constituency-wise. However, the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities are given special incentives and facilities for the development of entrepreneurship among them irrespective of their Parliamentary Constituencies. The special incentives included in a Special Component Plan for furthering the cause of SC/ST entrepreneurs are as under:—

- (i) Special Entrepreneurial Development Programme for the exclusive benefit of SC/ST entrepreneurs are being organised by the Small Industries Service Institute in different parts of the country, depending upon the specific requirements of the area. In addition, 15 per cent of the seats, subject to availability of candidates are reserved for persons belonging to SC/ST communities in the various training programmes organised by the SISIs.
- (ii) In leather industry regular and ad hoc training programmes are being organised by the Central Footwear Training Centres at Madras and Agra, SISIs and Extension Centres for improving the skills of traditional artisans in that industry.
- (iii) Consultancy services are provided by the SISIs either free of cost or at 50 per cent concessional rates wherever such charges are leviable.
- (iv) Small scale units run by SC/ST entrepreneurs are allowed

10 per cent concession in testing charges.

(v) Development of Industries having concentration of SC/ST workers like leather, has been taken up by the SIDO, to provide necessary assistance required by the persons engaged in these industries.

(vi) State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to give preference to persons belonging to SC/ST communities in disbursement of loans through District Industries Centres. District Industries Centres have also been advised to give special attention for increasing the participation of SC/ST in the industrial development while preparing the Action Plans.

(vii) Under the Seed/Margin money scheme, the tiny units run by SC/ST entrepreneurs are eligible for higher rate of assistance upto 15 per cent than the normal rate of 10 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/-.

Capacity Utilization and Modernisation of Cement Industry

9180. **SHRI A. A. RAHIM:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity utilisation in the cement industry;

(b) whether there is any proposal to modernise high cost units;

(c) if so, what is the outlay involved; and

(d) what is the present deficiency of cement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) The capacity utilisation in cement industry during the month of March, 1981 was about 83 per cent.

(b) and (c). The need for modernisation of cement industry has been engaging the attention of the Government and the details are being worked out.

(d) Availability of cement in the country is less than the demand. As against an estimated demand of 27.99 million tonnes of cement in 1980-81, as assessed by the working Group for Cement Industry appointed by the Planning Commission, availability of cement during the year was of the order of 20.56 million tonnes of cement including imports. The working group has assessed that the availability position of cement is expected to ease by 1984-85.

Assessment of the Introduction of Joint work Councils

9190. **SHRI R. L. BHATIA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the introduction of Joint Work Councils;

(b) if so, whether they have made any analytical study of the working of such Councils which were set up some time back both in the private and public sectors; and what are their findings; and

(c) what measures, statutory and others, Government propose to take to improve their working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Government had introduced two voluntary schemes, one in October 1975 for mining and manufacturing industries in the private, public, cooperative and departmental sectors, and the other in January 1977 for commercial and service organisations in the public sector which provide for the setting up of shop/unit councils and plant/joint councils respectively. No analytical study has so far been

made to evaluate the working of these schemes. However, a 21-member Committee has reviewed the various schemes of workers' participation and recommended the framework of a comprehensive scheme providing participation at shop floor, plant and board/corporate levels with statutory support. Government is considering the matter. Meanwhile, Government has advised the State Governments and the Central Public Sector undertakings to ensure effective implementation of the existing schemes of workers' participation.

**News-Item-Army Officer Framed,
Sacked and Ruined**

9191. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the front-page report captioned 'For refusing to yield daughters to General Army Officer Framed, Sacked, Ruined' appearing in the Blitz Weekly dated February 28, 1981;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps which he propose to take to prevent such cases involving victimisation arising in future to maintain the morale of the Army Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)
Yes, Sir. Such a news-item appeared
in the Blitz Weekly dated February
28, 1981.

(b) There is no material in support of the allegations made against a General Officer of the army. It is a disciplinary case in which the officer was tried by a General Court Martial

on certain charges which were proved and as a result of which the officer was dismissed from Service. The officer has filed a post-confirmation petition which is under examination of the Government.

(c) The Army Act 1950 and the Army Rules 1954 provide for redressal of grievances in cases arising out of disciplinary proceedings. The Chief of the Army Staff and the Central Government can grant relief to the aggrieved persons in genuine cases under the appropriate provisions of the Act.

**Recruitment of Tribal in Orissa for
sent to Nepal and Bhutan**

9192. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that tribal people specially in Orissa State are being recruited by unauthorised agencies and are being sent to work in Nepal, Bhutan and other places;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government are also aware of the large scale prevalence of bonded labour in Orissa State itself;

(d) if so, the magnitude of the problem of bonded labour in Orissa; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by Government so far to check the exploitation of tribal people in the country and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI
RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b).
Government have seen reports to this
effect. The Government of Orissa
which is the appropriate Government

under The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 have reported that they are alive to this problem. They have taken necessary administrative and legislative measures to enforce the Act and they are keeping a close contact with other States as also with the Ministry of External Affairs, to ensure prompt remedial action.

(c) and (d). The State Government have reported 854 bonded labour, all of whom have been rehabilitated.

(e) Legislation to safeguard the interests of Bonded and Migrant Labour have been made. The Majority of this labour are scheduled castes | scheduled tribes. Besides the Tribal sub-Plan is taking special care of the tribal areas by minimising exploitation and promoting the integrated development of tribal groups.

Fraudulent withdrawal of Employees' Provident Fund amount in the Regional Office, Madras

9193. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable amount of provident fund had been withdrawn fraudulently in the Regional Office Provident Fund in Madras by his staff during the course of last five years;

(b) if so, the quantum of amount fraudulently withdrawn; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the erring officials and

officers responsible for such fraudulent payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). According to the Employees' Provident Fund authorities, a total amount of Rs. 51,071.50 (Rupees Fifty one thousand and Seventy one and fifty paise only) had been fraudulently withdrawn by two members of the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Madras.

(c) Criminal proceedings were launched against one of the employees who was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 2000/- was also imposed on him. He was dismissed from service from 26-11-1979. Action to recover the loss by filing a civil suit is under process.

In the other case, a criminal case has been registered by the C.B.I. The official has been placed under suspension from 4-8-1980.

Amount Sanctioned for Industrial Units of Backward Districts

9194. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of the total amount sanctioned to different States by Government as per 10 per cent Central outright grant or subsidy scheme 1971, for industrial units of backward districts or areas for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of State/Union Territory | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1,32,07,754 | 1,27,47,565 | 2,93,98,565 |
| 2 | Assam | 56,05,029 | 13,63,430 | 2,09,675 |
| 3 | Bihar | 36,98,432 | .. | 18,96,695 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 1,86,37,028 | 1,48,86,642 | 4,07,37,192 |
| 5 | Haryana | 43,35,192 | 8,93,680 | 55,59,766 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 23,52,422 | 44,55,627 | 16,18,630 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | 69,25,570 | 45,34,222 | 70,51,956 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 87,90,195 | 79,01,410 | 2,10,37,390 |
| 9 | Kerala | 71,01,169 | 70,16,853 | 2,05,89,132 |
| 10 | Mahya Pradesh | 34,02,579 | 60,04,638 | 1,43,67,532 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 1,44,30,740 | 91,20,746 | 2,89,20,286 |
| 12 | Manipur | .. | 5,98,536 | .. |
| 13 | Meghalaya | .. | 18,510 | .. |
| 14 | Nagaland | .. | 14,95,621 | .. |
| 15 | Orissa | 28,95,005 | 33,39,132 | .. |
| 16 | Punjab | 45,47,698 | 94,47,518 | 98,37,748 |
| 17 | Rajasthan | 1,32,89,798 | 1,31,75,458 | 4,01,98,754 |
| 18 | Sikkim | .. | 3,56,992 | 2,04,389 |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu | 1,98,46,731 | 1,25,26,844 | 5,39,03,009 |
| 20 | Tripura | 14,05,240 | 5,20,325 | .. |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh | 37,01,621 | .. | 70,42,808 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 63,32,021 | 44,73,096 | 69,85,529 |
| 23 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 4,41,595 | 16,193 | 13,00,098 |
| 24 | Arunachal Pradesh | .. | 25,347 | 3,33,065 |
| 25 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 9,68,880 | 13,79,961 | 9,79,558 |
| 26 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 95,24,979 | 37,21,714 | 1,48,11,667 |
| 27 | Lakshadweep | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | Mizoram | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | Pondicherry | 24,23,445 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | | 15,39,03,143 | 12,00,00,000 | 30,69,63,364 |

Increase in Retention Price of Cement

9195. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the cement manufacturers to increase the retention price of cement to compensate for escalation in the manufacturing cost;

(b) if so, what is the total increase in per ton of cement; and

(c) what will be the total amount involved in the coming year out of this increase in the retention price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Following acceptance of the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Cement Industry, the retention prices were reviewed and refixed with effect from the 3rd May, 1979. It was also decided to have an annual review of retention prices to compensate cement producers for escalations on the manufacturing costs. Following such a review an increase of Rs. 13.65 per tonne of cement was allowed with effect from the 3rd May, 1980. This incidence of increase in retention price is being made from the Cement Regulation Account. Further review of retention prices of cement is in progress. As such it is not possible to indicate the amount likely to be involved.

Allotment of Cement against Foreign Exchange

9196 SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have got the benefit of the scheme of allotment of cement on priority basis against remittance of foreign exchange;

(b) total quantity of cement allotted to them and total amount of foreign exchange received by Government in this connection;

(c) how many persons did not comply with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid scheme; and

(d) what steps Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) Release orders for cement issued against inward remittance of foreign exchange, the quantity involved and the foreign exchange earned during the last two years are as under:

| Year | No. of release orders | Qty. of cement involved (lakh tonnes) | Foreign exchange earned (Rs. lakhs) |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1978-79 | 3132 | 0.28 | 167.93 |
| 1979-80 | 13075 | 1.33 | 932.50 |

In the year 1980-81, work relating to release of cement against inward remittance of foreign exchange was delegated to such of those State Governments who are willing to take up this responsibility. Similar information for the year 1980-81 is therefore not centrally maintained.

(c) Release orders for allotment of cement against foreign exchange are issued to only those applicants who fulfil the terms and conditions prescribed in the scheme for allotment of cement against inward remittance of foreign exchange.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Cement to West Bengal

9197. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether with regard to supply of cement to West Bengal between January 1981 to 15th March, 1981, there is a serious difference between the allocation to Essential Commodities supply Corporation, Government of West Bengal and despatches for the same Corporation;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) what action has been taken in order to immediately make up the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir. An allocation of 2,37,075 tonnes of cement was made to the West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation for the quarter January—March, 1981. The pro-rata allocation upto 15th March, 1981 works out to 1,97,563 tonnes. Against this pro-rata allocation, 1,92,000 tonnes of cement was supplied to the Corporation from all sources upto 15th March, 1981.

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

Assent to Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Bill

9198. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land Reforms Bill passed recently by the Government of Tamil Nadu has received the assent of the President; and

(b) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Government have been requested to further examine certain legal as well as policy aspects of the bill. Their reply is awaited.

Racket in Forged Court orders in Tihar Jail, Delhi

9199. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
PROF. MADHU DANDA-
VATE:.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the racket in forged court orders operating inside Tihar Jail of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of persons got freed so far on these forged court orders;

(c) the number of arrests made in this connection and the particulars thereof;

(d) what action has so far been taken against the persons arrested in this connection and whether there is delay in launching prosecutions against them; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The Delhi Administration have reported that seven cases of securing release/attempting to secure release on the basis of forged court orders/other documents have come to their notice since December, 1979. These cases involve 10 persons. Of these, only 4 persons succeeded in getting released. Attempts of the remaining 6 were foiled by timely direction. Three of the 4 persons who secured their release have since been apprehended. The fourth person has, however, not been apprehended so far. Particulars of the persons who got themselves released on the basis of the forged orders and the stage of

prosecution against them are given below:—

| Particulars of the case | Name of persons | Stage of prosecution |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| FIR 535 dated 21-5-80 P.S. Sabzi Mandi | Sh. Prem Shankar Shukla | Pending trial in Court. |
| FIR 667 dated 3-11-80 P.S. Janakpuri | Sh. Naimullah | Under Investigation. |
| FIR 225 dated 24-2-81 P.S. Sabzi Mandi | Sh. Davinder Kumar | Under Investigation. |
| FIR 224 dated 24-2-81 P.S. Sabzi Mandi | Sh. Shakil | Under investigation. The accused is still absconding. |

The cases against the remaining six persons whose attempts to secure release were foiled, are also under investigation/trial.

हिन्दी आशुलिपि के पाठ्यक्रम को अद्यतन बनाया जाना

9200. श्री भीष्मा माई : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) क्या तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय को हिन्दी आशुलिपि पाठ्यक्रम को अद्यतन बनाए जाने के लिए सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या देश में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को अभी भी प्रशिक्षण उन पुस्तकों से दिया जा रहा है जो निदेशालय द्वारा स्वीकृत नहीं हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामकुलारी सिन्हा): (क) जी हां।

(ख) ये सुझाव विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं का और इस विषय संबंधी अनुमोदित

पुस्तकों का प्रयोग करके हिन्दी आशुलिपि के शिक्षण में सुधार करने से संबंधित है। व्यवसायों के पाठ्य विवरण तैयार करते और उन्हें संशोधित करते समय जब कभी विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, उनका उपयोग किया जाता है तथापि, अम मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्य कर रहे संस्थानों में अर्हता प्राप्त अनुदेशक प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं। हिन्दी आशुलिपि शिक्षण के लिए इन आधुनिक पुस्तकों का प्रयोग करने हेतु भारत सरकार के प्रशासन प्रभाग द्वारा प्रवर्गित पुस्तकों की सूची हाल ही में सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों में परिचालित की गई है।

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं।

Police Commissioner System in Delhi

9201. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to do away with police Commissioner System in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) There is no proposal as yet.

(b) Does not arise.

कच्चे माल की कालाबाजारी

9202. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री अशोक गहलोत :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि देश में छोटी औद्योगिक इकाइयां अपने को पहले उद्योग निदेशालय/विभाग के यहां पंजीकरण कराती हैं, सरकार से कम मूल्य पर कच्चा माल प्राप्त करती हैं तथा कालाबाजार में उन्हें बेच देती हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप मूल उत्पादन में लगी अनेक छोटी औद्योगिक इकाइयों का भविष्य अंधकारमय है क्योंकि उन्हें अपनी अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कच्चा माल नहीं मिल पाता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या ठोस उपाय किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या ये उपाय पहले से नहीं किए गए, हैं, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) जी हां, । लघु उद्योगों द्वारा कच्चे माल का दुरुपयोग करने के कुछ मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य उद्योग निदेशक द्वारा पार्टियों को आवंटित किए गए कच्चे माल का उचित उपयोग करने का पता लगाने हेतु नियमित रूप से मौके पर जांच की जाती है तथा जब कभी उन्हें कच्चे माल का दुरुपयोग करने का दोषी पाया जाता है, समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है। लोहा एवं इस्पात की वस्तुओं के संबंध में क्षेत्रीय लोहा इस्पात निबंधक एक्कों का निरीक्षण करता है तथा दोषी पाये गये एक्कों को कच्चा माल देना स्थगित

व बन्द कर देता है। उत्पादन शुल्क के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओं के संबंध में माल के उचित उपयोग को सुनिश्चय करने की दृष्टि से गेट पास की प्रतियों की जांच की जाती है।

दिल्ली में लघु उद्योगों को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई

9203. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री अशोक गहलोत :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उद्योग निदेशालय तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के दिल्ली लघु उद्योग विकास निगम के पास पंजीकृत लघु उद्योग इकाइयों की संख्या क्या है तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक इकाई के लिए कच्चे माल की कितनी मात्रा मंजूर की गई है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली लघु उद्योग विकास निगम उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक इकाई को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार कच्चे माल की पूरी सप्लाई कर रहा है ;

(ग) इन निगम द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक इकाई को मदवार कच्चे माल की कितनी मात्रा की सप्लाई की गई, इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि कच्चे माल के लिए उनकी अपेक्षित मात्रा की सप्लाई नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) से (घ) . प्रत्येक कच्चे माल का नाम, उद्योग निदेशालय दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम में पंजीयत लघु एक्कों की संख्या, एक्कों की कुल क्षमता और एक्कों को किए गए आवंटन को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। लघु एक्कों को संभरित

**Products manufactured/marketed by
M/s. E.S. Patanwala, Bombay**

9205. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the products manufactured and marketed by M/s. E. S. Patanwala, Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that prices of a number of creams, lotions etc. are very much on the high side;

(c) if so, the sale price of each item;

(d) the reasons for arriving at such a high price of its products; and

(e) the action Government, propose to take to bring down the prices of these products at a reasonable rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) M/s. E. S. Patanwala, Bombay have reported that the products, indicated in the attached statement, are manufactured and marketed by them.

(b) to (e) Government do not exercise any price control in respect of non-essential items like creams, lotions etc. As such, no watch is kept on their prices. Furthermore, Government have no proposal to exercise control over the prices of such items.

Statement

S. No. Name of the product

1. Afghan Cold Cream.
2. Afghan Face Powder.
3. Afghan Vanishing Cream.
4. Afghan Cream Cake.
5. Patanwala Packet Powder.
6. Afghan Toilet Powder.

S. No. Name of the product

7. Afghan Talcum Powder.
8. Lavender Talcum Powder.
9. Mon Ami Talcum Powder.
10. Afghan Liquid Make-Up.
11. Mon Ami Liquid Make-Up.
12. Afghan Lipstick.
13. Kiss of Fire Lipstick.
14. Afghan Shaving Cream.
15. Patanwala Pomade.
16. Lavender Brillantina.
17. Patanwala Shampoo.
18. Patanwala Hair Oil.
19. Kamvilas Hair Oil.
20. Pat. Coconut Hair Oil.
21. Afghan Nail Polish.
22. Afghan Nail Enamel.
23. Afghan Nai Enamel Pearl.
24. Mon Ami Nail Enamel.
25. Mon Amil Enamel Pearl.
26. Afghan Nail Polish Remover.
27. Lavender Water.
28. Afghan Snow.
29. Afghan Anticeptic Cream.
30. Borapat Anticeptic Cream.
31. Asad Pain Balm.
32. Kiran Boot Cream.
33. Durrshewar Soap.
34. Patanwala Shaving Cup Soap.
35. Otto Khus Soap.
36. Otto Rose Soap.
37. Afghan Glycerine Soap.
38. Afghan Carbolic Soap.
39. Patanwala Cubes.
40. E.S.P. Cube Soap.
41. Patanwala Cube Bar.
42. Pat. Red Bar Soap.
43. Special Cube Soap.
44. Horse Cube Soap.
45. Shev Chura.

High Cost of Baluja Shoes

9206. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Baluja Shoe Company are selling their various shoes at a very high cost which is beyond the reach of general public;

(b) if so, the sale price of every type of shoe separately; and

(c) the action proposed by Government to bring the prices at a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) M/s. Baluja Shoe Company are retailers of footwear and get their footwear mainly from cottage and small units located in various centres of manufacture all over the country. The company have reported that the sale prices of footwear marketed by them are not only competitive but also lower than those of other large manufacturing companies.

(b) The sale prices of different items of shoes, as indicated by the company, are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Chrome Leather Shoes | Rs. 63 to Rs. 80 |
| (ii) Calf/Buf/Cow Softy/ Kd shoes | Rs. 80 to Rs. 155 |
| (iii) Boots/Patent Leather Shoes. | Rs. 130 to Rs. 250 |

(c) Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry had a meeting with the representatives of leading footwear manufacturers in the organised sector in September, 1980, as a result of which cheaper varieties of footwear have been introduced in the market. The Bharat Leather Cor-

poration, a Government of India Undertaking, are also marketing low-priced shoes through their Emporium and franchise shops. State Leather Development Corporations as well as the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are also providing facilities for procurement and marketing of footwear through their retail outlets and through approved retailers at pre-determined prices with a view to making footwear available to the consumers at reasonable prices.

High Cost of Carona Shoes

9207. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Carona Shoe Company are selling their various shoes at a very high cost which is beyond the reach of general public;

(b) if so, the sale price of every type of shoe separately; and

(c) action proposed by Government to bring the prices at a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) M/s. Carona Sahu Co. Ltd. offer large varieties of footwear to the public in various price ranges. The company have reported that their prices are competitive with other manufacturers for similar items and the public also have the choice to purchase a number of varieties of footwear at low prices.

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

(c) Government have not imposed any statutory control on the prices of shoes or other items of footwear. However, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry had a meeting with representatives of leading footwear manufacturers in the organised sector,

including M/s. Carona Sahu Co. Ltd., in September, 1980, as a result of which the company have started marketing a new variety of low priced shoes called Anand.

**Looting of State Bank of India,
Maharajpur, U.P.**

9208. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far for the arrest of culprits who looted Rs. 6.5 lakhs from the branch of State Bank of India at Maharajpur close to the U.P. border on the 20th January, 1981; and

(b) whether any person has been arrested so far and the amount recovered?

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

(a) and (b). One Shri Jagtar Singh alias 'Major' has been arrested and Rs. 57,000/- in cash and goods worth Rs. 82,000/- purchased out of the booty were recovered from his possession. Further investigation is in progress.

**Report of committee on National
Employment service**

9209. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on National Employment Service has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Mathew Committee were examined

by the Empowered Committee of the Government consisting of the representatives of the concerned Ministries/Departments. The Empowered Committee has finalised its deliberations. The entire report of the Mathew Committee alongwith the views and the comments of the Empowered Committee on various recommendations has now been placed before the Government for final decision.

**Infiltration from Bangladesh into
Assam**

9210. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infiltration into Assam from Bangladesh still continues; and

(b) if so, the additional measures Government propose to take to stop this continuing infiltration?

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

(a) Attempts by Bangladesh Nationals to enter Assam clandestinely are continuing.

(b) Vigilance has been further tightened at the borders. Border arrangements are constantly kept under review.

राज्यों के योजना मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

9211. श्री आर. एन. राकेश :
क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में दिल्ली में राज्यों के योजना मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्मेलन में अनुसूचित

जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किसी विशेष योजना पर बल दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए राज्यवार किती राशि उद्भूत कराई गई थी?

योजना और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बल तिवारी) : (क) जो हाँ।

(ख) इस सम्मेलन में जनजातीय उद्योगों और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना सहित छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को कुछ विशेष स्कोमों के कार्यान्वयन से संबंधित समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया।

(ग) राज्यवार परिस्थितियों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और राज्यों के साथ वर्तमान विचार विमर्श के पूरा होने के बाद वे मालूम होंगे।

Learning of Regional Language by IAS Recruits

9213. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed rules that IAS recruits are required to learn the regional language of the State which they opt for allotment;

(b) whether this rule is in practice in all cases;

(c) if so, what is the State-wise position; and

(d) what measures Government propose to take to enforce this rule in all States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the provisions contained in the Indian Administrative Service (Probationers Final Examination) Regulations, 1955, the IAS probationers while undergoing training at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, are required to be examined in the regional language or one of the regional languages of the cadre of the State to which they are allocated. Where more than one regional language is prescribed against a State, the Director of the Academy ascertain whether the probationers are already familiar with any of them and thereafter decides in consultation with the State Government concerned in which one of the regional languages the probationers are to be examined.

(b) and (d). Yes Sir.

(c) The State-wise position is regard to the regional languages prescribed is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

ALL INDIA SERVICES MANUAL

PART II

The Indian Administrative Service Probationers Final Examination (Regulation 1955)

SECOND SCHEDULE

| State | Regional Languages |
|------------------|--|
| Andhra Pradesh | Telgu or Urdu |
| Assam-Meghalaya | Assamese, Bengali, Khasi or Garo |
| Bihar | Hindi |
| Gujarat | Gujarati |
| Haryana | Hindi and Urdu |
| Himachal Pradesh | Hindi |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Urdu, Kashmiri or Dogri |
| Karnataka | Kannada |
| Kerala | Malayalam |
| Madhya Pradesh | Hindi |
| Maharashtra | Marathi |
| Manipur/Tripura | Manipuri, Bengali or Hindi |
| Nagaland | Ao, Angami Sema or Lotha |
| Orissa | Oriya |
| Punjab | Punjabi (in Gurumukhi script) or Hindi |
| Rajasthan | Hindi |
| Tamil Nadu | Tamil |
| Uttar Pradesh | Hindi |
| West Bengal | Bengali or Hindi |
| Union Territory | Assamese, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi, Urdu, Tamil, Urdu or Gujarati |

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के इच्छुक उद्योगपतियों के नाम

9214. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन उद्योगपतियों के नाम और पते क्या-क्या हैं जिन्होंने देश के पिछड़े जिलों में कुटोर और लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है ;

(ख) उन उद्योगपतियों का किस प्रकार के उद्योग लगाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगाने के लिए इन उद्योगपतियों को कुछ अनुदान प्रदान करने का है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत खानना) (क) लघु उद्योग के विकास की प्रारम्भिक जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों के कार्यक्रमों का समन्वय करती है तथा कतिपय सर्वव्यापक योजनाओं के माध्यम से उनको सहायता करती है। कुटोर तथा लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की इच्छा रखने वाले उद्योगपतियों के नाम तथा पतों से सम्बन्धित जानकारी राज्य सरकारों / केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासकों के पास उपलब्ध होगी।

(ख) लघु क्षेत्र उद्योगों का एक खुला क्षेत्र है और उद्यमी कोई भी उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं। किन्तु भावी उद्योगियों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए औद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किए गए हैं और जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों द्वारा कार्यवाही वास्तव में प्रारम्भ की गई है, जिनमें

विशेष क्षेत्र में विकसित किए जाने की क्षमता वाले उद्योगों तथा जो स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध साधनों, दक्षता और मांग पर आधारित हैं के बारे में सुझाया गया है। लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों जिन्होंने सर्वेक्षणों का आयोजन किया है, द्वारा इन प्रयासों में सहायता पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिए कोई विशेष उद्योग निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। जिन कुछ उद्योगों की या तो कच्चे माल की कम पूर्ति, मांग की कमी अथवा विद्यमान उत्पादन क्षमता के कम उपयोग के कारण पंजीकरण और विस्तार के लिए निवृत्त रहित किया गया है उन्हें ही पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अनुमति दी गई है।

(ग) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित सहायता तथा सुविधाएं देती है :—

1. निवेश राजसहायता केन्द्रीय योजना
2. परिवहन राजसहायता योजना
3. अखिल भारतीय सावधिक ऋणदाता वित्तीय संस्थानों से रियायती वित्त सुविधाएं।
4. ऋण संबंधी रियायतें।
5. लघु उद्योगों द्वारा मशीनरी की किगया खरीद।
6. तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए पगमसों
7. कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं।
8. ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम
9. ग्रामीण कारीगर कार्यक्रम
10. जिला उद्योग केन्द्र
11. प्रारम्भिक/सोमान्त धन

दिल्ली में लघु उद्योग विकास निगम से लिया गया ऋण

9215. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योग एककों की स्थापना के लिए उद्यमियों ने दिल्ली विकास निगम से कितनी राशि का ऋण लिया है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है,

(ख) क्या इन उद्यमियों द्वारा लघु उद्योग विकास निगम को ऋण राशि वापस न लौटाए जाने के कारण उक्त निगम के सामने गंभीर आर्थिक संकट पैदा हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) वर्ष 1973-78 में दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 63 उद्यमियों को 26.20 लाख रुपये वित्तीय सहायता 12.06 रु० तथा किराया खरोद पर मशीनें 14.14 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई है। दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा 386 उद्यमियों को 21½ प्रतिशत की दर पर 106.41 लाख रुपये सोमार्त (माजिन) धनराशि प्रदान की गई है, जिसे वर्ष 1982 के पश्चात् वसूल किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग) कुछ उद्यमियों द्वारा ऋण की राशि अदा न किए जाने के कारण निगम को वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि 31-3-1981 तक केवल

5.19 लाख रुपये की राशि ही वसूल की जा सकी थी। ऋण की बकाया राशि तथा बैंक की 1 प्रतिशत दर से ऋण पर लगने वाली ब्याज की राशि, वसूल करने के लिए अब कानूनी कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है।

नमक की कीमतें

9216. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश दिल्ली और हरियाणा में पिछले पांच वर्षों में नमक की कीमतों में चार गुणा वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने नमक की कीमतों में कमी लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

I.L.O. Report on working of Mines in India

9217. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal Mines Officers' association of India has urged the Central Government to publish the report of the experts of International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) on the working of Mines in India;

(b) if so, whether it is also fact that I.L.O. has recommended certain

changes in India Mines' Act and regulation, when visited India last;

(c) what are the recommendations made; and

(d) whether Government are considering to bring certain changes in Mines Act accordingly and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). At the instance of the Government of India consultants under International Programme for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment (PIACT) engaged by the International Labour Organisation visited India in December, 1978 to study and advise on problems relating to mines safety. A copy of recommendations of the consultants is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2470/81]. They have recommended that statutory provision may be made for appointment of Workmen's Inspector. This recommendation will be considered alongwith other proposals for amendment of the Mines Act, 1952.

Special Concessions to Air Officers in G.O.P. Branch

9218. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special concessions are given to officers of Air Force in G.O.P. branch apart from the flying bounty which they get;

(b) whether it is a fact that free breakfast facility, additional travel concessions, Rs. 75 additional pay in addition to flying bounty is given to Air Force Officers in G.O.P. branch and these facilities are denied to Air Force Officers holding the same ranks in engineering supply and other branches,

and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) are Government aware that there is a great dissatisfaction amongst the officers in Air Force about this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The officer cadre of Indian Air Force is broadly divided into two branches, namely, General Duties and Ground Duties Branches. The former comprises the Pilots and the Navigators. Owing to the specialised nature of their duties, hazards involved and the opportunities available on the civil side, the officers of the General Duties Branch have always enjoyed a certain differential of pay, in addition to other allowances and concessions, including flying bounty (now called flying pay) in relation to officers of the Ground Duties Branch. The differential of pay in respect of officers of the flying branch is Rs. 75 for Pilot Officers, Rs. 80 for Flying Officers and Rs. 50 for Flight Lts, at the beginning of the scale only. Thereafter the pay-scales are identical. Certain Travel concessions are admissible to officers of all the three Services who are engaged on regular flying duties in accordance with the relevant Travel Regulations for the Defence Services. Pre-Flight Meals have been authorised as per the scales recommended by medical authorities to all aircrew officers/airmen irrespective of their branch who are engaged in actual flying duties, primarily as a flight safety measure which is considered essential.

(c) No Sir. The special/additional concessions admissible to officers of the General Duties Branch of the IAF in relation to officers of other Branches are based on sound and rational principles and there is no reason for officers in the other Branches to feel discontentment of this account.

News Item "Strategic Road Link up by Pindi, China"

9219. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article published in 'Patriot' dated 23rd March 1981, under the heading "Strategic Road link up by Pindi, China", and

(b) whether it is a fact that Hajpeer, which was returned to Pakistan after the Tashkent accord is also linked by newly constructed road up to the line of control facing Poonch town via Alibaba Chikri and Kahutr?

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

(b) The Hajpeer - Alibaba - Chikri Kahutr road has linked Hajpeer upto the line of control facing Poonch town. This road is reported to be under improvement.

Conference of Central and States Statistical Officers

9220. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Sample Survey Organisation had convened a Conference in New Delhi of the Central and State Statistical Officers;

(b) if so, the subject discussed therein and the conclusions arrived thereat; and

(c) what steps have been taken to avoid delay in processing of data?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An all-India Training Conference of the Central and State Statistical Officers was held during 6-8 April 1981 at

New Delhi to discuss the methodological and operational details of the 36th Round of the National Sample Survey to be launched during July-December 1981, to collect data on disabled persons.

(c) Constant efforts are being made to avoid delay in the processing of data. The National Sample Survey Organisation is resorting to computerisation on a larger scale and also will be progressively introducing direct data entry system.

Setting up of Paper Mill in Baripada, Orissa

9221. SHR MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many private sector and Government owned paper mills are functioning in Orissa at present;

(b) the places they are located;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up a paper mill in Baripada of Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details about the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). At present, there are three paper mills, all of which are in the Private sector, in Orissa. Their names and location are indicated below:

| Name of the Unit | Location |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Orient Paper and Industries Ltd. | Brajrajnagar |
| 2. Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd. | Chowdwar |
| 3. Straw Products Limited | Rayagada |

(c) and (d). There is no proposal for setting up of a Public Sector unit in Baripada in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, M/s. Konark Paper Mills, Cuttack have obtained registration with the Director General of Technical Development for setting up of a paper mill at Baripada for the manufacture of paper with an annual capacity of 6000 tonnes. Latest progress of implementation of the scheme has not been reported.

राज्यों द्वारा रैर-योजना मर्दों पर खर्च.

9222. श्री हीरा लाल आर. परमार: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने को हुना करेंगे कि:—

(क) क्या यह म्भव है कि अधिकांश राज्य सरकारें रैर-योजना मर्दों पर योजना खर्च कर देती हैं; और

(ख) छोटी योजना के दौरान उक्त प्रतिक्रिया को रोकने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कर्म्म उठाये जाने का विचार है?

योजना और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बतु तिबारी): (क) राज्यों से उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार योजनागत प्रकराशियों को योजनांतर प्रकार के मर्दों के लिए उपयोग के लिए अन्तरित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न उगस्थित नहीं होता।

Superintendents working in high altitudes for more than three years

9223. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Superintendents (B&R) Gr. I & II in M.E.S. have been working in high altitudes for more than three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are not being transferred to other offices at low altitudes on one reason for the other; and

(c) does the Minister propose giving directives to the concerned commands to transfer these officials from hill stations to plains on rotational basis so that officers working on high altitudes may get chance to work on the plains or on the stations of their choice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Instructions already exist prescribing a specific period of two to three years service at high altitude stations in respect of civilian subordinate personnel in the MES and for their transfer to the plains or to stations of their choice on completion of the prescribed tenure of service at high altitude stations.

Eradication of untouchability

9224. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which untouchability in any form, has been eradicated;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the machinery Government are employing at present to eradicate untouchability completely in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Untouchability cannot be said to have been completely eradicated from the States in which it has been customarily practised. In view of the clear nexus between the economic plight of the Scheduled Castes and social disabilities to which they are subjected, the main emphasis has

been laid on the development, with focus on the economic development, of the Scheduled Castes through the instruments of

(1) Special component Plans for the Scheduled Castes for which Special Central Assistance is provided to the State Governments, and

(2) The Scheduled Castes Development Corporations.

Apart from these, one of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is the strengthening of the machinery for the enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for which the Central Government provides matching assistance to the State Governments. Better implementation of this Act is being impressed upon the States/Union Territories. Under another Centrally Sponsored Scheme, aid is provided to voluntary organisations, some of which have programmes directed against untouchability.

Setting up of a biogas plant at Udaipur

9225. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a biogas plant at Udaipur to use hyacinth in lake as fuel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Government has no proposal under consideration to set up a biogas plant at Udaipur City using water hyacinth as feed-material. The excessive spread of water hyacinth of the lake of Udaipur was causing anxiety to the citizens of that area and to the State Government officials; the matter referred to the Department of Science and Technology. After consulting experts, the Department of Science and Tech-

nology have suggested measures for the removal and control of the weed. The weed has been removed from the lake mechanically with the help of State Government officials and people participation and the measures suggested will check its further growth/proliferation. Since the requirements of the Udaipur lakes from the tourism and drinking water needs, are for elimination of water hyacinth, the setting up of biogas plant at Udaipur was not considered because a continuous supply of water hyacinth could not be ensured.

Investments in Industries in Karnataka

9226. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of new industrial units established in the State of Karnataka since March, 1981;

(b) what are the Units out of such units for which the capital invested is more than Rs. 25 lakhs.

(c) what is the total capital invested in these industries so far; and

(d) what is the total capital amount of loans granted by the financial institutions to these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Government of Karnataka, eight new industrial units in the medium and large scale sectors with investment above Rs. 25 lakhs have been established in that State since March 1981. Particulars of these units are given in the attached statement. As per the information of Government of Karnataka, these units have not been granted any loans by the financial institutions.

Information regarding small scale units established since March 1981 is not available as such data is compiled half yearly.

Statement

Particulars of large and medium scale industrial units established in Karnataka since March, 1981

| S. No. | Name of the unit | investment (in lakh Rs.) |
|--------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | M/s. S&S Bushings Ltd., Dhun buliding, 827, Anna Salai, Madras | 80.00 |
| 2 | M/s. S.N. Agarwal, 11/3, Nardidurg Road, Bangalore | 195.00 |
| 3 | M/s. H.K.S. Shastry, Banashankari, IInd Stage, Bangalore | 140.50 |
| 4 | M/s. S.K. Soni, Banashankari, IInd stage, Bangalore | 75.50 |
| 5 | M/s. IDL Agro Chemicals Ltd., 18-20, Kasturba Gadhi Mag, New Delhi | 175.00* |
| 6 | M/s. Sundarsha Parkash, Amritsar | 85.00* |
| 7 | M/s. Karnataka Oxygen Ltd., Whitefield Road, Bangalore | 78.00* |
| 8 | M/s. Venkateswara Iron Inds., Mandya, Near Indl. Estate, Mandya | 72.00 |

*Total proposed investment in land buildings and machinery.

Setting up of D.I.Cs. in Orissa

9227. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of district industries centres Government have decided to set up in the State of Orissa during the current financial years; and

(b) the achievements, made by the district industries centres set up so far in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) All 13 districts of Orissa have been covered under the District Industries Centre Scheme since 1978-79.

(b) The physical achievement made by the District Industries Centres in Orissa during the year 1978-79, 1979-80 & 1980-81 (upto Dec. '80) is given below:—

| Year | Total Number of D.I.Cs | No. of new units established | | | Credit provided by financial instt. (Rs. in lakhs) | Addl. employment generated (No. Persons) |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------|-------|--|--|
| | | Artisan Based | SSI | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1978-79 | 13 | 5974 | 1372 | 7346 | 314.22 | 21658 |
| 1979-80 | 13 | 25554 | 2020 | 27574 | 654.82 | 59709 |
| 1980-81 (upto Dec. '80) | 13 | 15567 | 1119 | 16686 | 777.92 | 33257 |

Industries for Unemployed Adivasi Youth

9228. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some industries meant for the unemployed educated Adivasi Youth also;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise as well as the facilities given to them for this purpose; and

(c) the details regarding the steps Government are taking to encourage these people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Without earmarking any specific industries for unemployed adivasi youths Government administer a variety of programmes specially focussed on Adivasi youths taking up industries of their choice. Such programmes include:

(1) special entrepreneurial development programmes for the exclusive benefit of SC/ST entrepreneurs run by Small Industries Service Institutes in different parts of the country based on local requirements;

(2) reservation of 15 per cent of seats subjects to availability of candidates for persons from SC/ST communities in various training programmes organised by SISIs;

(3) regular and ad hoc training programmes undertaking in some specific sector e.g. leather by Central Footwear Training Centres at Madras and Agra and by other SISIs/PTDCs for improving traditional skills in artisans;

(4) consultancy and testing services at concessional terms wherever charges are leviable;

(5) concessional terms of financing for hire purchase programme, and

(6) stipendary training and other assistance in machinery and equip-

ment supply under the Rural Artisans Programme.

(7) Seed/margin money assistance upto 15 per cent of their investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30,000.

Committee of eminent criminologists for Delhi

9229. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee of eminent criminologists, experts has been constituted with a view to suggest ways and means of dealing effectively with the increasing menace of robberies, dacoities and car-borne crimes in the capital;

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the Committee; and

(c) whether Government have asked the Committee to submit its report immediately?

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

(a) and (b). A Committee has been set up in order to study and suggest ways and means of dealing effectively with the increasing menace of thefts, robberies, dacoities and other crimes in which stolen motor vehicles are used. The composition and functions of the Committee are mentioned in the Delhi Administration's Notification dated 6th April, 1981, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No. LT-2417/81].

(c) The Committee has been asked to submit report within a month.

पुलिस कर्मचारियों को आवास सुविधा देने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

9230. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 में पुलिस कर्मचारियों को

राज्य में निवासियों की आवश्यकता के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कुल कितनी राशि के केन्द्रीय ऋण दिये गये हैं;

(ख) उपरोक्त ऋण के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता/ऋण से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त भी जारी किए गये हैं; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिये 1981-82 के दौरान कितनी राशि दिये जाने का विचार है?

सूह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) : पुनर्वास योजना के अन्तर्गत 1978-79 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 27.69 लाख रुपए की केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता दी गयी थी। चूंकि 1979-80 में यह योजना राज्य योजना क्षेत्र को हस्तांतरित कर दी गई थी; इसलिए 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को कोई ऋण सहायता नहीं दी गई थी।

सातवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा जिस परिचय के लिए सिफारिश की गई थी उस में से 27.06 लाख रु० और 17.94 लाख रु० के सहायता अनुदान राज्य सरकार को क्रमशः वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान कांस्ट्रक्शनों के लिए क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए दिये गये थे।

(ख) अर्जित सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और इस के प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) जो है, योगेश्वर मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी प्रत्येक वर्ष की सिफारिश की गई थी उस में उपरोक्त के उपयोग के लिए राज्य सरकार को दिये गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त के अतिरिक्त पुनर्वास आवास योजना के

5. यह है कि अपर अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों (अराजपत्रित) के लिए शत प्रतिशत परिवार आवास और अपर अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों के लिए 14 प्रतिशत परिवार आवास तथा 86 प्रतिशत बंगे आवास की व्यवस्था की जाए।

(घ) 7वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा जिस परिचय की सिफारिश की गई थी उस में से 1981-82 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को दी जाने वाली राशि राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त होने वाले प्रस्ताव पर निर्भर करेगी।

Stipulation regarding disposal of spent Fuel

9231. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1963 treaty with the USA regarding the supply of enriched uranium fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant, contemplated any stipulations regarding the disposal of spent fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of spent fuel accumulated with the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The Cooperation Agreement of 1963 contemplates reprocessing of the spent fuel in Indian facilities upon "Joint Determination" on the "Safeguardability of such facility, and provides for operation of the Tarapur reactors on special nuclear material produced by reprocessing of the spent fuel.

(c) 851 spent fuel bundles.

Setting up of Industries in various States

9232. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several areas in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana have been identified as industrially backward areas for purposes of rapid industrialisation thereof; and

(b) if so, the details of the areas so identified and the industrial units to be set up thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) and (b). Yes Sir. The details of the areas so identified are given in Statement -I & II.

For the development of backward areas, the Central Government offer

the following assistance and facilities to entrepreneurs:—

- (i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.
- (ii) Transport Subsidy Scheme.
- (iii) Concessional finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.
- (iv) Tax concessions.
- (v) Hire purchase of Machinery by small scale industries.
- (vi) Consultancy for technical services.
- (vii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.
- (viii) Rural Industries Projects Programme.
- (ix) Rural Artisans Programme.
- (x) District Industries Centre.
- (xi) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

Statement-I

List of Industrially Backward Districts selected to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Bihar (16) | Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Purnea, Saharwa, Santal Parganas, Saran, Malanda, Aurangabad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai and Monghyr. |
| Haryana (4) | Bhiwani, Hissar, Jind and Mohindergarh. |
| Madhya Pradesh (36) | Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandlaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha and New Sehore District. |
| Punjab (5) | Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur. |
| Uttar Pradesh (38) | Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baharaich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Haridwar, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai-Bareilly, Rampur, Shahajahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao and Uttar Kashi. |

West Bengal Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia, and West Dinajpur.

Statement-II

Districts/Areas qualifying for Central Schemes of Investment Subsidy

Bihar Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Champaran, Palamau, Saharasa and Santhal Parganas districts.

Haryana Reorganised Mohindergarh district (comprising Mohindergarh and Rewari sub-divisions) Bhiwani district (comprising Bhiwani and Dadri Sub-division) and one 'area' comprising 8 blocks viz., Hissar Block No. I and Barwana Block (of Hissar Tehsil) Hansi Block No. I (from Hansi Tehsil) Bahawal 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.

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, Simga, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur) Athanpur and Rajim Blocks (from Raipur district).

Area-II: (from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz., Dewas and Tonk Khurad Block (from Dewas district) Gulana, Shujalpur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur district) Panchor (Sarangpur) and Biaora 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 Seondha (from Datia district) Bhind, Mehgaon 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), Pahatgarh, Sagar, Shahgarh (Amarmau) (from Sagar district) Tikamgarh, Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district) Vidisha and Gyaspur (from Vidisha district) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur district).

Area-V: (from Western Region-II) comprising 12 blocks viz. Petlawad and Meghnagar (from Jhabua district) Padnawar, Dhar and Naloha (from Dhar district) Maheswar and Barwana (from Khargone district) Ratlam and Jaura (from Ratlam district) Mandasaur, Malhargarh and Neemuch (from Mandasaur district).

Area-VI: (from North Eastern Region) comprising 11 blocks viz., Rewa and Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa district) Majhauili, Sidhi, Doosar and Waidhan (from Sidhi District), Sonhat, Baikunthpur, Manendargarh, Surajapur and Ambikapur (from Surguja district).

Punjab Hoshiarpur, Sangrur and Bhatinda districts.

Uttar Pradesh Almora, Balia, Basti, Faizabad, Jhansi and Rae-Bareilly districts.

West Bengal Purulia, Midnapur and Nadia districts.

Setting up of Industries in Rajasthan

9233. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has invited the Centre's attention to the fact that the Centre's own contribution for the development of industrial activities in the State has remained rather unsatisfactory and has urged that more Centrally sponsored industrial units be set up there;

(b) if so, what has been the Central assistance to Rajasthan for industrialisation of the State during the last three Plan periods; and

(c) what Central plans are there for Rajasthan for new industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Normally, all the State Governments approach the Government of India for setting up of Central Public Sector Projects in their respective States. But locations of Central Public Sector Projects are primarily based on techno-economic considerations.

(b) Central Assistance for the State Plans is given on block grants and block loans basis and not on the basis of sectors or projects.

(c) Various Central Industrial Projects included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) for location in Rajasthan are listed below:—

1. Hindustan Copper Ltd.—Khetri Copper Project

- (i) Khetri Copper Complex
- (ii) Replacement & Renewals
- (iii) Smelter expansion
- (iv) Refinery expansion
- (v) Bye products plant

(vi) S & T Programme

- (vii) Exploratory & pre-feasibility studies.

2. Hindustan Zinc Ltd:

- (i) Debari Smelter expansion
- (ii) Rajpura Dariba Mine
- (iii) Replacements & Renewals
- (iv) Zawarmala mines
- (v) Maton Phosphatic Mine
- (vi) Baroi exploration
- (vii) Leach Residue Treatment plant
- (viii) Agucha-Baroi Mine & Smelter complex
- (ix) Silver, Mercury Recovery Plants
- (x) Pyrites Utilisation Plant
- (xi) Feasibility study and exploration
- (xii) S & T Programme

3. H.M.T. Ltd.—Machine Tools Division, Ajmer.

4. Heavy Water Project, Kota.
5. Pyrites & Phosphates Ltd.
6. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
7. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.
8. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—Joint Sector Formulation Unit.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक
रोजगार देने वाले व्यक्तियों की
संख्या

9234. श्री मूल सन्त डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय देश में कुल कितने शिक्षित बे-रोजगार व्यक्ति हैं और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिल जायेगा और किसे मिलेगा?

बोलना और अम मंत्री (श्री नारायण बस तिवारी): 1980 के शुरू में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या अनुमानतः

34.7 लाख रही है। 1980—85 की छठी योजना की अवधि में 340 लाख मानक अम-वर्ष के अतिरिक्त रोजगार सृजन का अनुमान लगाया गया है इसमें मजदूरी युक्त/वेतन युक्त रोजगार और स्वरोजगार—दोनों ही शामिल हैं।

वर्ष 1981 में दिल्ली में अपराध

9235. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1981 से आज तक दिल्ली में कत्ल, डकैती, लूटमार और चोरी की कितनी घटनाएं हुई और चोरियों में कितने मूल्य का सामान चोरी गया;

(ख) कितने मामलों में अपराधी पकड़े गये और उन का चालान किया गया तथा कितने मामलों में अपराधियों को नहीं ढूँढा जा सका और ऐसे मामलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कितने और कैसे (ब्यौरे सहित) मामलों में पुलिस कर्म अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे और ऐसे पुलिस कर्मियों का पद-दर्जा क्या क्या था; और

(घ) उन के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाणा) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 15 अप्रैल, 1981 तक की अवधि के आंकड़े नीचे दिये हैं :—

| | |
|----------|------|
| डकैती | 4 |
| हत्या | 59 |
| लूटमार | 58 |
| चोरी | 5587 |
| बलात्कार | 23 |

706 LS—8.

चोरी के मामलों में लगभग 1,57,35,600.00 रु० की राशि अन्तर्ग्रस्त है।

(ख) इन में से 173 मामलों में 608 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। 79 मामलों में 109 व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया। कत्ल के 20 मामलों, डकैती के 3 मामलों, लूटमार के 32 मामलों, चोरी के 5237 मामलों और बलात्कार के 1 मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है और इन मामलों में अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई है।

(ग) और (घ). कत्ल के एक मामले और बलात्कार के दो मामलों में पुलिस कर्मियों का हाथ था। इन मामलों के ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

1. भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 302 धाना नजफगढ़, दिल्ली के अधीन 8-3-81 के मामले एफ० आई० आर० सं० 53 में प्रथम बटालियन, डी० ए० पी० के कांस्टेबल बीरेन्द्र सिंह सं० 432—डी० ए० पी० का हाथ है। उसे इस मामले में एक दूसरे कांस्टेबल की हत्या करने के कारण गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(2) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 376, धाना पहाड़गंज, दिल्ली के अन्तर्गत ता० 5-1-81 के मामले एफ० आई० आर० सं० 31 में सुखबीर सिंह नामक एक कांस्टेबल (झुझवर) का हाथ है। इस मामले में अभियुक्त कांस्टेबल सुखबीर सिंह गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और मामले की अभी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। कांस्टेबल झुझवर को मुअत्तल कर दिया गया है। मामले की जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

(3) भारतीय दण्डसंहिता की धारा 376 धाना आदर्शनगर, दिल्ली के अन्तर्गत ता० 14-4-81 के मामले एफ० आई० आर० सं० 258 में धाना पहाड़गंज में नियुक्त दो कांस्टेबलों नामतः जगमालसिंह और नत्थू राम का ह्रास है। अभी तक कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई है।

राज्यों के योजना आयोगों का गठन

9236. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ क्षेत्र में राज्य योजना आयोग का गठन किया जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका ढाँचा क्या होगा ; और

(ग) किन्-किन राज्यों में ये आयोग इस बीच गठित किए गए हैं और बाकी के राज्यों में ये कब तक गठित किए जायेंगे ?

योजना और धन मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) राज्य सरकार को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने राज्यों में योजना कार्यों के लिए संदर्भन के लिए अपनी परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त किसी रूप में शिखर योजना निकाय स्थापित करें।

(ख) राज्यों को अपने यहां की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिखर योजना निकायों के गठन को अभी निर्धारित करना है।

(ग) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

1. उन राज्यों के नाम जिन्होंने शिखर योजना निकाय स्थापित किए हैं।

असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल।

2. उन राज्यों के नाम जिनको शिखर योजना निकाय अभी स्थापित करने हैं।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा सिक्किम।

3. उन राज्यों के नाम जो अब शिखर योजना निकाय पुनर्गठित कर रहे हैं।

उड़ीसा और राजस्थान।

**निम्नलिखितों द्वारा न्यूनतम मजूरी
अधिनियम का उल्लंघन**

9237. श्री मूल चन्द्र डांगः वनाश्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली और अन्य तब राज्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसे निम्नलिखितों की संख्या कितनी है जिन का वर्ष 1980 में न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अधीन चालान किया गया और उन की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर मुकदमे चलाये गये।

अम संजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती लता मंगेशकर) : सूचना संबंधित क्षेत्रों से एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जावेगी

Names of Agents executing turn key Projects

9238. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the turn key projects Government have undertaken in other countries;

(b) which are the main agents who are executing such projects; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by Government from such projects during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A statement—I indicating the turn key projects now being executed by the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry is attached.

(b) M/s Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.; M/s Bharat Heavy Elect. Ltd.; M/s HMT (International) M/s HMT and M/s. Triveni Structurals Ltd., and M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., are the leading Undertakings executing such projects.

(c) A statement—II is attached.

Statement-I

| Sl. No. | Name of Executing agency | Name of the Project |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | M/s. Engineering Projects (I) Limited | 1. Ain Baghze Housing Project, Kuwait |
| | | 2. 35th Brigade Camp Project, Kuwait |
| | | 3. Sief Palace Area Building, Kuwait |
| | | 4. Oil Storage Tank, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia |
| | | 5. Civil Works for Ruwais Refinery Abu Dhabi |
| | | 6. Water Resarch Centre, Baghdad, Iraq |
| | | 7. SAAD-3 project, Iraq |
| | | 8. Radio and Coloured TV Project, Baghdad, Iraq. |
| | | 9. SAAD-16 Project Consultancy, Iraq |
| | | 10. Central Grain Silos Lot-4, Iraq |
| | | 11. Northern Grain Silos Lot 3A, Iraq |

| Sl. No. | Name of Executing agency | Name of the Project |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | 12. Expansion of Silos Lot 3A and Lot-4, Iraq |
| | | 13. Council of Ministers Building Project, Baghdad, Iraq |
| | | 14. Supply of Derricks for International Airport, Kuwait |
| | | 15. Consultancy for MTC, Iraq. |
| | | 16. Feasibility Report for Mini Steel Plant, Guyana |
| | | 17. Supply of Lighting Towers to Kuwait. |
| | | 18. Supply of Surveying Instruments to Iraq. |
| | | 19. Structures for Kuwait International Airport, Kuwait |
| | | 20. Supply of Pusher Type Reheating Furnace to Iraq. |
| | | 21. Tuna Canning Plant, Maldives |
| | | 22. Supply of Steel Structural for Kuwait International Airport, Kuwait. |
| | | 23. Increase of Water Supply at Um-Qasr, Basrah, Iraq. |
| | | 24. Mechanical Training Centre for SOTI, Iraq. |
| | | 25. Supply of Plant and Equipment for Coke-Oven and By-Product Plant, Sisak, Yugoslavia |
| | | 26. Water Treatment Plant, Bangkok. |
| | | 27. Wadi Gizan Electrification Scheme, Saudi Arabia |
| | | 28. Supplies for MTC, SOTI, Iraq |
| | | 29. Spares for Coke-Oven and By-Product Plant, Sisak |
| M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited | | 30. 2x120 MW Thermal Power Station at Tripoli (Libyan Arab Republic) |
| | | 31. Wadi Jizan Electrification Scheme, Jizan (Saudi Arabia) |
| M/s. HMT International | | 32. AIMO Project, Algeria |
| | | 33. SIDO Project, Tanzania |
| | | 34. SONEGAZ Project, Algeria |
| | | 35. FIIRO Project, Nigeria |
| | | 36. SAAD/BADER Project, Iraq |

| S. No. | Name of the Executing Agency | Name of the Project |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 4. | M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited | 37. Machine Tool Project, Nigeria |
| 5. | M/s. Triveni Structurals Limited. | 38. 132 KV Bharatpur-POHRA Transmission Line Project, Nepal. |
| 6. | M/s. Instrumentation Limited | 39. Pari Thermal Power Station, Malaysia |

Statement-II

(Foreign Exchange earned during the last 2 years)

| | 1979-80 (Rs. in crores) | 1980-81 (Rs. in crores) |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. M/s. Engineering Projects (India Limited) | 5.31 | 4.11 |
| 2. M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited | 10.39 | 5.95 |
| 3. M/s. HMT (International) HMT Limited | 6.42 | 3.24 |
| 4. M/s. Triveni Structurals Limited | 00.06 | 00.36 |
| 5. M/s. Instrumentation Limited | 1.27 | N.A. |
| TOTAL | 23.55 | 13.66 |

Arrears of E.P.F. Amount

9239. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrears of Provident Fund does have risen in recent year;

(b) the total arrears of Provident Fund as on 31st December, 1980, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for these huge arrears and consequent long delays in settlement of claims from employees;

(d) whether the Central Board of Trustees of Employees Provident Fund has suggested to the States for setting-up separate Courts to deal with Provident Fund claims and recoveries; and

(e) what other steps Government have taken to speed up the revenue recovery procedure for Provident Fund of the States?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) According to the Ramanujam Committee report, the main reasons for arrears are:

Sickness of the Industrial Units, Closure of establishments and liquidation of companies.

(d) The Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund have endorsed the recommendation of the E.P.F. Review Committee that special courts for trial of provident fund cases may be set up in States where the volume of work justified this and that such courts may also deal with cases under other Social Security Acts like the E.S.I. Act, 1948 etc.

(e) Proposals to amend the EPF & MP Act, 1952 to provide that the arrears including those from the establishments may be recovered as arrears of land revenue and not in the same manner as arrears of land revenue; to treat the arrears of P.F. as first charge of the defaulting establishment, etc. are under examination.

Statement

| S. No. | REGION | Amount in default towards Provident Fund Contributions | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| | | UNEXEMPTED | | EXEMPTED | |
| | | Contri- butions | Adminis- trative charges | Damages | Contri- butions |
| (Rupees in Lakhs) | | | | | |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 49.89 | 0.91 | 13.96 | 8.11 |
| 2 | Assam (N.E. Region) | 29.01 | 0.88 | 11.55 | .. |
| 3 | Bihar | 135.10 | 4.18 | 24.01 | 64.47 |
| 4 | Delhi | 18.32 | 0.40 | 22.60 | .. |
| 5 | Gujarat | 25.00 | 0.93 | 53.33 | 2.94 |
| 6 | Karnataka | 30.26 | 0.91 | 25.81 | 0.11 |
| 7 | Kerala | 65.33 | 1.81 | 36.46 | 52.66 |
| 8 | Madhya Pradesh | 150.99 | 4.51 | 301.92 | 151.56 |
| 9 | Maharashtra | 634.09 | 21.49 | 185.58 | 71.61 |
| 10 | Orissa | 48.59 | 1.30 | 38.92 | .. |
| 11 | Punjab | 243.77 | 7.12 | 48.30 | .. |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 24.34 | 0.49 | 80.93 | 30.13 |
| 13 | Tamil Nadu | 152.20 | 3.58 | 243.01 | 0.13 |
| 14 | Uttar Pradesh | 386.36 | 12.86 | 63.87 | 25.84 |
| 15 | West Bengal | 564.95 | 14.79 | 176.00 | 1237.67 |

NOTE: These amounts do not include arrears not assessed or which are under process of assessment as also arrears from certain public sector undertakings in dispute.

Undertrials in Jails

9240. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many undertrials prisoners are kept in different jails of the country; State-wise; and

(b) the number of prisoners who are in jail for more than two and five years separately?

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

(b) Information received so far is given below:—

| Name of State/Union Territory | No. of under trials in jails | No. of under trials in jails | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | For more than 2 years | For more than 5 years |
| 1. Tripura | 240 | .. | .. |
| 2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 90 | .. | .. |
| 3. Chandigarh | 60 | .. | .. |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 5 | .. | .. |
| 5. Delhi | 1926 | .. | .. |
| 6. Lakshadweep | — | No Jails | — |
| 7. Pondicherry | 36 | .. | .. |

The information from other States and Union Territories is awaited.

Experiment in Kolar Gold Mine for Rare Nuclear Event

9241. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Japan have launched a massive hunt for a rare nuclear event in the unique experiment inside the Kolar Gold Fields;

(b) if so, whether the team of scientists from TATA Institute of Fundamental Research and 4 top scientists from two Japanese universities have set up experiments inside the mine 2300 metre below the surface;

(c) if so, to what extent they have achieved success; and

(d) the outcome of the experiments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. F. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has been carrying out experiments on cosmic ray and neutrines utilising the deep mines of the Kolar Gold Fields. Since October 1980, a new experiment to

measure the lifetime of the nucleon (proton and neutron) has been set up at a depth of about 2400 metres. This experiment which is being carried out in collaboration with scientists from the Japanese universities of Osaka and Tokyo has to operate for atleast a year before definitive information can be obtained.

SCIST among Grade I and Grade II Executive and Ministerial Officers and DANi Service Officers

9242. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Grade I and Grade II Executive and Ministerial Officers and DANi Service Officers in each department of the Delhi Administration, separately;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers amongst them in each category, department-wise;

(c) whether quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is complete in all categories of posts; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the short-fall and special measures taken or being taken to complete the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2472/81].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2472/81].

Valve Division of BHEL in Kerala

9243. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to locate the proposed Valve Division of the B.H.E.L. at Thiruvila in Alleppy District (Kerala);

(b) if so, when the plant is expected to start production; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project has not yet been approved by Government.

Outlay for Nagaland

9244. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total Sixth Five Year Plan Outlay for the State of Nagaland;

(b) the part of the Outlay to be provided by the Union Government; and

(c) the different heads of development with respective outlays?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAIN DATTA TIWARI): (a) Rs. 210 crores.

(b) Rs. 209.5 crores.

| Head of Development | (Rs. crores) Approved outlay |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture & Allied Services | 51.75 |
| 2. Cooperation | 1.50 |
| 3. Power | 15.25 |
| 4. Industry & Minerals | 12.00 |
| 5. Transport & Communications | 56.05 |
| 6. Education | 11.65 |
| 7. Health | 8.00 |
| 8. Water Supply | 16.75 |
| 9. Housing & Urban Development | 15.65 |
| 10. Other Social & Community Services | 3.40 |
| 11. Economic & General Services | 18.00 |
| TOTAL | 210.00 |

जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड में घाटा

9245. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड द सवाई माधोपुर सीमेंट फॅक्ट्री, सवाई माधोपुर, राजस्थान को 1968 से घाटा हो रहा है जब से झालोक उद्योग समूह को अंतरित किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, क्या कंपनी में कुप्रबंध धन के दुरुपयोग और फिजूल खर्च के कारण इस फॅक्ट्री के मजदूरों ने अक्टूबर, 1975 से 1976 तक हड़ताल की थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस फँकट्री को पुनः खोलने के लिए स्टैट बैंक आफ इंडिया राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस समय इस फँकट्री को, उस के तुलनपत्र के अनुसार 9 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ था जबकि इसके पुनः खुलने के बाद केवल एक वर्ष में इस फँकट्री को डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये तक का घाटा होता था, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और उसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत खानना : (क) जी, हां । कम्पनी को 1971-72 से हानियां उठानी पड़ी हैं ।

(ख) कम्पनी ने जानकारी दी है कि कारखाने के कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल नहीं की थी । कारखाने को वित्तीय कमी सहित अनेक कारणों से बन्द कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) 30-6-1980 को संघ सरकार/राज्य सरकार बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थानों को जयपुर उद्योग लि० की कुल देयतायें 24.92 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(घ) और (ङ) वर्ष 1975-76 के अन्त तक जयपुर उद्योग लि० की कुल संचित हानि 1,229.72 लाख रुपये थी । कम्पनी को वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान 200 लाख रुपये से अधिक हानि हुई । इस हानि के उत्तरदायी कारण आवश्यक रखरखाव की कमी तथा नकद राशि की प्रतिकूल स्थिति थी ।

Modernisation of Police Force

9246. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 37 on the 18th February, 1981 regarding modernisation of police force and state;

(a) whether the views of the State Governments with regard to their needs have since been ascertained; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). All the State Governments have been requested to send to the Ministry of Home Affairs perspective plans of action for the ten years period 1980-90 under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces. The same has so far been received from Kerala, Manipur, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh. The requirements of funds are of the order of Rs. 1713.00 lakhs for Kerala, Rs. 272.34 lakhs for Sikkim, Rs. 368.56 for Manipur and Rs. 2729.20 lakhs for Uttar Pradesh for modernising their State Police Forces. Perspective plans are awaited from other States.

Meeting of Eastern Zonal Council

9247. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Zonal Council met recently;

(b) if so, the main recommendations or decision reached at th's meeting;

(c) whether the Council discussed and decided about special measures to maintain law and order problem and also to give a positive boost to the economic upliftment of the Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council was held at Gangtok on 11th April, 1981.

(b) Formal proceedings of the meeting are yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). The Council generally discussed and the need for augmentation and modernisation of police forces for better maintenance of public order and the need for inter-State co-operation for economic development. It was, however, left to the Chairman of the Council to set up Standing Committees to go into such matters in detail.

BHEL-Siemens Collaboration

9248. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) and Siemens of West Germany have now entered into four separate collaboration agreements on a product-by-product basis;

(b) if so, the broad outline of the agreements entered into and their value in terms of foreign exchange;

(c) whether the new product formula is likely to cost BHEL dear and even the system technology has been totally omitted from the list of collaboration; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) BHEL has forwarded for the consideration and approval of the Govt. three product-wise collaboration proposals with Siemens, West Germany and its subsidiary KWU. These are still under consideration of the Government.

(b) Normally, these collaboration agreements are bilateral agreements between the respective companies. It would not be in the commercial interests to disclose the (financial) details of such agreements.

(c) and (d). The cost comparison is presumably with reference to the earlier "broad-based" collaboration which was submitted by BHEL for the consideration of the Government. The present proposals differ significantly in terms of range of products, scope of know-how transfer, duration etc. It is not possible therefore to make a cost-wise comparison. These proposals are for specific products and do not include systems technology know-how.

More Soviet Crude for India

9249. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the 'Patriot' dated 31st October, 1980 under the caption "More Soviet crude for India likely";

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions which the Planning Minister held with Soviet counter-parts with particular reference to supply of crude to India, development of coal and coal mining, meeting of Indo-Soviet Panel on economic commission, steel, power irrigation and agriculture;

(c) the names and status of other Members of the Indian delegation who visited Soviet Union along with Planning Minister, and outcome of the discussion held by them; and

(d) the extent to which supply of crude is expected to be increased to meet India's requirements?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The discussion held with some of the Soviet Ministers and leaders related mainly to cooperation between Planning bodies of India and the USSR. However, some preliminary discussions also took place on Indo-Soviet economic cooperation during the Sixth Plan. Subsequently, Agreement on Economic and Technical

Cooperation between India and the USSR was signed in New Delhi on 10-12-1980 by our Prime Minister and President Brezhnev. The Soviet Union have agreed to assist India during the Sixth Five Year Plan for various projects mainly in power, steel, coal, and oil exploration sectors. The names and status of other members of the Indian delegation are: Shri M. Satyapal, Adviser, Planning Commission, Shri P. H. Vaishnav, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission and Shri P. B. Ghate, Special Assistant to Minister of Planning and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

(d) The USSR will supply to India specified quantities of crude oil and products each year under the Trade Plan 1981-85. Discussions for increasing the supply of crude to meet India's requirements have taken place and an understanding has been reached. Details cannot be divulged in public interest.

Daily Wage Workers working in Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi

9250. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of daily wage workers who have been working in Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi in various categories for the last 3 to 6 years and still not made regular;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the administration authorities of CRRI are reluctant to look into the welfare of their Class IV, III and daily wage workers; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken or likely to be taken by Government to safeguard the interest of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N.

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

(c) and (d). CSIR and all its Laboratories consider it their duty to look after the welfare of all their employees including those in Gr. C and D (Class III and IV). All appropriate steps within the availability of resources and broad framework of Government policies are being and will continue to be taken by CSIR and its Laboratories for the welfare of the employees.

जनगणना फार्मों का स्याही से भरा जाना

9251. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनगणना कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को आदेश दिये गये थे कि जनगणना फार्म केवल स्याही से ही भरे जायें; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनको पेंसिल से भरने का क्या अर्थ है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) कोई विनिर्दिष्ट आदेश नहीं दिए गए थे। गणना करने वाले सामान्यतः स्याही अथवा बाल प्वाइंट पेन का प्रयोग करते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Reinstatement of CISF, CRP, Police, BSF Personnel suspended during 1979 and 1980

9252. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CISF, CRP, Police and BSF personnel and jawans

who have been transferred arrested, suspended or penalised in other ways during the years 1979 and 1980, respectively for ventilating their grievances;

(b) whether it is proposed to reinstate all those suspended or removed from service, withdraw the cases against them particularly the office bearers of their unions or associations;

(c) if so, the details thereabout; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Ventilation of grievances by members of the CISF, CRP and BSF within the frame work of discipline and rules is neither a misdemeanour nor an offence under any law or Act governing the members of these forces. As such the question of penalising any member of the forces on this account does not arise.

Photo Film Production

9253. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has become self-reliant by now in the matter of photo film production and comparable in quality to the importer ones;

(b) if so, details thereabout;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether the public sector film making industry of Ooty, Tamil Nadu, is not actually producing but only refining the imported films and the quality of the same is very inferior to Kodak;

(e) if so, reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the collaborators for the Ooty firm have been approached for improved and efficient technology, if so, results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). The requirements of the country in respect of various types of photo films are, by and large, met by indigenous production.

Cine Film Positive (B&W), Cine Sound Negative, Medical X-ray & Photographic Paper are manufactured by Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. (HPF) as an integrated production from basic raw material stage.

Certain other items viz. Cine Colour Positive, Amateurs Roll Film (B&W), Industrial X-ray and Graphic Arts Films are presently manufactured by HPF by conversion of imported jumbo rolls of these films. This conversion of jumbo rolls involves high degree of technical processing and skilled operations. Every effort is made by the company to ensure that the quality of its products is upto acceptable standards and comparable to imported products.

(f) The collaboration agreement has already come to an end. The quality of the products is upgraded and brought to the international standards through the Company's own R&D efforts.

Recognition of Maithili Language

9254. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the All India Mithila Sangh submitted a memorandum on the 23rd February, 1981 demanding under Article 347 of the constitution of India recognition of Maithili Language as the official language in the Maithili speaking areas of Bihar; and

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

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

(a) Yes Sir, a Memorandum dated 24-2-1981 was submitted by the All India Mithila Sangh to the President in this regard.

(b) It is the considered view of the Government that it would not be appropriate to take recourse to Article 347 of the Constitution in matters of this nature. It is, however, the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages.

गत तीन वर्षों में बेरोजगारों की संख्या में वृद्धि

9255. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या धर्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजीकृत बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या में पिछले तीन वर्षों में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के लिए राज्यवार तुलनात्मक व्यौरे क्या हैं ?

धर्म मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति रामकुलारी सिन्हा) (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) संगत सूचना दशनि वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या

(हज़ारों में)

| राज्य | निम्नलिखित के अन्त में चालू रजिस्टर पर संख्या | | |
|-------------------|---|--------|--------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 982.7 | 1237.1 | 1442.2 |
| 2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 286.7 | 319.2 | 314.7 |
| 3. बिहार | 1503.7 | 1998.6 | 2294.0 |
| 4. गुजरात | 397.1 | 420.4 | 469.9 |
| 5. हरियाणा | 289.3 | 325.7 | 357.1 |
| 6. हिमाचल प्रदेश | 108.1 | 119.4 | 141.0 |
| 7. जम्मू व कश्मीर | 47.4 | 52.7 | 51.4 |
| 8. कर्नाटक | 536.6 | 553.9 | 597.1 |
| 9. केरल | 1051.7 | 1204.2 | 1579.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| 10. मध्य प्रदेश | 756.4 | 737.5 | 826.7 | |
| 11. महाराष्ट्र | 1008.5 | 1119.7 | 1229.8 | |
| 12. मणिपुर | 74.7 | 88.1 | 102.5 | |
| 13. मेघालय | 10.4 | 10.3 | 9.8 | |
| 14. नागालैण्ड | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | |
| 15. उड़ीसा | 381.1 | 429.6 | 441.2 | |
| 16. पंजाब | 384.6 | 407.6 | 452.6 | |
| 17. राजस्थान | 322.3 | 338.4 | 361.7 | |
| 18. त्रिजिकम * | | | | |
| 19. तमिलनाडु | 967.1 | 987.6 | 1092.2 | |
| 20. त्रिपुरा | 68.3 | 70.8 | 70.9 | |
| 21. उत्तर प्रदेश | 1375.1 | 1407.6 | 1357.5 | |
| 22. पश्चिम बंगाल | 1749.0 | 2082.1 | 2536.4 | |
| संघ राज्य क्षेत्र | | | | |
| 1. अण्डमान व निकोबार समूह | 6.8 | 8.0 | 9.5 | |
| 2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश* | | | | |
| 3. चंडीगढ़ | 48.7 | 52.8 | 62.6 | |
| राज्य | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | |
| 4. दादर व नगर हवेली * | | | | |
| 5. देहली | 250.7 | 281.4 | 307.0 | |
| 6. गोवा | 26.7 | 25.2 | 29.2, | |
| 7. लक्षद्वीप | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4. 2 | |
| 8. मिज़ोरम | 10.4 | 15.2 | 16.8 | |
| 9. पाण्डिचेरी | 27.4 | 32.0 | 38.0 | |
| अखिल भारतीय योग | 12677.8 | 14333.9 | 16200.3 | |

नोट 1. *इन राज्यों संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कोई रोजगार कार्यालय कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।

2. वर्ष 1978 और 1979 के आंकड़ों दिल्ली और महाराष्ट्र में कार्य कर रहे विश्व-विद्यालयों रोजगार बाजार सूचना तथा मार्गदर्शन केन्द्रों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े शामिल हैं। वर्ष 1980 के आंकड़ों में दिल्ली, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और पंजाब में कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रों के बारे में आंकड़े शामिल हैं।

3. रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत सभी नौकरी चाहने वाले अनिवार्यतः बेरोजगार नहीं हैं और चूंकि पंजीकरण स्वैच्छिक है इसलिए यह हो सकता है कि सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्ति रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपना नाम दर्ज न करवाते हों।

Report of the Working Group on Requirement of Coal

9256. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of the Planning Commission has submitted its report on long-term requirement of coal at various sectors of industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details and recommendations therein;

(c) whether the Planning Commission have formulated a 10 years policy of coal production transportation, supply and imports by the department of coal; and

(d) what plans are afoot to meet the crisis of depleting coal resources and increasing demands of coal in various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. As per one of the terms of reference the Working Group on Coal and Lignite set up by Planning Commission for the Sixth Five-Year Plan made an assessment of coal requirements for the period up to 1989-90.

(b) and (c). The Working Group assessed coal demand in 1989-90 at 246 million tonnes. The projections have been re-worked in the Sixth Five-Year Plan in the light of the anticipated profile of development of the major consuming sectors. The development perspective in the Sixth Plan places the output of coal at 325 million tonnes in 1994-95.

The strategy for raising coal production based on the recommendations of the Working Group, is spelt out in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Plan visualises limited import to the tune of 2 million tonnes a year of superior

quality prime coking coal in order to supplement indigenous availability of coking coal for the steel industry.

(d) The recoverable reserves of coal in the country are adequate to meet the requirements for several decades and there is no situation of crisis on this account.

Scheme for Minimum Wage

9257. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for minimum wage for working people; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not; the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The minimum wages for workers in the Scheduled employments covered under the Minimum Wages Act are fixed by the appropriate Governments.

The Central Government have so far fixed/revised minimum wages in as many as 30 scheduled employments. Proposals for addition of more employments to the schedule of Minimum Wages Act and fixation/revision of minimum wages in certain employments are under consideration of the Government.

Functioning of Liaison Officers of Big Business Houses in Delhi

9258. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SWAMI INDRAVESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big Business Houses have their agents in every Ministry of the Government of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that every secret information is passed on to the big Business Houses and also movement of their files is passed on;

(c) whether Government propose to keep a close watch on the functioning of Liaison Officers of big Business Houses in Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir. Government do not have any specific information to this effect.

(b) No, Sir. However, there was recently a case in the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, which is under investigation.

(c) and (d). Departmental Security Instructions already exist for the guidance of various Ministries laying down the modalities of dealing with secret papers.

AFHQ Clerical and Officers Service are Enjoying Greater Promotional Avenue than Stenographers

9259. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether AFHQ Clerical and AFHQ Officers' Services are enjoying far greater promotional avenues as compared to the AFHQ Stenographers' service; and

(b) have any steps been taken to bring the AFHQ Stenographers' at par or a least closer to the above Services for promotion percentages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The cadre structure, mode of recruitment, service conditions,

methods of promotion, etc., of AFHQ Clerical Service and AFHQ Civil Service are different from those of AFHQ Stenographers' Service. Comparison of promotional avenues is not, therefore, appropriate.

Inadequate Infrastructure Facilities for Industrial Production

9260. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHURY:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether inadequate infrastructure facilities like railways and communications have posed an obstruction in the speedy industrial development;

(b) whether it is proposed to develop better coordination and streamline the arrangement for achieving optimum industrial production; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) to (c). Government is committed to optimise industrial production, and infrastructural constraints, if any are considered for remedial action under the standing arrangements that have been instituted. The importance of a coordinated approach to the programme of infrastructure development has also been reaffirmed in the recently held Conference of State Ministries of Industry.

Results of the various measures taken by Government are already beginning to be apparent, with improved railway movement and power availability to industry. The backlog of negative rate of industrial growth during 1979-80, which continued in the initial months of the year 1980-81, has been wiped out. The rates of

growth of industrial production from September 1980 to January 1981 based on the index of industrial production compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation were:—

| | Variation over preceding Month |
|---------------------------|---|
| September, 1980 | (+) 3.2 |
| October, 1980 | (+) 5.1 |
| November, 1980 | (+) 6.4 |
| December, 1980 | (+) 7.3 |
| January, 1981 | (+) 8.7 |

Indian Army Short of Quality Officers

9261. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the press that Indian Army was short of large number of quality officers;

(b) if so, whether it has also been pointed out that the problem has been there for a long time and it was more so in the recent past;

(c) what are the main reasons for this shortage;

(d) what steps and proposals Government are considering to remove this shortage and provide quality officers to the Army;

(e) whether the Army is still following the selection on the basis of British system which was started in 1943; and

(f) if so, whether this has not been suiting the Indian Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c): The overall quality of officers of the Indian

Army is high. However, there has been a general shortage of officers. This has recently been accentuated because of increased opportunities of employment in other sectors.

(d) Steps have been taken to improve the career prospects of the officers and with this end in view, a number of appointments have been upgraded at various levels and selection grade scale has been introduced for certain percentage of officers of the rank of Majors/Lt. Cols. Besides, there has been improvement in the pensionary benefits and benefits of encashment of leave etc. have been extended to them. Publicity drive has also been intensified to attract large number of suitable candidates for the Army.

(e) and (f). The system of selection of officers in the Army, which was initially instituted in 1943, is being followed and has been updated to meet the present requirements of the Army. This system has been found to be suitable.

सेना के उपयोग के लिए अधिगृहीत भवन तथा प्रति वर्ष भ्रष्टा किया गया किराया

9262. श्री मल चन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करके कि:

(क) सेना के उपयोग के लिये किराये पर ली गई भ्रष्टा अधिगृहीत इमारतें तथा जमीनें कौन-कौन सी हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा प्रति वर्ष किराए के रूप में कितनी धनराशि भ्रष्टा की जा रही है;

(ख) राजस्थान में कितने भवन तथा कितनी जमीन तिथि-वार किराए पर ली गई भ्रष्टा अधिगृहीत की गई और उनको किराए पर लेने भ्रष्टा अधिगृहीत करने का प्रयोजन क्या था और

प्रत्येक मामले में कितना किराया भुगत किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या जमीन ग्रहण मकानों को उन प्रयोजनाओं के लिये उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है जिनके लिये उनको किराए पर लिया गया ग्रहण अधिग्रहण किया गया ग्रहण वे खाली हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिधराज बी० पाटिल : (क) 40,164 एकड़ भूमि किराये/अधिग्रहण पर है और इस भूमि के लिए दिया जाने वाला वार्षिक किराया/आवृत्ति मुआवजा 1,02,32,657/- रु० है। किराए/अधिग्रहण पर लिए गये मकानों की संख्या 6,787 है और इन मकानों के लिए वष में लगभग 4,78,45,837/- रु० किराया जाता है।

(ख) राजस्थान में 2944.49 एकड़ जमीन किराए/अधिग्रहण पर है और इसका वार्षिक किराया/आवृत्ति क्षतिपूर्ति की रकम 3,04,868.90/- रु० है। राजस्थान में 418 मकान किराए/अधिग्रहण पर हैं और इनके लिए वर्ष में 29,26,209/- रु० किराए के रूप में दिये जाते हैं। यह भूमि तथा मकान रक्षा कार्यों के लिए जिनमें सैन्यमात्मक कार्य, आपातक ज़रूरतों और शान्ति के समय की ज़रूरतों भी शामिल हैं, अलग-अलग तारीखों को किराए/अधिग्रहण पर लिए गये हैं।

(ग) अधिग्रहित भूमि/मकानों का उपयोग रक्षा सेनाओं की तात्कालिक तथा लम्बी अवधि की ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए किया जा रहा है।

Setting up of Small Scale Units without Licence

9263. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether no large or medium industrial unit in the public or private sectors can set up a small scale unit without obtaining an industrial licence; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No organised sector unit may set up or own or control small-scale sector unit. This is in accordance with the Industrial Policy statement of July, 1980 which has already been tabled in Parliament, and also thereafter discussed in both Houses.

Outlay for States' Annual Plans

9264. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) total outlay for the States' annual plans, State-wise and year-wise from 1976-77 to 1981-82 (Provision);

(b) total Central assistance in the States' annual plans (in rupees), (provision);

(c) share of Central assistance in the States' annual plans (in per cent) State-wise and year-wise from 1976-77 to 1981-82; and

(d) factors responsible for the rise or fall in the proportion of Central assistance in the States' annual plans?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A statement indicating the required information from 1976-77 to 1980-81 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2473/81].

The required information for 1981-82 will be contained in the Annual Plan Document which will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) The major factors responsible for variation in the proportion of Central assistance to the States' Annual Plans are changes in the States' own resources, availability of Central assistance, and its distribution among States on the basis of formula as approved by the National Development Council for the relevant period.

National Satellite Programme

9265. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARAMURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether launching of national satellite next year would be a communication landmark in the country;

(b) if so, whether the sophisticated satellite would make way for improved telecommunication, meteorological observation and television relay;

(c) if so, whether by this satellite we can also see and hear the programmes of neighboring countries far more clearly than some of our own; and

(d) if so, to what extent this satellite will also be helpful to Indian rural masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The operationalisation of the INSAT-1 System, currently slated for mid-1982 with the launch of the first INSAT-1 (INSAT-1A) satellite in early 1982, is expected to significantly enhance, both qualitatively as well as quantitatively the telecommunication, mass

communication and meteorological service capabilities of the country.

(c) No, Sir. INSAT-1 is a national domestic satellite system.

(d) Establishment of telecommunication links with remote areas of the country is an important part of the INSAT-1 System. INSAT-1 System also has the capability to provide direct TV broadcast service to augmented community receivers in rural areas of the country. Improved meteorological forecasting especially for agricultural purposes and advance warning of cyclones is also of immediate interest to many rural areas and communities.

Small Units in Karnataka on verge of Collapse

9266. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 80 per cent of the 1200 small units in the Karnataka State are on the verge of collapse due to the public sector strike;

(b) if so, whether production loss to these units is estimated to be Rs. 26 lakhs per day;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to provide any help to these units who have suffered due to this strike;

(d) whether any compensation has been approved by Government to save them from the collapse;

(e) if so, the details of the same; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (f). The strike has already been called off. Government have received no representation about any serious effects on the small scale units in Karnataka due to the strike.

Setting up of Cement Plants in the North East Region

9267. SHRI CHINGWANG KOYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of cement in the North East Region as a consequence where of many programmes of the North East Council, the Central Government, the State Government and the Union Territories cannot be completed;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up mini cement plants in the North East Region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Due to general scarcity of cement in the country it has not yet been possible to meet the requirement of cement of all the regions including North Eastern Region in full. To this extent it is possible that some delay may have taken place in the completion of some of the programmes.

(b) and (c). An outlay of Rs. 9 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan of the North Eastern Council for development of cement industry in the North Eastern Region. This includes a provision for 30 tpd plant at Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh which is already under implementation. Detailed project reports for other possible locations in the North Eastern Region have yet to be prepared and approved. In addition, subject to further studies and investigations, provision has been made in the Sixth Plan of Manipur for setting up of 100 tpd plant in Manipur State.

Policy of Government towards promoting consumers electronics

9268. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that like the telecommunication giants abroad like RCA and ITI employ several brilliant Indian engineers, some of whom might be ready to return to the country and establish the same line of manufacture for which the international giants are now well known; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government towards promoting a large base for consumer electronics, upscale the component industry to gain economies of scale and reduce costs and attract investment and technology in the field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that a large number of scientists and engineers specialised in different areas of electronics are working in major companies, abroad.

(b) Approvals have been issued in the last six months for expanding the capacity of all TV receiver manufacturers in the large scale sector from 20,000 sets/year to 40,000sets/year. Similar expansions have also been approved for the 4 TV picture Tube manufacturers, so as to improve the techno-economic viability of their manufacturing operations, thereby reducing costs and prices. As for electronic components, several industrial licences have been issued for large projects for the manufacture of electronic components involving foreign technology, so as to enable the production of professional quality components to be produced with economies of scale and hence at costs more comparable to international levels. Such industrial approvals issued over the last year involve an investment (by both the entrepreneurs and public financial institutions) of around Rs. 30 crores.

Expenditure on Uplift of Tribals in ITDP Nilgiri, Orissa

9269. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the last three years in the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Nilgiri, Orissa for the upliftment of tribals;

(b) the amount budgeted for the Sixth Plan; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend its jurisdiction to the contiguous areas under the same sub-division where large number of tribals are living?

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

(a) Rupees thirty five lakhs three hundred and thirty four has been spent in integrated tribal development Agency, Nilgiri during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 for upliftment of tribals out of special Central assistance.

(b) Project report for the ITDA, Nilgiri has not been finalized pending details from the ITDA, hence, the amount to be budgeted for the Sixth Plan has not yet been finalized.

(c) There is no proposal to extend its jurisdiction to the contiguous areas under the same sub-division.

Promotion of Assistants to Section Officers/Desk Officers

9270. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assistants recruited directly through the examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. five years back and posted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in various Ministries have got promotion to the next higher grade by now;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the date of appointment of the Assistants who have not been promoted to the Section Officers or Desk Officers grade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Assistant's grade of the CSS is decentralised. Promotions of Assistants-whether directly recruited or promotees-are made on the basis of (a) seniority, (b) through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination and (c) on the basis of length of services, in accordance with the provisions of rule 13 of the CSS, Rules, 1962. The grade being decentralised, the information asked for in parts (a) and (c) of the question is not available with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Thefts in Central Ordnance Depots, Ordnance Depots etc. during 1980

9271. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of thefts reported to have been committed in the Central Ordnance depots, Ordnance depots, Field Ordnance and Ammunition depots during January, 1980 to December, 1980;

(b) total cost of the stores so stolen;

(c) what is the outcome of court of enquiries so initiated to investigate into theft cases; and

(d) number of officers/other employees found guilty and punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During January, 1980 to December 1980, nine theft cases have been reported.

(b) Approximately Rs. 6 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Out of nine cases, proceedings of Court of Inquiry in three cases have been finalised. Disciplinary action has already been initiated against three employees. In the third case, final orders on the proceedings of Court of Inquiry will be passed by the concerned authority. The remaining six cases are at various stages of finalisation.

कलकत्ता में आयुध कारखानों के बोर्ड के मुख्यालय का औचित्य

9272. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता में आयुध कारखानों के बोर्ड (डो०जी०ओ० एफ० एच० क्यू०) के मुख्यालय का आधार क्या है जब कि रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय का मुख्यालय दिल्ली में स्थित है; और

(ख) जनवरी, 1980 से दिसम्बर, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान आयुध कारखानों के बोर्ड के अधिकारियों की कितनी बार सरकारी कार्य पर दिल्ली में आये थे और उनके दौरान तथा अन्य भर्तों पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव राज बो० पाटिल) : (क) आयुध कारखाना महानिदेशालय, जिसका नाम अब आयुध कारखाना बोर्ड रखा गया है 1941 में शिमला से कलकत्ता ले जाया गया था। सरकार की इस नीति को देखते हुए कि दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्र सरकार के कार्यालयों को अन्यत्र भेजा जाये और दिल्ली में आवास की कठिन समस्या को देखते हुए आयुध कारखाना बोर्ड को दिल्ली लाना प्रशासनिक हित में नहीं होगा।

(ख) 1980 में आयुध कारखाना बोर्ड के कार्मिकों में 276 बार सरकारी काम से दिल्ली-यात्रा की और इसमें 3.87 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए।

Reports on Administration of Scheduled Areas

9273. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are receiving reports from State Governments regularly in respect of administration of Scheduled Areas in different State, year-wise;

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon for the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) if not, what action the Central Government propose to take against the defaulting States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The reports are received regularly.

(b) The reports are examined, and appropriate comments are communicated to the State Governments in such cases as found necessary.

(c) The State Governments are advised to submit the reports timely and regularly.

पहाड़ी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई लाइनों की व्यवस्था

9274. श्री हरीश खन्ना सिंह रावत : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में पहाड़ी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नई रेल-लाइनें बिछाने की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ पहाड़ी जिलों को भी इस व्यवस्था से लाभ मिलेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना और भ्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण
दत्त तिवारी : (क) जो, हाँ।

(ख) जो, हाँ। रामपुर-काठगोदाम-नई
हल्द्वी नो रेलवे लाइन (78.40 किलोमीटर),
जिसका निर्माण-कार्य चल रहा है, के लिए
छठो पंचवर्षीय योजना में 12.88 करोड़
रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है और इससे उत्तर
प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Security Guard of a Central Minister Shot Dead

9275. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA: Will the Minister of
HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer
to the reply given to Starred Question
No. 128 on the 25th February, 1981
regarding Security Guard of a Central
Minister shot dead and State:

(a) the attempts made in arresting
the culprit who tried to assassinate a
Central Minister in New Delhi on the
eve of Republic Day;

(b) the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to
be taken for security arrangement for
V.I.P.s?

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

(a) and (b). The investigation of the
case has been entrusted to the Crime
Branch of the Delhi Police. Search
parties were detailed for checking
hotels, guest-houses and other likely
exit-points. Messages were also
flushed to the neighbouring States to
look out for the criminal. The help of
the experts from the Central Forensic
Science Laboratory and the Dog
Squad was also taken. An identikit
picture of the culprit has been given
wide publicity and a reward of
Rs. 20,000 has been announced. Search
parties have also been sent to neigh-
bouring States. Efforts to apprehend
the culprit are still continuing.

(c) Armed guards, consisting of one
Head Constable and 4 Constables
each, have been posted at the resi-
dences of all the Central Ministers, in
addition to the plain clothes security
gunmen.

News items captioned "Industries affected by Raw Material Shortage"

9276. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleas-
ed to state:

(a) whether attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to the survey
findings conducted by the Haryana,
Punjab and Delhi Chambers of Com-
merce and Industry pointing out acute
shortages of essential raw materials
like steel, coal, oil and cement as
published in the Statesman (Delhi)
on 25th February, 1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto; and

(c) action taken by Government to
augment the supplies of each raw,
material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government is aware
that shortages of certain raw
materials have affected industrial
units in the country, including those
in Haryana, Punjab and Delhi. These
shortages have occurred mainly on
account of shortfalls in the anticipated
availability/production and transport
bottlenecks. Government is commit-
ted to optimise industrial production
and where infrastructural bottlenecks
acts as constraints, these are being
attended to for removal at a very high
level. Standing arrangements have
been instituted to oversee and im-
prove performance of the infrastruc-
ture. Results are already beginning to
be apparent with improved railway
movement and increase in levels of
supply of power to industry. The
steps being taken to increase the

availability of industrial raw materials in short supply include the following:—

- (i) Efforts are being made to increase the indigenous production of metals in short supply of cement, coal and other inputs.
- (ii) Import policy has been liberalised for actual users in respect of industrial raw materials in short supply.
- (iii) A proposal has been formulated to create buffer stocks of some critical raw materials for the small scale sector with a view to ensuring a minimum supply to the units during periods of shortages.

Night shelter for migrant labour

9277. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal under consideration or any suggestion was made by the State Labour Ministers that night shelters should be built for migrant labour in cities where such workers are employed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No such proposal/suggestion was made.

(b) Does not arise.

Cement to Group Housing Societies

9278. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are certain Group Housing Societies who were registered with the Civil Supplies of Delhi Ad-

ministration for cement in August/September, 1980 and later on were asked in early this year to register under other than Rate Contract scheme have not been issued cement to them as yet resulting in the construction to suffer; and

(b) whether Government propose ordering an enquiry into the functioning of the Civil Supplies Office of the Delhi Administration for the protection of the interest of the Group Housing Societies in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Delhi Administration have reported that 4 Group Housing Societies got themselves registered in August/September, 1980 with the Food and Civil Supplies Department of Delhi Administration for supply of cement. Group Housing Societies are generally bulk consumers. As per practice in vogue with Delhi Administration bulk consumers are registered for supply of cement as other than Rate Contract Parties. Three of these societies were advised by Delhi Administration to get themselves registered as other than Rate Contract Parties as their demand for cement was substantial. Two societies have approved at 'ORC' parties have been recommended by Delhi Administration for supply of cement in the Quarter April—June 1981. The other Society is reported to have not yet applied as 'ORC' party. The fourth society whose demand was small has already been issued first instalment of cement.

(b) As the interests of Group Housing Societies are being looked after as per procedure laid down by Delhi Administration no such inquiry seems necessary.

Re-starting of Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd.

9279. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the Gazette of India Extra-Ordinary dat-

ed the 23rd February, 1981 declaring to constitute a Committee to investigate the possibility of re-starting M/s. Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd. now lying closed, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether the stipulation was kept in the Gazette to submit report within one month but no report was submitted by that time;

(c) if so, reason thereof, and the legal consequences of non-submission of the report within the specified time;

(d) whether the Chief Minister of Bihar declared that the decision to take over the factory by Government was taken to restart that in November, 1980;

(e) whether there is any plan to hand over the factory to any monopoly house even after all these commitments; and

(f) reasons for the delay causing hardship to the thousands of starving workmen and the expected date for re-starting the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the Gazette Notification dated the 23rd February, 1981 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2474/81]

(b) and (c). The Committee was given a time of one month for the submission of report. The Committee has requested for further extension of time upto 11th May, 1981. This has been agreed to by the Government of India.

(d) It has been ascertained from the Government of Bihar that the Chief Minister had announced that the management of Kumardhubi Engineering Works would be taken over by the Government. No time limit was indicated.

(e) No specific proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

(f) The hardship faced by the workers follows the closure of the unit which could be attributed mainly to its mismanagement. Possibility of the reopening of Kumardhubi Engineering Works was examined by the Industrial Development Bank of India and they had come to the conclusion that the Company was not viable and its rehabilitation was not a bankable proposition.

Tata Exports at Dewas

9280. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata Exports at Dewas for leather goods is meant for exports only;

(b) the total loans and subsidies given to the units since its start;

(c) the items manufactured, total production and sale per year (including 1980);

(d) foreign exchange earned since its production started (year-wise); and

(e) whether the unit has any plan for expansion to serve indigenous demand too?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) As per the conditions attached to the Industrial Licences granted to M/s. Tata Exports Limited, the Company is required to export 60 per cent of its production of finished leather, 75 per cent of its production of leather garments and 100 per cent less rejections not exceeding 5 per cent of its production of leather shoe uppers.

(b) The Company has reported that it has received a rupee loan of Rs. 1.9 crores from the Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam, a Sales Tax interest free loan of Rs. 3.50 lakhs from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, and a foreign exchange loan of \$ 1.27 million from ICICI. A Central capital subsidy of Rs. 15 lakhs has also been given to the Company.

(c) The required information is as follows:—

| | 1976 | 1977 | 1878 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. Finished leather from hides, including chrome tanned leather | | | | | |
| Quantity (in lakh pieces) | 0.24 | 0.62 | 1.95 | 1.51 | 0.93 |
| Value (in lakh Rupees) | 16.54 | 83.64 | 132.40 | 248.28 | 233.28 |
| 2. Finished leather from skins | | | | | |
| Quantity (in lakh pieces) | 2.74 | 5.35 | 4.97 | 14.29 | 11.51 |
| Value (in lakh Rupees) | 114.86 | 163.49 | 285.29 | 147.89 | 546.71 |
| 3. Leather Garments | | | | | |
| Quantity (in lakh numbers) | .. | 0.06 | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.04 |
| Value (in lakh Rupees) | .. | 29.69 | 79.33 | 62.01 | 26.21 |
| 4. Shoe Uppers | | | | | |
| Quantity (in lakh pairs) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.97 |
| Value (in lakh Rupees) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 89.91 |

(d) The company has indicated the position as under:—

| | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1976-77 | 273.07 |
| 1977-78 | 403.67 |
| 1978-79 | 634.30 |
| 1979-80 | 922.42 |
| 1980-81 (for 11 months) | 854.76 |

(e) The Company has submitted applications for Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for substantial expansion of its shoe upper capacity and for manufacture of leather footwear and footwear accessories. It has indicated that while the entire additional production of shoe uppers, except for marginal rejections, will be for export, part of the production of leather footwear and the entire production of footwear accessories will be for domestic sales. No final decision has been taken by Government on these applications.

Assent to West Bengal Bills.

9281. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Bills passed by the West Bengal Vidhan Sabha sent up by the State Government for Presidential assent which are still pending; and

(b) the reasons for delay?

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

Statement

The Trade Union (West Bengal Amendment) Bill 1969.

In March, 1977, the then Janta Government decided that the matter should be kept pending. The State Government have been asked on 7-3-1981 to send their present views on the Bill.

2. The West Bengal Restoration of Alienated land Amendment) Bill, 1980.

This Bill was received by the Government of India on 19-7-1980 and was considered in consultation with various Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. The State Government have been requested on 14-4-81 to send draft Amending Ordinance so that the Bill and Ordinance may issue simultaneously. The reply from the State Government has been received on 21-4-81 and the matter is under consideration.

3. The City Civil Court (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

This Bill was received from the State Government on 3-10-80 and was considered in consultation with various administrative Departments/Ministries concerned. The views of the Union Government were conveyed to the State Government for their comments. The reply from the State Government has been received on 16-1-1981. Some points still remain to be settled and the State Government have been asked to reconsider them.

4. The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Second Amendment) Bill, 1980

This Bill was received on 25-10-1980 and was considered in consultation with various administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. Since the provisions of the Bill involve policy considerations, the State Government have been advised that the matter might be put up in the National Labour Conference likely to be held in May, 1981.

5. The Calcutta Municipal Corporation Bill, 1980.

The Bill was received on 15-1-1980 and is under consideration in consultation with various Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

6. The West Bengal Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill 1981.

The Bill was received on 2-4-1981 and is under examination in consultation with various Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

7. The West Bengal Agriculture Produce Marketing Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

The Bill was received on 3-4-1981 and is under examination in consultation with various Ministries/Departments concerned.

8. The Birla College of Science and Education (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1981.

This Bill was received on 14-4-1981 and is under examination in consultation with various Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

9. The Howrah Municipal Corporation Bill, 1980.

This Bill was received on 13-4-1981 and is under examination in consultation with various Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Coloured T. V. Tubes

9282. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to manufacture of coloured T.V. tubes in the country;

(b) whether any help has been taken from foreign country in this regard; and

(c) if so, from whom and what steps have been taken to bring the coloured tube technology to the level of developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No decision has yet been taken on introducing colour TV transmission in the country, and, therefore, no licence, is being granted for production of colour TV tubes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Awards for Good Work to Social Welfare Associations and Government Servants

9283. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many social workers of the Welfare Association (Regd) in the country and more especially in Delhi/New Delhi have been honoured by Government for the good work done by them,

(b) how many Government servants have been given the awards, and

(c) if none, whether Government propose to consider honouring the social workers and the Government servants based on their performances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Presumably the Member has in mind the Padma Awards. These awards are conferred for distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants.

A statement showing the awards conferred so far on persons outstanding in public life and service to the nation and outstanding Government servants is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing number of awards conferred so far on persons outstanding in public life and service to the Nation and outstanding Civil Servants and Members of the Armed Forces

| | Padma Vibhushan | Padma Bhushan | Padma Shri |
|---|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| (i) Persons outstanding in 'public life and service to the Nation | 31 | 88 | 163 |
| (ii) Outstanding Government Servants | 26 | 52 | 97 |

Effect of Massive cutting of Trees in Delhi

9284. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been indiscriminate and massive cutting of trees in Delhi without the consent of the Urban Arts Commission;

(b) if so, whether it will not adversely affect Delhi's environment; and

(c) what steps are taken to ensure environmental protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration and the Urban Art Commission, a number of trees in various part of Delhi have been felled in recent months without consulting the Urban Art Commission. These fellings resulted from the implementation of a scheme prepared by the National Traffic Planning

and Automation Centre for ASIAD-82 for construction of fly-overs, widening of roads and improvement of intersections, as approved by the Transport Committee representing experts from different departments.

(b) and (c) The number of trees felled do not appear to be so large as to adversely affect Delhi's environment to a significant degree, considering that extensive plantation of trees is also being carried out continuously in the Delhi Metropolitan area. The Urban Art Commission has requested the local bodies to submit all proposals to them for cutting trees for consideration so that the Commission could explore every possibility for evolving alternative schemes for saving trees.

Uranium Development work in Karnataka under Sixth Five Year Plan

9285. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have mooted any plan for the uranium development work in Karnataka during Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Survey and prospecting for uranium undertaken in Karnataka have not so far indicated any scope for developmental work.

Deputation of wives of Textile workers from Modi Nagar

9286. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the wives of wounded textile workers from Modi Nagar met the Prime Minister on the 12th March, 1981 with complaints that they were being harassed and brutally beaten up by the Police;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Police have denied the charge; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to redress the grievances of the women and order a judicial inquiry into the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The memorandum presented by the deputation has been brought to the notice of the State Government for appropriate action. This also includes the demand for judicial inquiry into the matter.

Allegations against regional P. F. Commissioner, Bangalore.

9287. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain allegations of corruption have been received against the present Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Government on the allegations and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain allegations of corruption have been received against the present Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Bangalore.

(b) The matter is under investigation in consultation with the appropriate authority.

Increase in number of battalions of B.S.F.

9288. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of Border Security Force Battalions as on 1st January, 1979, 1st January, 1980 and 1st January, 1981;

(b) the total number of all ranks of personnel of each rank in the same, separately; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of battalions in 1981-82?

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

- (a) Total number of B.S.F. Battalions is indicated below:—

| As on 1st Jan., 1979 | As on 1st Jan., 1980 | As on 1st Jan., 1981 |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 77 Bns. | 77 Bns. | 79 Bns. |

(b) Total strength of B.S.F. as on 1st January, 1981 was 87172. It is not in the public interest to disclose composition of the force, rank-wise.

(c) Certain proposals are under consideration.

Frequent traffic jam on Rohtak Road and Shakti Nagar

9289. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that traffic jams take place frequently on the Rohtak Road near Anand Parbat and near the Railway crossing of Shakti Nagar, New Delhi resulting in a loss of fuel and time; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to avoid traffic jams in the above areas?

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

(b) Traffic Police are detailed at these places to regulate the traffic. Prosecutions are launched against workshops and fruit sellers for encroachment on the road.

News item "Three MPs seek probe into D.G.I. Working"

9290. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press report

which appeared in the Deccan Herald of the 18th December, 1980 to the effect that three Members of Parliament seek probe into D.G.I. working;

(b) if so, why a Permanently seconded Army Officer who has no war liability/military duty is wearing Army Uniform and governed by Army Act;

(c) is it true that even 50 per cent of senior appointments are denied to civilians; and

(d) what action Government has taken to rectify the situation?

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

(b) All Commissioned Officers of the Army, including those permanently seconded to other organisations outside the Army, continue to remain subject to Army Act and are liable to be called back to 'active service', till they are duly retired, discharged, released, removed, dismissed or cashiered from the service. Accordingly, the permanently seconded Army Officers wear Army uniform.

(c) and (d). The civilian officers in the DGI Organisation, as presently constituted, have comparatively less number of posts in the higher grades, as compared to Service Officers. This position is being reviewed.

News Item big Racket in Steel Unearthed

9291. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Times of India dated 5th April, 1981 that an organised racket involving the sale of large quantities of steel, reportedly procured fraudulently through the

Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation has been exposed following the arrest of an agent in March, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to a report received from the Delhi Administration, the Special Cell of New Delhi District Police has arrested one Shri Kashmiri Lal outside the office premises of the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation on 10-3-1981. A criminal case has been registered vide FIR-247 dated 10-3-1981 U/s 420/468/471-NPS at Police Station, Connaught Place. The case is under investigation.

**Allotment of shops in R.K. Puram
New Delhi ..**

9292. **SHRI R. N. RAKESH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 13th February, 1981 that numerous actions of the Delhi Administration have proved time and again that the rule of the might rather than the law prevails in the city;

(b) whether it is a fact that the latest instance is the allotment of nearly 600 shops in R. K. Puram.

(c) whether it is a fact that as per the law the allotment of shops should have been paying a tehbazari to the Municipal Corporation;

(d) whether it is also a fact that nearly 600 people who had been selling their wares from the pavement and paying 'Tehbazari' since 1972 have been ignored; and

(e) if so, the details thereof; and the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (e). Government have seen the news item published in the Hindustan Times dated the 13th February, 1981. The position in this regard is that the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been empowered under Section 321 of the D.M.C. Act, 1957 to grant permission in the shape of tehbazari to sit or deposit upon a street/road on payment of fee. This fee is called tehbazari fee. In exercise of powers conferred under section 321, rules were framed that all the squatters who are having proofs of squatting prior to 31-12-70 are to be allowed upon sites measuring 6'x4' in the shape of tehbazari. Therefore, the policy of allotment of tehbazarai was relaxed by the Tehbazari Committee in a meeting held on 28-3-1979 and it was decided that tehbazari; can be allotted even to those squatters who are having proof of squatting after 21-12-1970, but this was restricted subject to availability of sites. In the instant case i.e. Indira Market where 75 squatters have been rehabilitated, they are covered by the minutes of this Tehbazari Committee meeting and they were allotted tehbazari on the basis of this decision. The Corporation have reported that while rehabilitating the 75 squatters on open regular tehbazari basis, the cases of other eligible claimants have not been ignored.

12.00 hrs.

**RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
ETC.**

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had given notice of an adjournment motion for failure of the Government to ascertain the facts...

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed that; I have not admitted that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Let me make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No submission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
It is not clear; you are going away from the practice.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I follow the practice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Yesterday only you followed the practice. It is a serious matter. When the Home Minister made a statement about the sabotage, he did not collect the *prima facie* case. Today in the Times of India there is a write-up by Malik...*

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be taken up like this. Not allowed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैंने एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हजिपुर) :
मैंने एक नोटिस दिया था। प्रधान मंत्री जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं—इस सदन में आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था, लेकिन रेलवे ने एन्टो-आरक्षण के लिए, एन्टो-रिजर्वेशन के लिए स्पेशल ट्रेन दो है...

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed; you are not listening to me.

मैंने कल कहा था कि इसके मुतालिक जवाब आ रहा है।

It is coming. The Minister will reply. I have asked for the information. The information will be provided and the Minister will make a statement.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं है, मैंने भी बजट 222 के तहत इसी इशू पर...

MR. SPEAKER: He must get the information.

बढ़ा रहा है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आ रहा है का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता है, प्रधान मंत्री जो यहां बैठे हैं...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of times, this matter has been raised. Bobby Sands, Member of Parliament elected from Northern Ireland is on a hunger strike for sixty days. It has been brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister also. He wants that he should be treated as a political prisoner. What is our Minister for External Affairs doing regarding this matter? I want a statement on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Give me some notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It has been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister also. I want that the Prime Minister should make a statement.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar):
The Prime Minister is in the House. I would like to know whether during the recent visit of Mrs. Thatcher, this matter was broached with her.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Why are you making a noise?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): They have have just raised the question. Perhaps all of you have heard.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The House should know what she is going to talk about.

SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am just replying. Because the Speaker said he wants something written. I said if he permits I can reply in

two minutes. That is all. It depends on the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All that we want to know, and the entire House should know about what is going to be said.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: When I say it, then you can know about what is going to be said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He who laughs last laughs best.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No, this is not at all a laughing matter. This is a very serious matter.

One young man, in fact I do not know his age, he may not be young...

AN HON. MEMBER: He is twenty-seven.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Twentyseven, he is very young, called Bobby Sands, was arrested in Northern Ireland for having arms. After that he has got elected to the British Parliament. He is on hunger strike for sixty days. His demand is merely that he should be regarded as a political prisoner.

Now, I have received requests from various quarters, including from Miss Sile de Valera, grand daughter of the great Irish patriot and leader, Mr. de Valera, asking me to intervene with Mrs. Thatcher. In fact, the message I have got is; if I have your permission to read it, Sir:

"I humbly beg your good offices with the British Prime Minister for the solution to the hunger strike in the Maze Prison, Long Gesh,—I don't know what is the pronunciation—in Northern Ireland, so that the British Prime Minister may intervene to save the life of the hunger striker, Bobby Sands, who is an elected Member of the British Parliament. Most immediate as Sands has short time to live."

When I got this message, Mrs. Thatcher had already left India. But I had it conveyed to her through diplomatic channels.

Now I learn that this matter was mentioned, even though I had not got the message. This matter was just briefly mentioned to Mrs. Thatcher.

Since then I learn that the three Irish MPs who wished to see Mrs. Thatcher are reported to have forwarded the compromise suggestion of treating him as a special prisoner. However, the British Prime Minister has said that they should use diplomatic channels to send in the suggestion.

So, as it is, we have no later news than what has appeared in the Press.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): May I appeal through you to the Indian Prime Minister, Sir, to intervene and save the life of Mr. Nag Bhushan Patnaik, who is dying in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences? She has shown such a tremendous concern for a person who really deserves our concern, but may I also appeal to her now to show a similar concern in regard to Mr. Nag Bhushan Patnaik, who has completed his ten years' sentence and who is struggling for life in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: A very great difference is there between the two.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I thought, Sir, we were discussing human lives.

AN HON. MEMBER: Listen to the reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am glad that the Prime Minister is concerned in regard to life of a the human-being in Northern Ireland. I want you to show the same regard to a human-being of your country, Madam Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri A. P. Sharma.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON, ANNUAL REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1979-80, under sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year ended 31st March, 1980 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

(3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the performance of international Airports Authority of India for the year 1979-80.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the International Airports Authority of India, for the year 1979-80, mentioned at item (1) and (2), above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2437/81].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2438/81.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80 AND HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD. RUPNARAINPUR DISTT. BURDWAN (WEST BENGAL) FOR 1979-80, TWO STATEMENTS FOR DELAY ETC. ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): On behalf of Shri Charanjit Chanana I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2439/81.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindus-

tan Cables Limited, Rupnarainpur, District Burdwan (West Bengal) for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Rupnarainpur, District Burdwan (West Bengal) for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (a) and (b) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2440/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-24 41/81].

(5) A copy of the Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1981 issued under sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2442/81].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PLASTICS AND LINOLEUMS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1980 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF LEATHER EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, MADRAS FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year ending 31st March, 1980 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, for the year ending 31st March, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2443/81].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi @ versions) of the Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-24/44/81].

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION FOR 1981-82, INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF COAL INDIA LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1976-77, 1977-78 AND TWO STATEMENTS FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of Damodar Valley Corporation, for the year 1981-82, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2445/81].

(2) A copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1980, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 838 in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1980 together with corri-

@English version of the Report and English and Hindi versions of the Review were laid on the Table on 27th March, 1981.

genda thereto published in Notification No G.S.R. 1026 in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1980 and G.S.R. 161 in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-118/977Z]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2447/81]

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress

Association, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Science Congress Association Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 and (b) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2448/81.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2449/81].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(5) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Council of Science and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Council of Science and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(7) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 and the Audit Report thereon.

(9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 and the Audit Report thereon.

(10) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Reports of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 and Audited Accounts for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2450/81.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 946 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1981 adding 'Currency Note Press' to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-2451/81].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

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 a copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength of Andhra Pradesh) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 282(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1981.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 292(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1981.

(3) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 293(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1981.

(4) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 294(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1981.

(5) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 295(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-2452/81].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot:

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 301(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian Currency or vice versa in supersession of Notification No. 68—Customs dated the 23rd March,

1981, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2453/81].

12.08 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF ACTION TAKEN

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) the Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Fifty-Sixth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipt.

12.08 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST, FORTY-THIRD, FORTY-FIFTH AND FORTY-NINTH REPORTS

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(i) Forty-first Report on Expenditure on New Service/New Instrument of Service—Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).

(ii) Forty-third Report on Execution of a Naval Project and Disposal of aluminium scrap by an Ordnance Factory (Ministry of Defence).

(iii) Forty-fifth Report on Wheel And Axle Plant—Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

(iv) Forty-ninth Report on purchase and fabrication of Water bowzers (Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation).

12.09 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTEENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Energy (Department of Power)—Power Generation—Central Electricity Authority and minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Food Corporation of India and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order, Mr. Bagri?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): यह नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत पढ़ने का फायदा क्या है। उधरो यार।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Is this 'yaar' a parliamentary word?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: हां यार (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप इस पर आब्जेक्शन करते हैं?

Do you take objection? Then I will have to look into it.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल यह है कि नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत जो हम यहां पर प्रश्न उठाते हैं, अगर वह आपकी आकाशवाणी पर "टुडे इज पार्लियामेंट" में ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप हां या ना सुनकर कहिये । कल मैंने 377 के अन्तर्गत अछूतों और हरिजनों का प्रश्न उठाया था । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No. You write them.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, आपको बधा हो गया है, आप मेरी सुनते नहीं हैं जो भी इस कुर्सी पर बैठता था वह मेरी सुना करता था । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बहुत सुनता हूँ, आपकी महाराज । (व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक 15 साल की मुसलमान लड़की का ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके लिए मोशन दीजिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उसके लिए घर मंत्री के घर पर घरना दिया, है, सात-आठ सोलरिस्टों ने सत्याग्रह किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मोशन दीजिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं इस सवाल को लेकर सदन त्याग करता हूँ ।

12.10 hrs.

[Shri Mani Ram Bagri then left the House]

MR. SPEAKER: Now Shri Indrajit Gupta. Calling Attention.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat.

12.11 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO TERMINATE NUCLEAR FUEL SUPPLY AGREEMENT

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported decision of the United States Government to terminate the agreement for nuclear fuel supply to Tarapore Power Plant and the reaction of the Government thereto."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): India and the United States of America entered into a Nuclear Corporation Agreement in 1963 which was to remain in effect for 30 years. Among the basic features of this agreement were the following:

(1) that the United States would supply low enriched uranium for Tarapur Atomic Power Station during the period of the Agreement;

(2) that India would only use enriched uranium supplied by the United States for this Power Station until 1993;

(3) that the United States fuel would be under suitable safeguards. (By mutual agreement the implementation of these safeguards were transferred to the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1971).

2. Deliveries of nuclear fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station were originally to be made on demand. Subsequently, on the basis of the report of two US experts a schedule of deliveries was agreed upon, in September 1976. Since 1975, the US Government changed its internal procedures which resulted in some delays in receipt of the fuel. In 1978, the United States passed legislation which *inter alia* made it necessary for the purchasers of nuclear fuel supplies

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

and components after September 1980 to accept more stringent safeguards provisions, including the opening up of all nuclear establishments to international safeguards. We pointed out to the United States at that time and frequently thereafter that such domestic legislation could not be retroactively applied to an already existing and currently valid agreement which has the force of a treaty as both Governments have completed the necessary constitutional procedures. However, since that time delays in sending fuel supplies became more protected, Government has registered its protest over these delays on several occasions, and has also pointed out that the application of new and extraneous considerations was unacceptable. As the House is aware, in June 1980 President Carter approved two licences for annual shipments which were due in 1979 and 1980 by over-ruling the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as required under the U.S. law applicable at that time. These licences were subsequently approved by Congress. The US administration gave a commitment to the Congress at that time that future shipments of fuel would attract the more stringent provisions of the 1978 legislation. The shipment for 1979 has been received but the shipment for 1980 is still to be sent to us. An application for licence for fuel made in September 1980 for subsequent supplies is still to be acted upon by the US Government.

3. As the delays in fuel supplies were causing difficulties in the running of the power station, we had formally asked the United States Government for assurances of uninterrupted and timely fuel supplies during the life-time of the above mentioned agreement. While the United States Government formally intimated to us that under the agreement no assurances were necessary, we were given to understand informally that continued supplies would not be easily forthcoming hereafter because

of their legislation. Subsequently, it was suggested that we might hold discussions on this question. Accordingly a delegation led by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission went to the United States for discussions on April 16 and 17. During these discussions the Indian side indicated that they would like continued implementation of the 1963 agreement provided no extraneous considerations were permitted to interfere in its performance. The United States side indicated that they could not hold out any such hope for further fuel supplies as they were bound by their existing laws and suggested that we might consider, as one possibility, an amicable termination of the agreement. Our delegation has reported on these discussions which are now under the consideration of the Government. Further discussions with the United States will take place shortly in India.

4. It will be the endeavour of the Government to reach a satisfactory conclusion of our discussions with the United States while at the same time preserving our national interest. As I have informed the House on an earlier occasion, it is our intention to keep the Tarapur Power Station functioning normally, no matter what the outcome of the discussions may be.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I have got a point of order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No point of order is allowed during the calling attention.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is something which concerns the Ministry of External Affairs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have decided about it. I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Anything that he says will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मेरा विदेश मंत्री और उनकी सरकार के राजनयिकों की क्षमता पर अगाध विश्वास है और हम समझते हैं कि हमारे राष्ट्र के हितों को सुरक्षित रखने में वे पूर्णतः सक्षम हैं। यह सवाल जितना नाजुक है उतना ही हम समझते हैं कि हमारी भावनाओं के साथ भी, सारे राष्ट्र की भावनाओं के साथ भी जुड़ा हुआ है। तारापुर विद्युत संयंत्र को आणविक ईंधन सप्लाई करने का जो सवाल है उससे हमारे देश को भावी विकास की रू। रेखा सम्बन्धित है। सवाल आज तारापुर के निष्पुट संयंत्र को आणविक ईंधन सप्लाई करने का नहीं है। इससे पहले भी जब भी हमने पब्लिक सैक्टर का विकास करते की कोशिश की है और हमने पश्चिमी देशों से, अमरीका से मददवाही है तो उन्होंने कभी वांछित सहयोग नहीं दिया। किसी तरीके से उन्होंने तारापुर विद्युत संयंत्र के वास्ते आणविक ईंधन सप्लाई करने का हमारा प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया था और हमारे साथ एक करार किया था। यह करार 1963 में किया गया था और तीस बरस के लिये था। उस करार में यह स्पष्ट का गया है कि तीस साल तक, 1994 तक जहाँ अमरीकी ईंधन की सप्लाई करने के लिए बाध्य है वहाँ हम भी किसी दूसरे देश से ईंधन नहीं लेंगे। लेकिन 1977 से लगातार अमरीका की तरफ से इसमें कुछ न कुछ बहाना बनाया जा रहा है। कभी व बातचीत करता है, कभी वह कुछ संकेत देता है और कभी उन संकेतों को भी वापिस लेता है। हमने बातचीत भी उससे की है। प्रधान मंत्री स्तर पर भी इस संदर्भ में बातचीत हुई। 1978 में प्रधान मंत्री अमरीका की यात्रा पर गए थे। यह कहा जा सकता है कि

तब एक प्रकार से उन्होंने क्लिकुल अमरीका के सामते घुटने टेक दिए थे। उसके बावजूद भी अमरीका ने इस संयंत्र के लिए ईंधन की सप्लाई के मामले में हम तरीके से कुछ न कुछ टालमटोल ही की है।

मुझे एक शंका होती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस शंका में सब शरीक होंगे। आज भी जब अमरीका का हमारे साथ बातचीत का दिखावा कर रहा है, ऐसा लगता है कि उससे इरादा बना लिया है कि उसने ईंधन सप्लाई करनी ही नहीं है और हमको उसने बावचीत में उलझाए रखना है। क्या ऐसा करके वह हमारे परमाणु ऊर्जा के विवास के कार्यक्रमों; व्यवधान पैदा तो नहीं करना चाहता है, उनमें गतावरोध तो नहीं डालना चाहता है? यदि यह सत्य है तो मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से जान चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमने जो हमारे वैज्ञानिक; अगाध क्षमता है और उनकी क्षमता पर सारे राष्ट्र को विश्वास है, उसका उपयोग करके जो वैकल्पिक साधन हो सकते हैं, क्या उनको हम विडलेप करेंगे या किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र से, किसी दूसरे भित राष्ट्र से जों ह; ईंधन सप्लाई करना चाहता जो, उससे ईंधन लेंगे? हमने अमरीका के साथ जो करार किया है वह — समझता हूँ कि एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संधि के अन्तर्गत आता है और जिससे हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं, इसको हम समाप्त करेंगे? चूँकि करार भंग करते की बात हमारी तरफ से नहीं बहिक अमरीका की तरफ से हुई है और अमरीका ते व्यवधान पैदा किया है, तो क्या हम इस बात को लेकर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोर्ट आफ जस्टिस के सामने जाएंगे ताकि हम उनको यह बता सकें कि किस तरीके से अमरिका और दूसरे बड़े राष्ट्र हमारे साथ व्यवहार करते हैं?

आज के ही अखबारों में आया है कि अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई शर्त नहीं रखी है कि वह अपने यहाँ अणु बम नहीं

(श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत)

बनाएगा जबकि इस शर्त से हम बंधे हुए हैं। उसने हमको जब से आणविक ईंधन देना बन्द किया उसके बाद एक हजार पाउंड से भी ज्यादा यूरेनियम की सप्लाई उसने डैनमार्क, फ्रांस और पश्चिमी जर्मनी आदि को की है। लेकिन हमें ईंधन देने की बात वह वहीं करता है। इस वास्ते यह जो संघि है यह भेदमलक है, यह जो व्यवहार है यह भेदमूल है। इस संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार क्या सोचती है ?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंहराव : इस छद्म-कर्षण प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध जैसा कि मैं कह चुका हूँ एक करार से है जो हमारे दोनों देशों में 1963 में हुआ था।

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अब उस करार का क्या भविष्य होता है, वह टिकता है या नहीं इसका फैसला बहुत जल्दी होने वाला है। हमें इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं है कि करार टिकता है या नहीं। हम केवल यह जानना चाहते हैं कि टिकता है या नहीं टिकता है। यही आज हमारी उद्वाहिश है। हम किसी अदालत में नहीं जाना चाहते, कहीं शिकायत नहीं करना चाहते। उसमें हमारी कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है। हम इसी बात में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं कि इधर या उधर उसका फैसला हो जाय, और वह समय बहुत निकट है, यह मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। और इसका पाकिस्तान वगैरह से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, वह अलग प्रश्न है। इस करार के बारे में बस इतनी ब है।

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Sir, I have heard the statement of the Minister wherein he has mentioned that there is going to be an amicable termination of the agreement. When our representatives were here in USA, a news item appeared that they have abrogated unilaterally the treaty

which we had entered into with them in 1963. It was for 30 years. Probably that is their method to inform us that they intend to abrogate the treaty. But actually, how best this agreement is to be terminated, the External Affairs Minister said that they are going to discuss. But we are all agitated now best our interest will be safeguarded even after the termination of this agreement, because when an agreement is there right from the beginning regarding the supply of uranium and in regard to so many other matters, there were more chances for the Government of India to abrogate the contractual agreement rather than the other side. I say this because as per article 2, uranium will be made available in accordance with the terms, conditions and delivery schedules. In the delivery schedules, from 20 weeks to 104 weeks is the delay. It is in that range. Therefore, the contractual obligation was violated by the United States. Because of the local Act which they have passed they are not in a position to supply us the uranium, which is required by us for our peaceful atomic reactor. After this abrogation, there are one or two points which have to be thrashed out and amicably settled so that in the process the interests our country are not jeopardised.

One point is regarding the spent fuel. It is very strange that after unilateral abrogation of the agreement they claim the right for international inspection as well as for the spent fuel. In fact, our Government have already stated that the United States have no right in that regard, we are the owners and we have full title on it. I would request the hon. Minister to specifically mention in this august House that we are not going to budge an inch on that.

The second point is about international safeguards on the American fuel already shipped. It is so very strange that unilaterally while the

super-powers and some other countries have got the right to make atom bombs etc. the Non-Proliferation Treaty has been made applicable to all other countries, mostly developing countries, including India. Since we did not agree to sign it, therefore this trouble has come. I want a specific statement from the hon. Minister that he will not agree to international safeguards, so far as the other installations are concerned.

Thirdly, since we have already got the technical know-how to run our reactor, there are two or three alternatives open to us for fuel after abrogation of the treaty. One is, of course, our own fuel which we have already tested. If there is any delay in getting it we should get it from some other country. In this connection, I would submit that, although we are very friendly with Soviet Russia, we should get the fuel from other countries also so that our supplies could be diversified.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have succinctly stated what exactly happened at the discussions. I shall not go into the speculation in the press, both in the United States and here, because there is no point in doing that. The U.S. side said that, according to the laws applicable to them, which all of us know, it will not be possible for them to continue supplies of fuel. We told them that their laws are a matter of their concern, but that they cannot have any retro-active application on the Agreement, which was entered into in 1963. So, this is the matter which was discussed.

They suggested as one of the alternatives, one of the ways out, a termination by consent. That has been reported to the Government by our delegation. It is under examination. Therefore, the point is very clear, that we are examining the pros and cons of how this suggestion made by them could be implemented. There may be other suggestions; when we

discuss, they may perhaps try to salvage the agreement; it may or may not happen. But I am not prepared to say that this is the only alternative, and that is where the reports appearing in the press are not fully correct. It is not as though that was the final thing done by them, and there is nothing else to consider. Maybe we have come to a point where such a termination will become a reality and we will work out under what conditions this reality has to be fully realised. That is a matter which will be discussed at the next stage.

But, as I said, it is not true that this has been unilaterally abrogated by the US Government and that we are in a helpless position of not being able to do anything.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Unilateral with your permission.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: No, it is not unilateral with our permission; it is not unilateral at all. It cannot be unilateral.

In regard to delays, I have already said that the delays have been inordinate. In some cases we have even pointed out that they have been so inordinate that they almost amount to default. This has been happening. But that is past history. Now the latest position is, as I have stated, we are at this stage of termination having become more or less a possibility, a distinct possibility, and we have to work out the details.

In regard to the spent fuel, I have already stated in my previous statement, and I repeat it now, that the alternatives available to us are well-known, they have been tested, there is no difficulty about that, and we shall see that even if this supply to Tarapur from the U.S. is stopped, Tarapur will not stop. We have said this, and the policy of the Government of India has been that we shall

[P. V. Narasimha Rao]

not be a party to the NPT Agreement, we are not going to sign it. This has been the standing policy of the Government and there is no change in that policy.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, this stand of the U.S. Government should not be considered in isolation of their general policy and the strategy. When the agreement was signed, the conditions imposed were quite clear. They wanted to prevent proliferation and production of atomic bombs, and the attitude suddenly changed when there was an explosion in 1974. Everybody remembers that. And subsequently the attitude of the American Government was to impose more conditions on India, as is clear from their subsequent act of 1978, and in the Minister's statement this has been admitted also. The procedural changes are deliberate. The intention is, 'If not termination, at least delay, put them under pressure so that we can blackmail and make them agree to the conditions which they want to impose.' What happened when it reached a stage of almost deadlock during Carter's regime? I shall read out a press report published in the *Times of India* dated 27th June, 1980, as follows:—

"The Carter Administration today implored Congress not to block its decision to sell enriched uranium to India, arguing that a supply cut would set back nuclear non-proliferation and U.S. strategic interests."

This is to be noted because the supply of uranium to Tarapur is linked with their strategic interests. What are their strategic interest? I am not going to read the details, but some relevant passages, which I quote below, will enlighten us:

"The Deputy Secretary of State, Mr. Warren Christopher, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee

in his prepared testimony that the President's decision to sell 40 tonnes of fuel for the U.S. built Tarapur nuclear power reactor would not weaken U.S. non-proliferation policy.

"On the contrary, the best way we can advance that policy is to continue our supply relationship", he said...

"India which exploded a nuclear device in 1974, has refused to fore-swear future tests or place all of its nuclear facilities under international safeguards, saying its nuclear activities would be for peaceful purposes only."

This has irritated them. From that time, their attitude has been very stringent.

Again I quote:

"Mr. Christopher said: 'If we disapprove these shipments, India is very likely to consider itself free of its obligations under the 1963 agreement (to build Tarapur and supply the fuel)'."

In that event, India might reprocess the U.S.-origin fuel in India and use the plutonium in the Tarapur reactors, which would be an unfortunate precedent, he added."

"The plutonium, which can be used in weapons..."

He expressed an apprehension. Then he says:

"In the light of the turmoil in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, 'We consider it vital to bolster our relations with this region, particularly with those countries, such as India, which can promote security and stability in South Asia.'"

"India has moved from an uncritical view of events in Afghanistan to one opposing the Soviet intervention and calling for prompt withdrawal."

They welcomed once a slight change in the Government of India's stand in regard to Afganistan and they want to push you to further change in regard to relations with Pakistan. India was playing a moderate role in the non-alignment movement. They want that India should play a moderate role. What is the main content of non-alignment? The main content of non-alignment is anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism. But if anti-imperialism is watered down, then they are free to pursue their game.

Prime Minister had made statements. Government of India also made statements that the world situation has reached a stage when any time war may break out; and American imperialism is merely trying to create that condition by further strengthening their base in Diego Garcia, despite repeated opposition by U.N.O., by all the non-aligned countries, by all littoral countries. **Despite** that, they are strengthening the base with further nuclear weapons. Why is it? They want to blackmail. India is one of the targets of their blackmail.

Secondly, very recently, they have decided to set up Rapid Dispersal Command in the Gulf area. You might have seen that in the newspapers. They are sending arms to Pakistan. Why? They want to create a situation in South East Asia, a situation of destabilisation.

In this respect, I think our understanding is the same. But this is their strategy. This is their foreign policy. That is why on the one side they are telling that they want to terminate the agreement and you are showing a weakness, saying that you do not want to terminate. Your statement says that you want to keep the agreement continuing. So, they will take advantage of this weakness. You will again go on talking with them for getting some concessions out of them. You require a firm stand. But your state-

ment says that you are interested in continuing that agreement.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): It is in the interest of India. It is for the national interest.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: For the national interest! But what is their interest?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: The same as Russia's.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The same as Russia's? No. Some agencies in India are very active to strengthen American game here in India. Soviet Union have stood firmly for making the Indian ocean a zone of peace, the Americans are developing nuclear base. Are Soviet Union and America the same? A person who says that both are the same, they are indirectly justifying U.S.A. ...

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Who denies that Russian vessels are in the (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is where lies the real weakness. You do not say American imperialists as imperialist power, as war-mongers, who are creating situation for leading the whole world to a precipice of war.

About this outlook of parity that Soviet Union and America are the same, this is what the American imperialists want. This is supporting the American imperialist game in an indirect way. This is what is happening. The Government of India must be very vigilant about this type of activities and policies. We do not want to come out openly against American imperialism, and their dangerous game in the world. American imperialism is the only threat to the independence of all the countries of the world. This is absolutely clear. Anybody who vacillates to denounce American imperialism should be considered as an indirect accomplice of the acts of American imperialism. I openly say this.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

A stage has come to clearly demarcate between this policy and the policy of peace. That is why the American strategy must be kept in mind. We want that there should be a clear termination of the agreement. Quickly you terminate it. You are absolutely free to move in your own way and come out of all the obligations. It is a good thing that already some indigenous fuel has been developed. I read in a newspaper that some mixed oxide fuel has been developed. Already our scientists have developed it. Why shall we give way to this American pressure? We have shown our weakness that we want to continue this agreement and they are bluntly saying that they want termination of the agreement. So, our position is a weak position and their position is a firm position. We are on the defensive. Why are you on the defensive? That is why I want a reply from the hon. Minister as to what is the basis of further negotiation. It must be made completely clear. You should in no way submit yourself to the blackmail of American imperialism.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I would request the hon. Member to come back to the subject of the Calling Attention. We have said, as I have read out just now:

"During these discussions, the Indian side indicated that they would like continued implementation of the 1963 Agreement provided no extraneous considerations were permitted to interfere in its performance."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That they have made clear.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Basirhat): What are those extraneous considerations?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Let me complete.

Extraneous consideration No. 1 is that they are taking refuge behind the

1978 law which came subsequently and about which we said, "We are not bound by it". If they agree to this, we agree to have the agreement continued. If they do not agree to this, we have already said, we are not interested in continuing the agreement if it is made subject to the subsequent legislation. Therefore, who is one the defensive and who is on the offensive is very clear from this. Either they have to retrace their steps from the effect of subsequent legislation and make our agreement immune from the effect of this legislation in which case it will continue or, otherwise, the possibility they have suggested, of termination, is going to be the scenario.

So, we are not at all on the defensive. We have said it as it has to be said. We are negotiating. They say, "What do you do with the agreement?" We say, "Okay, we continue the agreement provided it continues as it continued till 1978." That is all.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: One clarification. In your statement you have made it clear that they want an amicable termination of the agreement. They have already made their position clear. Why under an illusion?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am not under any illusion. They have suggested something. Our delegation has reported it to us. We are considering it. The next stage will be to discuss with them the modalities of what they are suggesting. This is what is going to happen.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would invite your attention to the call-attention itself, viz the reported decision of US Government to terminate the agreement and the reaction of the Government thereto. They are the two main issues with which we are concerned in this call-attention.

In this particular reply, the Hon. Minister had only hinted by using the word 'indication' that the United States Reagan Administration is not

willing to make further supplies. So, we do not know whether they have taken a firm decision or not. However, our Government is going to enter into a dialogue with them next month.

In my respectful submission this is a contradiction in itself and, therefore, I would restrict myself to this part of the statement and to the motion which is before the House.

The hon. Minister must have read from the foreign newspapers that U.S. administration has taken a decision to cancel the agreement and the word 'indication' is a good word which the hon. Minister had used. In fact, what remains to be done is the signing of the death warrant of the cancellation of this particular agreement.

But the hon. Minister in a very goody-goody way has said neither 'yes' nor 'no' to the question that is being posed through this call-attention.

I am going to ask him a particular, specific and pertinent question whether the United States Government has taken a decision to cancel this agreement and, if so, what is the use of your further discussions in the meeting that is to take place in Delhi in the month of May?

Before the talks begin, I would like to submit for the information of the hon. Members that it was not on 16th April when our officers had gone to U.S. that this decision was taken. The Reagan Administration claims that they were pushed into a corner to take this decision because of the policies of the Carter Government and because of the 1978 proliferation treaty and had this not been there, they would not have taken this particular decision. In fact, this should have been known to our Government long back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you know that?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Please bear with me for a moment. I cannot put the question immediately because certain facts have to be given. (Interruptions)

This question was raised six times in this august House during this Session and once in the last session. I would like to give the question numbers, the dates and some answers in short. The number of the first unstarred question was 396 to be answered on 11-6-1980.

| Unstarred Question No. | Date to be answered on |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1319 | 25-2-81 |
| 1338 | -do- |
| 3174 | 11-3-81 |
| 5010 | 25-3-81 |

When a pertinent question was asked as to whether it was true or not that a particular Senator had brought to the notice of the Government of the United States that this treaty had been cancelled, the reply given by our Government on 8-4-81 was "India hopes that the United States would honour its obligations".

According to a statement, the Reagan Administration conveyed this decision to our officers 4 or 5 days before the question was replied to.

There is no time for me to put forth all the answers given by the hon. Prime Minister to all these questions. I explained the position when a point of order was raised.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister for External Affairs through you whether it is true or not that an unsigned United States diplomatic communication, known as non-paper, a device used to assure maximum confidentiality, was handed over to Dr. Homi Sethna, India's top nuclear official and Mr. Eric Gonsalves some time in the week commencing from 13th

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

April, 1981, and if so, whether it will be possible for you to tell this august House the details and whether it is true or not that, in that particular 'non-paper' it is specifically stated that the Government of the United States is going to cancel this particular Agreement. This is my specific question...

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO
rose—

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
I have just begun. This is a very important matter...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must tell him how many questions you are going to ask.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
About five or six.

AN HON. MEMBER: All pointed questions.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
If this is true, I would like to know how is it that Mr. Eric Gonsalves even now claims—unless the reports are untrue—that the Reagan Administration has not yet taken any decision. In this background I would like to know this. Then hon. Minister, in his last paragraph, Paragraph 4, mentions:

"It will be the endeavour of the Government to reach a satisfactory conclusion of our discussions..."

I am at a loss to understand this. When the Reagan Administration has taken a decision to terminate, we are hoping that something will come out of this, particular talk. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether this talk will concern about the future of the 1963 Agreement; (b) whether the talk will only refer to modalities and how to

effect disengagement with grace. That is what is expected by the scientists of this country. Nothing is going to come out. Only the funeral procession has to be taken in the meeting that is to be held in Delhi in the next month...

AN HON. MEMBER: In which cemetery?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
That is for the Minister to decide.

The last question on this is whether the hon. Minister will give a categorical assurance that, in no case, the Government of India will compromise on the issue of spent fuel. I am coming to this point in detail subsequently. I would like to have a categorical assurance on this because much depends upon this particular issue of spent fuel. I would like to know whether it is true or not that the Reagan Administration is ready to continue this particular Agreement and supply us uranium provided we agree to two conditions. The first condition is that the United States wants to prevent India from reprocessing the spent fuel at Tarapur. I want to know whether this is a condition precedent, which they have laid down or not for continuing this particular Agreement. The second is that the United States wants Tarapur to remain under international safeguards—to which some reference was made; I would like to add this—on the Canadian parallel when India did not remove international controls on Canadian-built reactors even after Canada stopped supplying the things it promised to provide. This is the second condition which I could find from certain papers. I would like to know whether there is any reference in the 1963 Agreement for permission or prior approval from the United States with reference to reprocessing of the spent fuel.

One more question which I would like to ask is this. When such a matter is being debated here and in the United States and since they know that it will be debated in Par-

liament, the U.S. apologists have begun to argue that we have taken a decision on a similar ground as Russia has taken.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, in that connection, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the Soviet Union demands international safeguards only on plants which use material related to the Soviet exports while the United States are putting restrictions with reference to the materials which we are getting not only from the United States but from other countries also. There is one more small thing. Assume for a moment that we are going to discontinue this particular agreement, what about the consignments which were sanctioned last year? Whether we are going to get that or whether, after the cancellation of this agreement, we are not going to get those particular consignments which were sanctioned in the year 1979 or 1980—I am not sure about this?

The last two questions which I would like to ask now are:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How many questions you will ask?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have got seven only. The hon. Minister in his statement, at the beginning, had given the basic features of the agreement. He has mentioned three. There are many. In the interests of the country, I would like to ask one question.

With reference to a clause in that particular agreement, whether it is true or not—because we have no authentic information though some people say they are there but I want to have an authentic reply—that in the Original Tarapur Agreement, there is a clause that India will agree to the C.I.A. operating in the Himalayas to monitor Chinese nuclear development in the Nanda Devi. Nanda Devi is there. (Interruptions)

Lastly, as I promised, I was surprised when the hon. Minister read the statement, all my hon. colleagues on the left thumped the desk and clapped. I do not know whether they were happy about that. I would like to know whether G.O.I. is going to protest to this decision of U.S. and if so—in what form was your protest? I would like to know whether our Government will call back our Ambassador from the United States to show our protest. These are the questions which I would like the hon. Minister to reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This calling attention has now become a general discussion.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I would like to take the last question first. That is about Nandadevi. There is no Nandadevi in the agreement. (Interruptions) One very important aspect of the 1978 legislation is that the safeguards would become applicable after September 1980—not before. Although the legislation was passed in 1978, the effect of the legislation would be applied to shipments after September, 1980. That is why the House may recall that, after September 1980, the matter really became urgent and some improvisation was made as a result of which, two shipments were granted, were licensed. One of them has come, the other I am not sure, is going to come, in view of the changed circumstances, because the whole question is now in the melting pot.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You are not sure it is going to come or you are sure it is not going to come.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am not sure it is going to come. I am not saying I am sure it is not going to come; I am not sure it is going to come because the whole question, as I said, is in the melting pot. So, there was no question of our being negligent about it or not taking any steps. In fact in the na-

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

tional interest, when the new legislation of 1978 became applicable, we had taken all possible steps. As a result of that, what I have just said has happened.

Sir, about this non-paper, there seems to be a lot of speculation in the press. I have clearly given what happened during the discussions. Naturally, during discussions, over a period of time, over several days formulations are exchanged, notes are exchanged. They do not form part of the official documents. They are not referred to as official but they are, more or less, exchange of views, exchange of formulation, exchange of notes, and that is why they are referred to as non-papers. Otherwise, they would have been referred to as papers. So, the difference between a non-paper and a paper must be appreciated. That is one thing. About the contents of the non-paper I would like to respectfully submit to the House that since there was nothing officially final as a stand taken by their Government or our Government on a particular matter the contents of a non-paper are in the nature of things which have no real importance. There were many other alternatives and modalities suggested. All of them have been reported to us and we are considering them. They will come up for consideration next month. As was pointed out, even if it is a funeral procession, Sir, the burial has to be decent. We chant 'mantras' even at a funeral procession. Therefore, we have to think of the 'mantras' and the modalities of how this is to be done.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Will you think of re-incarnation also?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is why I said that it is at the stage of further discussion. Maybe it is only the modalities of termination that will be discussed but I have said and I have always held the view after reading all the papers that as it happened in September 1980 when no one expected that any shipment

would be forthcoming, when there were Call Attention here, when I was questioned directly as to why we were not abrogating it here and now and I had said that the time had not come according to the Government, after that we did get sanction for two shipments, we cannot predict things with certainty.

Now as was pointed out by Shri Samar Mukherjee—he read out a long list of reasons as to why they wanted not to antagonise India—they may be political reasons. They are political reasons. They are not altruistic reasons. It is possible that under a special set of circumstances the Agreement may be salvaged. I am saying that we need not rule out the possibility until we come to the final act of the drama and that is why I have been careful in making this statement. I have not been absolutely categorical in banging the door. We need not bang the door because we have not violated the Agreement. We have not violated any part of the Agreement. The violation is taking place, for whatever reasons, from the other side. So, we are putting the entire thing on the other side. The result will be the same. This is the approach we have taken which, in my view is the correct approach.

About the spent fuel, I will say that it belongs to us. There is no question about that also. It belongs to us and there is no question of any discussion because what would have happened after 1993 if the Agreement had continued till then would happen now if the Agreement is terminated tomorrow. It is as clear as anything and that has been our stand.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: So, next month you will not discuss about the disposal of the spent fuel.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This has been made clear already.

Sir, something was asked about some conditions having been imposed for continuing Tarapur safeguards. No such conditions were imposed because

the whole thing is in the melting pot. There is no condition which can save it. Actaually what can save this Agreement is an amendment to their 1978 legislation. Nothing less and nothing more than that. And that is not on the cards today. And therefore no other condition can save the legislation. So, this is the position. About the second shipment, I said I am not sure it is coming, because of various reasons.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What about the shipment of the consignments?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: One consignment has come. As for the second, as I said, I am not sure we are going to get it because the whole question is going to be discussed. So, this is the position, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about recalling the Ambassador?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We have just sent him, Sir.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Farooq Abdullah.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, I have a point of order. Dr. Farooq Abdullah is making a personal explanation presumably because some allegations were levelled against him by an hon. Member on this side of the House. We have come across

many statements of Dr. Abdullah on various occasions.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of Order? There is no point of order. I have allowed him. Mr. Speaker has already approved this.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: It is reported in the press... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record. You wanted to raise a point of order. Under what rule you want to raise it? (*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur): Sir, it is on the Agenda Paper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you do not agree with this, you must write a letter to me separately. In this House I find that without taking my permission, everybody gets up to speak. As a matter of fact, you should have got my permission before making your submission. You can make your submission only after I have permitted you to do so. But I have not permitted you.

(*Interruptions*)

All of us, including myself, must abide by the rules otherwise we cannot conduct the proceedings of the House in a proper manner.

Now, Dr. Farooq Abdullah.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): In a statement made on the floor of the House on 23rd April, the Finance Minister referred to the raids conducted by the Enforcement Directorate of his Ministry in Srinagar on 21st and 22nd April on a number of firms ostensibly to unearth black money. During the course of a statement, Finance Minister said that it is reported "the attack took place after Dr. Farooq Abdullah visited the premises which were being searched." I would like to state emphatically, it is

[D. M. Farooq Abdulla]

totally incorrect and misleading. I arrived as per my earlier schedule the day after the raid started. As M.P. from Srinagar constituency, I was informed by my constituents of the high-handed behaviour of the raiding parties. I visited these places in the morning and mob fury that was unleashed by the people happened in the evening.

The time of raid was most unfortunate because after nine months of lean season and winter people get ready to welcome tourists and had situation got out of hand, it would be poor unfortunate who would be starving for bread.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt, Mr. Tewary. These things will not go on record. This is said without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please take your seats. Without my permission if anybody gets up and speaks, that will not go on record. You must hear all sides. Why are you so intolerant?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kurian, please sit down; Mr. Tewary, please sit down. Only the personal explanation by Dr. Farooq Abdullah will go on record.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I and my party are not against unearthing black money wherever it lies. I sympathise with the Enforcement Directorate people who sustained injury in mob fury.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): On a point of order. Is it for Government of India, Income tax Department to decide as to at

what time of the year, the raids should be conducted or it is the Member who has to decide about this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been stated very clearly by the Finance Minister that the Government has nothing to do with all these raids. That has already been said.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Finance Minister has already replied that the Government has nothing to do with these raids.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): (Then, who is conducting the raids? Has the Government nothing to do with the Enforcement Directorate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Government do not direct anybody to carry out these raids; Government is not a party in that. Some information is received by the Income tax Department and on that they act. This was the reply given by the Government; the Government do not interfere in these things.

14.25 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, with your permission I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th April, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Busi-

ness Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th April, 1981."

PROOF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Under Rule 290 with your permission, I beg to move:

"That' for the original Motion, the following be substituted:

"The Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee which was presented to the House on April 28, 1981, be referred back to the Committee, since the Committee had not allotted any time to discuss the inadequate statement made by the Home Minister in the House on April 27, 1981 on the serious issue of the alleged attempt to sabotage the Air India Boeing by which the Prime Minister was expected to leave on her foreign tour on May 5, 1981."

Under Rule 290 I have been permitted to speak and I would like to make a few observations.

Sir, I had given this notice only after going carefully through the newspapers of this morning. In the *Times of India* I came across a write-up by Shri K. N. Malik, under the heading "Puzzling Aspects of Episode", in which a number of technical problems have been raised and as a result of that, a suspicion has been created in the minds of many people that the Statement that had been made by the Home Minister regarding the alleged sabotage had a number of lacunae, and probably there are certain motivations that have also been attributed.

Sir, firstly the Union Home Minister's statement completely ignores all norms of aviation engineering and safety check procedures. There are certain check procedures which are to be gone through. It appears very much unlikely that a damage to four control cables in that aircraft would not have come to light before the Prime Minister's departure on May 5,

1981. Normally, the aircraft which is designated for a VIP flight is given a complete and a thorough check up three days prior to the flight. In addition to that even half-an-hour prior to the flight, again a fresh detection is made. And therefore, it appears rather strange that if the motivation of the alleged sabotage is to cause damage to the Prime Minister of this country, which both the sections of the House do not want at all, why they should indulge in an exercise sixteen days prior to the departure of the Prime Minister by that particular aircraft which is meant for the VIP.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is known to the people who are the saboteurs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Your internal warfare may be responsible for this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I know very well who are the hijackers and who are the peace-lovers, Sir.

Sir, I would like to come back to you as far as these cables are concerned.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am on a point of order. He has moved a substitute Motion to refer it back to the Business Advisory Committee. Sir, as for the Rule he has quoted, Rule 290, the Hon. Member should note that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for discussion of the Motion and no Member will speak for more than five minutes on such a Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Professor knows the time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have studied that rule and come here.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: He should be confined to five minutes and let us not go into the merit of the whole matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, according to Rule 290, the last part says that even half-an-hour discussion can be there and nobody can speak for more than five minutes. I confirm that and I have not exhausted five minutes. I require less than five minutes. I do not even require five minutes. I was looking at the watch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time should not be counted from now onwards. The time when you move the Motion. Please complete it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: According to relativity, you will always find that time expands with velocity. That is why the time...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And no two watches also agree.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, I want to point out to you, Sir, that a very important technical aspect is that on 15th, 16th and 17th of April already the detection of various control cables had taken place and it is probable that those who had failed to detect this failure, might have reconstructed this theory of sabotage and tried to put it forward through the Home Minister. And therefore, as a result of that, I feel that it is an entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory statement, on which a full-fledged discussion should take place. Therefore, I think that this report should be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. Deputy-SPEAKER: No;

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; only the mover.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Who says that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; there is no general discussion. Only the mover can make a statement. That is the rule. No.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please listen. The substitute motion is not on the Order Paper. I have sent a chit that I want to speak on it. Who is going to stop?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He need not threaten me, Sir. I am not going to.. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, if you have also moved the substitute motion, I will allow you to speak. You have not. No.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The motion for consideration means for the consideration of the House. I am as much entitled as anybody else. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; he is the mover. He has already moved. Government will reply.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am entitled as much, as it is for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow a discussion. The Minister will reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On a point of order, Sir. Please open the book, rule 290, paragraph 2. It says:

"Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter;

Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for the discussion on the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion."

It means five minutes for each Member.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: That should be read with... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There have been so many occasions. Let me tell you: you are violating the precedents. There have been clear precedents in this House when substitute motions have come up for Business Advisory Committee's recommendations. Discussion has been

allowed. Discussion is never precluded by the Chair; and it means other Members—those who have given their names.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; you speak—because you have quoted some precedents.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I have also quoted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Only he has given notice. I am not allowing. Don't make it a general discussion. He has already given.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The point I have mentioned is this: as a member of the Business Advisory Committee, I have never spoken in this House on anything that happened in the Committee, to this day. But since Prof. Madhu Dandavate has moved the substitute motion, I want to say that even yesterday in the Committee, I had specifically suggested that there should be a discussion not only on...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever happens in the BAC, you must not say it on the floor of the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I know. I am fairly familiar with the rules, as much as you are.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the motion proper.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please...you don't have to tell me about it. Hon. Speaker had promised the House earlier that on all Demands which were guillotined, Members would be given an opportunity, if time can be found, to express themselves.

This is a very serious matter. We are as much concerned as the rest of the House belonging to the other side, viz. the treasury benches, about the safety not only of the Prime Minister but of all the Ministers for whom we have great affection and regard—as well as for the Members themselves. Apart from that, the question of air safety is very important; the question

of sabotage is very important. But here he find from that statement that was laid on the Table of the House the other day—or made by the Home Minister when some of us were absent—that many extraordinary things have been stated in that statement. I am not only referring to the news that has appeared today in the Times of India. I am sure Mr. Sharma, the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism who is here, is aware that all Boeing designs have what they call 'Fail Safe Stand-by Method'. The basic design incorporates what is called 'Fail Safe Stand-by Method.' Whenever failure of any kind occurs, it is immediately reflected. I do not know—Mr. Rajesh Pilot is not here—it is immediately on the panel. Now, every aircraft, you will agree with me, according to the Indian Aircraft Act 1934 and the rules thereunder and the Aircraft Manual as well as Manufacturers' Manual, is subjected to certain tests. He is aware of transit 'a' check, transit 'b' check, 125 hours check and so on. Now, each of these checks is based on the approved check list. Even the check list has to be approved which is written down in the Manual; and it is prepared on the recommendation of the manufacturers. That is how a certificate of air worthiness is given to an aircraft (a) in general and (b) for its journey. That is how it is certified by the Federal Aviation Authority in the United States. The question here is regarding Boeing 707 Aircraft. Now the Boeing Aircraft, as I mentioned earlier, has a design, a particular method whereby there is no fault which is undetectable. The existence of undetectable damage or snag is an antipathy to fail safe design.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are coming to the subject.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Yes. Since this is important, that is why I am saying that it must be discussed. (Interruptions) He is here. He cannot escape. (Interruptions) Only responsibility will come up. (Inter-

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]
 rptions) These checks, were they
 carried out?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please
 come to the question. Your five
 minutes are over.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only for
 five minutes, you can speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No no.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
 The question is that sabotage was in-
 tended against a VIP. (Interrup-
 tions) Now we are entitled to ask cer-
 tain questions. The question is who
 examined this aircraft?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.
 I am sorry you cannot ask any ques-
 tion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please
 conclude.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
 There should be a discussion in the
 House. We are suggesting a discus-
 sion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are
 supporting the substitute motion. That
 is all. Now you can reply.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is
 Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
 Mr. Subramaniam Swamy is always
 relevantly irrelevant. This is not
 concerned with Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and
 Mr. Subramaniam's trip abroad. (In-
 terruptions) I am not prepared to
 accept the substitute motion of Prof.
 Madhu Dandavate for certain reasons.
 The Home Minister had already made
 a statement here. If any further facts
 are brought to the notice of the Home
 Minister in his wisdom wants to make
 a statement, he would do it. This

need not be referred to the Business
 Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
 question is:

"That for the original Motion, the
 following be substituted—

"The Sixteenth Report of the
 Business Advisory Committee
 which, was presented to the
 House on April 28, 1981 be re-
 ferred back to the Committee
 since the Committee had not al-
 lotted any time to discuss the in-
 adequate statement made by the
 Home Minister in the House on
 April 27, 1981 on the serious
 issue of the alleged attempt to sa-
 botage the Air India Boeing by
 which the Prime Minister was
 expected to leave on her foreign
 tour on May 5, 1981."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
 question is:

"That this House do agree with
 the Sixteenth Report of the Busi-
 ness Advisory Committee presented
 to the House on the 28th April,
 1981."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar):
 Dr. Subramaniam Swamy mentioned
 the name of a person who is not a
 member of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do
 you want?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He men-
 tioned the name of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.
 It must be deleted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't be
 very sensitive.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all
 right.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He men-
 tioned the name of a person who is

not a member of the House. It is not connected with the House. It must not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said on some other occasion that anybody making any remark while sitting will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He also did not seek the permission of the Chair. (Interruptions) May I make a submission? In your earlier ruling you had said that those members who have not taken your permission, if they start speaking, that should not go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now matters under rule 377. Now, anybody getting up without the permission of the Speaker, if he speaks, it will not go on record. It is the ruling of the Speaker. Now matters under rule 377. Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat. That applies to any hon. member in this House including Mr. Tewary.

14.40 hrs.

Matters under rule 377

(i) DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST AREAS IN HIMALAYAN REGION.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण वर्षों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—

“माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा बार-बार वनों के संरक्षण व संवर्धन के महत्व पर जोर दिया जा रहा है, विशेषकर हिमालयन रिजन के वनों के राष्ट्रव्यापी महत्व के सन्दर्भ में। बावजूद इसके उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में वनों का अधा-धुंध कटान किया जा रहा है। इस भाग में राष्ट्र के पर्यावरण के सन्तुलन को बनाये रखने के लिये 67 प्रतिशत वनाच्छादित क्षेत्र होना चाहिये, लेकिन आज यहां मात्र 22 प्रतिशत वनाच्छादित भाग रह गया है।

इस अधा-धुंध कटान का सबसे दुखद पहलू तो यह है कि कटान के कार्य को सरकार की एजेंसी “वन निगम” के द्वारा बिना किसी वैज्ञानिक आधार पर किया जा रहा है। लकड़ी के लट्टों को लुढ़काया जाता है जो भयंकर भू-क्षरण करता है। लकड़ी की मंडियों में ढो कर या तो नीलाम किया जाता है या एक अनुबन्ध के तहत स्टार पेपर मिल, सहारनपुर की सस्ते दामों पर बेचा जाता है। समस्त कच्चा माल यहां से प्राप्त होने के बावजूद यहां के 1 प्रतिशत लोगों को भी इस मिल में रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं है। स्थानीय जनमानस इस करार के किये जाने के प्रारम्भिक दिनों से ही उद्वेलित रहा है। चूंकि वर्तमान करार की अवधि समाप्त हो रही है, अतः सरकार पुनः करार को न करे तथा इस रिजन में वनों के कटान पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय ताकि सारे देश के पर्यावरण व जलवायु सन्तुलन पर पड़ने वाले कुप्रभाव को रोका जा सके। बाढ़, सूखा, भू-क्षरण तथा सिल्टिंग के कुप्रभावों को नियन्त्रित किया जा सके।

वन-संरक्षण के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विगत दिनों जो अधिनियम पारित किया गया है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की एजेंसीज के माध्यम से वनों के कटान पर रोक लगाने में असमर्थ है। इस अधिनियम का उपयोग स्थानीय सार्वजनिक विकास के कार्यों के क्रियान्वयन में व्यवधान पैदा करने के लिये किया जा रहा है। सड़क, भवन, पुल, पेयजल आदि निर्माण की योजनायें इस अधिनियम के कारण स्थगित हो गई हैं। स्थानीय जनता यदि एक खाली भूमि को मकान बनाने के लिये चाहती है तो स्थानीय अधिकारी इस अधिनियम का हवाला दे कर उन्हें इस अधिकार से वंचित कर रहे हैं। यह अधिनियम मात्र केन्द्र की सरकार की बदनामी का कारण बन कर रह गया है। अतः इस वर्तमान अधिनियम में उपरोक्त अवरोधों को दूर करने के लिये संशोधन आवश्यक है, अन्यथा स्थानीय जनता वनों के संवर्धन के प्रति और अधिक उदासीन हो जायगी।

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

जन सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि सरकार इन क्षेत्रों की कार्य-व्यवस्था के आयोजन को वनों पर आधारित करे। चौड़ी पत्तों का वाटर-रिटर्नर वनों का रोपण करे तथा पशुओं के चारे के रूप में काम आने वाले वृक्षों के रोपण के कार्यक्रम को विभिन्न एजेंसियों के माध्यम से संचालित करवाये तथा यहां के लोगों को वाणिज्य उपयोग के जंगलों की खेती के लिये सामाजिक वाणिज्य के प्रयोग के तहत प्रोत्साहित करे। वनों पर आधारित उद्योग जैसे पेपर-पल्प, बिरोजा फैक्ट्रियों को यहां स्थापित करे। वन विज्ञान की स्थानीय जनता के शिक्षा का अंग बनाने तथा इन क्षेत्रों के बाशिन्दों को वैकल्पिक ईंधन जैसे कुकिंग-गैस, विद्युत तथा कोयला सस्ते दामों पर प्राथमिकता-नुसार उपलब्ध करवाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। उपरोक्त कार्यक्रमों को समग्र तौर पर क्रियान्वित किया जाना आवश्यक है ताकि इन सकल प्रयत्नों को मुफल प्राप्त हो सके।

अतः उपरोक्त बिन्दुओं के द्रुत क्रिया न्वयन के सन्दर्भ में मैं माननीय योजना मंत्री जी से इस माननीय सदन के माध्यम से अनुरोध करता हूँ।

(ii) NEED FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SALARIES OF STAFF IN INDIAN EMBASSIES.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North East): In my recent round-the world trip, I came into contact with the Indian Embassy employees in many countries. As a Member of Parliament I considered it my duty to ask questions about their welfare and status.

If the employees of the Embassies are kept happy, then their efficiency in work would rise. As a consequence India's prestige and reputation would rise as well.

Unfortunately the plight of these employees is not at all good. In many countries, the cost of living has been rising at a fast rate, but the Embassy employees have not got any pay-rise for several years, ranging from four

to eight years. This has heaped indignities on even senior Embassy staff because they are finding it hard to make both ends meet at a reasonable standard of living.

Amongst the category of employees who have been locally recruited in the country in which our Embassy is situated the situation is much worse. These locally recruited employees who are mostly Indians are paid salaries below the poverty line prevailing in those countries. In the USA these employees do not even receive the legislated minimum wage paid to skilled employees bringing our country into ridicule. Nor do they receive even minimum medical benefits and coverage.

I urge the Government to immediately raise by fifty per cent the salaries of our Embassy staff, and also appoint a Pay Commission for these employees for future determination of pay.

(iii) SHORTAGE OF LIFE SAVING DRUGS AND STOPPAGE OF PRODUCTION BY M/s. DEY-SE-CHEM LTD., CALCUTTA.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar): Sir, even after drawing attention of this house by number of M. Ps. on a number of occasions that there is acute shortage of life-saving drugs in the country and many drug companies are under closure and lockout the Government, has done nothing in this matter. As a result the country has to drain out some foreign exchange to import the same life saving drugs. This is the policy of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals which does not encourage indigenous products, products of the State owned chemical and pharmaceutical units. The gap between export and import is bound to be widened unless the Government lay more stress on the indigenous products. And that is why the Government should come forward for resumption of production. I cite here an example. M/s. Dey-Se-Chem Ltd., Calcutta has been manufacturing chloramphenicol in bulk powder

form. The company is the biggest chloramphenicol manufacturing unit in India and supplies to other manufacturers also. Chloramphenicol is the only life saving antibiotic drug for the treatment of typhoid and paratyphoid and is also extensively used for the treatment of other acute gastrointestinal infections. The management of Dey-Se-Chem stopped production of this life-saving drug since February, 1981 and all manufacturing activities of the Company have also been stopped since then. No closure notice has been issued. Stoppage of production of chloramphenicol by Dey-Se-Chem has created acute shortage of this life-saving drug in the market.

Since the inception of the Company, the owners stopped production of this life-saving drug several times and earned concessions from the Government. The problem is a recurring one.

I, therefore, request the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to take steps for immediate resumption of production in Dey-Se-Chem and ensure uninterrupted production in future. In this regard, I also request the Minister to consider the concrete suggestions made by the Workers' Union.

(iv) ISSUING OF VISAS BY PAKISTAN EMBASSY TO INDIAN NATIONALS FOR VISITING THEIR RELATIONS IN PAKISTAN.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Gajinur): There are very few people in the world who are as closely related with each other as the people of India and Pakistan. They are bound by ties of geography, history, culture and blood. Very close relations of the people of one country are residing in the other country. It is because of this close human relationship that a large number of persons belonging to both the countries are always anxious to visit the other country to meet their relations. In keeping with its desire of having good and cordial relationship with Pakistan, the Government of India is always taking a very sympathetic attitude towards the people of Pakistan who are desirous to visit their relations in India. The Indian Embassy in

Pal'stan grants visas to almost all applicants in the shortest possible time. The Pakistani Nationals who are coming to India are always praising the efficiency and the sympathetic attitude of the Indian Diplomats in Pakistan.

It is unfortunate that, on the other hand, the Pakistan Embassy in India is not taking a sympathetic attitude in granting visas to the Indian Nationals who are desirous to visit their relations in Pakistan. They always find an excuse to block the visit of Indian Nationals to their country. A large number of people from different parts of India are daily arriving in New Delhi for obtaining visa for going to Pakistan but they have to wait for a considerably long time and in vain. A very large number among them are forced to return home as they are denied visa to enter Pakistan. Even in the cases when their close relations in Pakistan are seriously ailing, the emergency visa is not granted.

The Indian Embassy in Pakistan have granted Visa to the Pakistani Nationals about three times more than the number issued by the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi to the people of India. This is not in keeping with the cordial relations between India and Pakistan as was envisaged in the Simla Agreement.

I, therefore, urge upon the External Affairs Minister to take up the matter with the Government of Pakistan so that Indian Nationals desiring to visit their relations in Pakistan are provided visa and not harassed as they are these days.

(v) ALLEGED DETERIORATION IN THE ON-FLIGHT SERVICES PROVIDED BY AIR INDIA.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I wish to bring to the notice of the House how the image of Air India is suffering because of the deterioration in the on-flight services provided by the staff on duty in the flights.

While Air India is the country's own international air service, it is regrettable that Indians themselves are treated with scant respect, especially by the Air Hostesses, who are not forthcoming to serve even water to

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

the passengers. The result is that Indians are more inclined to travel by the airlines of other countries, when they go abroad than to go by Air India.

If the services of Air India staff do not improve, there will be further loss in the traffic revenues of Air India, which has already been incurring losses.

The Government should see how best to improve the services of Air India, especially when Air India is facing stiff competition from several international airways. More tourist traffic from abroad will help in earning foreign exchange so badly needed by the country.

(vi) SHORTAGE OF TEXT BOOKS IN THE COUNTRY.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में कागज की कमी के कारण कंट्रोल की कापियों सहित लेखन-सामग्री की कमी का समाचार समय-समय पर आता रहा है। कागज की कमी के कारण अनेक राज्यों में पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की कमी भी महसूस की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों से समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं निकला जिसके परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न राज्यों में लाखों छात्रों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

बिहार उनमें से एक ऐसा राज्य है जहाँ पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के अभाव से लगभग 20 लाख छात्रों का भविष्य बरबाद हो रहा है, ऐसी सूचना प्राप्त हुई है। लगभग 4 साल बीत जाने पर भी छात्रों को अभी तक एक भी पाठ्य-पुस्तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। तीसरी कक्षा में लगभग 7.5 लाख छात्र हैं। उनके लिए पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की व्यवस्था बिलकुल ही नहीं की गई है। मालूम हुआ है कि इन पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का मुद्रण तथा वितरण आगामी अक्टूबर-नवम्बर तक भी कर सकना संभव नहीं होगा। दूसरी कक्षा के छात्रों को भी 5 प्रतिशत

पाठ्य-पुस्तकों से भी अधिक उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है।

सरकार बार-बार आश्वासन देती रही है कि छात्रों को पाठ्य-पुस्तकों समय पर उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी और कागज की कमी भाड़े नहीं आएगी। बिहार सरकार अनेक बार यह आश्वासन भी दे चुकी है कि तीसरी कक्षा के छात्रों को भी 1981 में मुफ्त पाठ्य-पुस्तकों उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी। तथापि, अभी तक इस बारे में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। राज्य पाठ्य-पुस्तक प्रकाशन निगम में कुप्रबन्ध व्याप्त है, यद्यपि उन्होंने यह तक दिया है कि पाठ्य-पुस्तकों प्रकाशन न किए जाने का मुख्य कारण कागज की कमी ही है।

अतः मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अपील करता हूँ कि वह इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करके आवश्यक व्यवस्था करे ताकि 20 लाख छात्रों का भविष्य बर्बाद न होने पाए।

(vii) NEED TO PROVIDE REGULAR EMPLOYMENT AND BASIC AMENITIES TO SRI LANKA REPATRIATES SETTLED IN VALPARAI HILLS, TAMIL NADU.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): More than 5,000 Sri Lanka repatriates are settled in Valparai Hills (Anamalai Hills), Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, with promise of help by the State Government, but they have not been given regular employment and the basic amenities in tea estates. The repatriates are just put in the leave vacancies of permanent employees in the tea gardens. They find difficulty to put up their hutments, because the State Government did not mark the areas where they can live. Neither protected water supply, nor medical care is being given to them.

Despite my repeated representations to the State Government authorities, no proper step is taken. Re-

patriates are unemployed and suffering for even a square meal.

I therefore, request the hon. Minister for Labour to intervene in this matter and provide regular employment and the basic amenities like drinking water to them in Valparai Hills.

(viii) RESTORATION OF CANCELLED TRAIN SERVICES IN KERALA.

PROF. P. KURIEN (Mavelikara): This is to bring to your kind notice the crisis in railway traffic in Kerala due to the cancellation of all local trains. The reason for the cancellation is the acute shortage of coal.

The Ernakulam-Quilon and the Ernakulam-Alwaye passenger trains had already been cancelled, due to the shortage of coal. The Cannanore-Shornoor, Shornoor-Calicut, Shornoor-Erode and Cannanore-Coimbatore passenger trains have been recently cancelled. Practically all the passenger and local trains in the Ernakulam-Trivandrum, Ernakulam-Calicut and Shornoor-Coimbatore lines stand cancelled. This has created a very serious situation and the travelling public are put to untold miseries.

It is a pity that in a State where electricity is abundantly available at cheap rates, the trains have been cancelled, due to shortage of power.

I fail to understand why coal should be transported thousands of kilometres from North to Kerala to run these local trains when they can be easily run by diesel available from Cochin refinery.

Under the circumstances, I request that immediate steps may be taken to restore all cancelled trains. Also, steps may be taken to replace all steam engines by diesel engines so that the cancellation due to the shortage of coal will not occur again and coal will not have to be transported thousands of kilometres to Southern end of the country. As a long time measure I would also request the Minister to consider seriously the question of electrification of railway line in Kerala especially in view of

the fact that enough power is available in Kerala and that Government of Kerala has offered power at subsidised rate.

(ix) REPORTED ILLEGAL FELLING OF TREES BY ORGANISED GANGS IN THE FORESTS OF ORISSA.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Organised gangs have been operating in the forests of Orissa for quite some time and felling timber illegally. The resulting deforestation has exposed the coastal backlands to the risks of cyclonic storms and tornadoes more than ever. The afforestation scheme to provide a permanent shelter-belt has also suffered a serious set back because of this indiscriminate felling of trees. The Orissa coast had already been hit by two tornadoes, one in 1978 and one a few days back, apart from cyclones from time to time.

The organised gangs are believed to operate in regions close to the coastal belt and are in league with the saw mills owners. The logs stealthily sold to the saw mills are converted into planks before detection of the illegal operations.

The gangs involved in felling the trees are stated to be armed with guns and are employing considerable muscle power to ward off interference with their work.

Last year, a forest guard was beaten to death in Nayagarh. In March this year a tehsildar and a forest range officer were assaulted.

A truck load of timber can fetch up to Rs. 6000 and the loss of revenue resulting from smuggling of timber may be about Rs. one crore a year, apart from the loss in taxes. Eight forest divisions where felling is rampant are Dhenkanal, Athgarh, Puri, Nayagarh, Keonjhar, Ghumsur, Sambalpur and Rairakhol.

While the major reason for deforestation in Orissa is organised illegal felling of trees, brisk sale of firewood by tribals with the help of

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]
shrewd middlemen also contributes to the destruction of forests which form 43.42 per cent of the State's land area.

The Government of India should provide more funds to the State's vigilance department to enable them to intensify their work in the forest areas and round up the illegal gangs. The vehicles and the guns used by the smugglers should be confiscated and stringent punishment should be accorded to them.

Destruction of forests not only causes permanent damage to the environment, but also hampers the schemes for protecting the sea coast from cyclones and tidal waves.

14.58 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1981—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 36 (Insertion of new Sections 7A to 7B)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 21, line 14,—

after "in advanced" insert—

"where the total chargeable amount exceeds the amount prescribed and shall be so payable" (11)

Page 25, line 8,—

for "eighty-three and one-third per cent."

substitute "seventy-five per cent." (12)

The corporate surcharge has been reduced from 7.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent. We thank the Government. But I fail to understand why this corporate surcharge has not been

totally abolished because this corporate surcharge was introduced in the wake of the Bangladesh war 10 years ago. I, therefore, hope that in future this point will be borne in mind by the honourable Finance Minister.

Sir, our tax structure is such that any reduction in the corporate surcharge results in an increase in the surtax. Further, it has now been provided that this surtax will be payable in advance. As a result, the meagre relief that has been given in reduction of corporate surcharge has been offset. This provision for paying the surtax in advance will adversely affect the liquidity of the companies.

15.00 hrs.

It will affect their cash position. As such, therefore, I have moved these two amendments in order to provide that this surtax should not be made payable in advance. I quite understand that there is provision for payment of income tax in advance. But then this position with respect to the surtax and income tax is as I have explained on different footings. I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to extend his gracious approbation to the amendments that I have moved in the House.

I commend my amendments to the House and hope that the same will be accepted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: In the present circumstances, as mentioned by Shri Banatwalla, the individual tax payer is liable to pay the tax in advance if it exceeds the exemption limit. The companies are on a different footing. But the Government desires to bring them on the same footing. Therefore, now the companies will be liable to pay the surtax in advance. When the individuals are liable to pay in advance, the companies should also pay the surtax in advance. The stand which the Government has taken is quite appropriate and reasonable.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Do you want to change because the two are on different footings?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: We want them to be on the same footing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put amendment Nos. 11 and 12 to clause 36 moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 11 and 12 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36 was added to the Bill.

Clause 37 (Insertion of new Section 9A)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I beg to move:

Page 27, line 14,—

for "eighty-three and one-third per cent."

substitute "seventy-five per cent" (13).

Page 28, line 14,—

for "eighty-three and one-third per cent."

substitute "seventy-five per cent." (14)

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I am sorry these are not accepted. We stick to the stand which has been proposed in the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put amendment Nos. 13 and 14 to Clause 37 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 37 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 38 to 41.

The question is:

"That clauses 38 to 41 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 38 to 41 were added to the Bill.

Clause 42—(Insertion of new section 24AA)

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I beg to move:

Page 30,

for line 1, substitute—

"(b) foreign companies providing any services or facilities or supplying any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant (whether by way of sale or hire)". (40)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 30,

for line 1, substitute—

"(b) foreign companies providing any services or facilities or supplying any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant (whether by way of sale or hire)". (40)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 42, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 43 to 50 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 43 to 50 were added to the Bill.

Clause 51—(Amendment of Act 40 of 1978)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 32, line 16,—

for "fifteen percent" substitute "twelve per cent". (15)

We are very grateful to the hon. Minister for having refrained from imposing any addition or any increase in the excise duties. However, the textile industry has been singled out by him for his wrath. The additional excise duty on textiles has been increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. I had earlier also raised this matter and I was given a history of this additional excise duty. I quite agree with the national objective of providing cheap cloth for the purpose of which this additional excise duty was levied on the textile industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, the Finance Minister also replied to that. In spite of that, you are moving this amendment. You are not convinced by his arguments.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: My submission is that there cannot be an unlimited number of increases in this particular excise duty. It is a national objective and, in meeting this national objective, only the textile industry should not be singled out to bear this burden. It should then be borne by the general revenues.

There is one particular point which I wish to place before the House. I was told by the hon. Finance Minister day before yesterday that when I am opposing the increase in the additional excise duty on textiles, I am pleading for something for which even the textile industry has not pleaded. Exactly that is the position. I am not here to represent the interests of textile magnates. My point

is that the incidence of this additional excise duty passes on to the consumers. And there in lies the rub of the whole matter. Let the Government increase the additional excise duty. But let the Government provide further that the incidence of it shall not be passed on to the consumers and I will be one to support it. Otherwise, let the general revenues also be made to bear this social burden of this national objective. Therefore, though my amendment only seeks to reduce the duty from 15 per cent to 2 per cent, my appeal to the Government would be not to come forward with any increase in the additional excise duty specially in these days of cost escalations faced even by the textile industry and the inflation being borne by the common man.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, this point has been discussed in detail. But I would like to reply to a few points which have been raised by the hon. Member.

It is our desire, in the public interest, that the production of controlled cloth should be increased. Therefore, it is necessary that for the subsidy which is given at present, the Government will require more amount in fulfilling the requirements of subsidy which will be enhanced so that there is more production of controlled cloth. The Government has, therefore, proposed to raise the additional duty from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. I think, the stand taken by the Government is quite reasonable, in the public interest, and it should be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put amendment No. 15 to Clause 51 moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 51 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 51 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 52 and 53 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 52 and 53 were added to the Bill.

First Schedule

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):
I beg to move:

Page 39, line 23,—

for "60" substitute "65" (20)

Page 39, line 26,—

for "65" substitute "70" (21)

Page 40, line, 38,—

for "50" substitute "60" (22)

Page 40, line 41,—

for "70" substitute "75" (23)

Page 52, line 4,—

for "two and a half" substitute
"eight and a half" (24)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which are the amendments?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Sir, I have moved amendments 20 to 24. I would like to speak only on amendment No. 24, regarding the special surcharge payable on income-tax.

Mr. Banatwalla has expressed his happiness over the proposed reduction of surcharge from 7.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent.

I should express my unhappiness over this proposed reduction because I find no justification for extending this concession which would amount to a gift of about Rs. 60 crores to the industrial tycoons of our country, and it has been done in the name of creating a proper investment climate in the private sector. My first objection is that there is no guarantee that the industrial tycoons would invest this accretion of Rs. 60 crores to

the coffers in investment since there is no effective control over the rate of dividend. The tycoons will enhance the dividend and the past experience shows that Indian private sector industrialists had not resorted to investment by way of internal resources which is the reserve generated from the industry itself.

Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and the House is that the climate of profitability in the industrial sector, the private sector, does not warrant such a huge amount of concession to the industrial tycoons.

I find from the latest study released by the Reserve Bank of India on 14th April, that the operating profits of 426 large selected public limited companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 1 crore and above rose by Rs. 203 crores to Rs. 1066 crores in 1979-80, registering a substantial growth of 23.5 per cent. This Study covers all non-Governmental and non-financial companies. The value of production and the sales of these companies stood at Rs. 14,286 crores and Rs. 14,090 crores respectively in 1979-80 registering an increase of 15.2 per cent and 15.3 per cent respectively. The comparable growth rates in the preceding year were 12.6 per cent and 11.6 per cent. The growth rate in gross profits of these 426 companies rose from 16 per cent in 1978-79 to 20.6 per cent in the subsequent year. The gross profits in 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 1,548 crores, that is, a rise of Rs. 241 crores. The dividend payment rose from Rs. 218 crores to Rs. 241 crores. Therefore, there is no justification for extending this vast amount of concession to the industrial tycoons when they are amassing huge profits and there is no dearth of capital for investment. The fact is that they do not invest; instead, they utilise it in the way of increased dividends, etc.

Therefore, I totally oppose this proposed reduction. I propose that the surcharge should be increased from the present rate of 7.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I do not want to take more time of the House. The proposal before the House is to reduce the surcharge from 7½ per cent to 2½ per cent. The hon. Member desires that it must be increased to 8½ per cent. The rates of income-tax on companies in India are considered to be fairly high as compared to the rate of income-tax on companies in other developed countries of the world. The proposal to reduce the surcharge is intended to add to the internal availability of funds in the corporate sector and it is expected that this measure would improve the scope for investment financing from their own resources. Therefore, the amendment proposed by the hon. Member is not acceptable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendments Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, moved by Shri Kodiyan, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

The First Schedule was added to the Bill

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill

The Second Schedule, the Third Schedule and the Fourth Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

There are nine hon. Members to speak in the Third Reading. The time allotted for the Third Reading is only one hour.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: For amendments 3 hours were given but we hardly took that time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all over.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): It was decided that we will have 4 hours...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't go into details. Details will not be helpful to you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN KATASUBBAIAH): For Third Reading one hour has been allotted and there are 9 speakers. I request you to see that one hour is not exceeded because there is another Bill that has to be taken up. That was also agreed to yesterday in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): For that another Bill only one hour has been allotted. That Bill we will take up at 5 O'clock and we have agreed to co-operate with you on that Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate...

Shri Motibhai Chaudhary....

Shri Ratansinh Rajda...

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu...

Now, Shri Satish Agarwal.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: They may come, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When they are called, they must be present here. Don't argue on behalf of the absentees.

Mr. Satish Agarwal. You will get the time allotted to your Party. That is 15 minutes.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Anyway that is for you to decide when you hear my speech.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Now we are at the flag end because we are going to pass all the stages of the budgetary process. After an hour or so, the total Budget of the Government of India will get through. On this occasion, before making my observations on this important matter, I would like to submit before the House that I am so sorry that I could not participate in the general debate on account of my prolonged illness and I could not participate at the second stage, that is the consideration of the Finance Bill, because I had gone to Cochin to attend the National Executive Committee meeting. Therefore, I requested the hon. Speaker yesterday to permit me to make a speech now.

To-day I intend not to indulge or not to go deep into various taxation matters or this measure or that measure or highlight certain problems facing the country. I do not want to go into all that. I would like to circumscribe my speech to only a very limited point and that is this—what is the budgetary process in this country and whether this Parliament has got effective powers to scrutinise the Budget proposals, what is the extent of control, what should be the extent of control, what is the practice prevalent in other countries and whether there is a need for a re-thinking on the total budgetary process in this country by hon. Members of Parliament. The points that I am going to make I have already discussed with my esteemed colleague, the Finance Minister who is unfortunately not here and who has gone abroad but he seems to be in agreement with many of these points. I had also occasion to discuss some of these points with my esteemed colleagues in the Congress Party also. With this preface I wish to make my observations.

The first Budget of the Government of India was presented to the Central Legislative Assembly on 1st March, 1921 for a total expenditure of Rs. 129 crores. After 1921, the

economy which was a colonial economy, converted itself into a national economy after 1947. The size, the volume and the dimensions of the activities have grown so phenomenally that to-day we have got an expenditure budget of Rs. 25,000 crores. Compared with Rs. 129 crores in 1921, now in 1981 we have got an expenditure of nearly Rs. 25,000 crores. Not only that, in the year 1925, nearly half a century ago, the activities of the Government were very limited. But at that particular point of time, there were various Standing Committees in the country during the British raj, to scrutinise the financial proposals, to allocate sums out of the demands granted and so many other things. But then what happened? After 1947, particularly with the beginning of the planning era, governmental activities have been increasing day by day in the interest of the national economy. Now we have got a huge public sector. We have got Government companies and Government corporations. We are giving aid to foreign countries. We are receiving aid from foreign countries. We are having grants, loans, advances, provision for flood, calamities, drought, so on and so forth. We have got life insurance corporation which practically has a business of Rs. 20,000 crores as on to-day. So, this is the position of the increasing governmental activities.

Not only that, since 1953-54 we have got three supplementary budgets. In 1964-65 we had four supplementary budgets and the supplementary budget is on an average a budget of Rs. 1500 crores which is ten times the first budget of the Government of India. This is supplementary budget and then that we have got Excess Demands. These are the dimensions, the size and volume of the governmental activities. I do not want to go into the figures of the Excess Demands figures which have reached Rs. 266 crores in one year. That is practically twice the sum of our annual budget of 1921.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

In this condition, what was the position in the pre-independence era. There were Standing Committees for various Departments. To familiarise Members with the process of administration, record opinions on policy matters, new schemes involving expenditure there was a Standing Committee. There was a Standing Committee for Finance in 1921. There were 10 elected members. What was the scope of that Committee? To scrutinise the proposals for new votable expenditure in all Government department, to sanction allotments out of the lumpsum grants—that was their function—and to suggest economy and retrenchment and economy in expenditure and to assist in cases referred to by the Finance Ministry. That was the scope of that particular committee. Now, what is the position? To-day we do not have any Standing Committees. All those Standing Committees have been abolished. There is no Standing Committee.

Now, what is the process for the formulation of the Budget? Excuse me, Sir. So far as the present budgetary process and the formulation stage is concerned, it has become one of whims and fancies of one single individual—not the whole Cabinet even. The whole cabinet have got nothing to do with it. I remember in 1979, the budget was prepared twice. One was prepared by Mr. M. H. Patel and when Choudhary Charan Singhji took over on 24th January 1979, the whole budget was revised and a new Budget was prepared. With the change of one man, not change of the Government, the whole Budget was revised and twice the Budget was prepared. So, the whole budgetary process and the formulation of the Budget naturally depends on the bureaucracy, of course, with one particular Finance Minister who comes into the picture at the stage when some policy decisions have to be taken. So I humbly submit that so much secrecy is attached to Budget that not even the Cabinet is taken into confidence.

The House is not taken into confidence. The Parliament has no say in the whole matter. What allocations have to be made for what particular expenditure—for rural development, for agriculture, etc., there this House has got no say. We have got only a general discussion on the Budget and we simply ventilate our grievances whatever we feel our constituencies. Nothing more can be done to the Budget. The time for general discussion is very meagre—hardly 75 hours. The time allotted for Demands is also very meagre. Many of the Demands are passed. Guillotine is applied. Cut motions are only a ritual. That does not carry any weight. Appropriation Bill is a five minutes job. Finance Bill—15 hours. Everything is disposed of and the total process of the Budget is over in this House without any scrutiny by any committee of Parliament from both sections of the House. If this is the process, I say, with the increase in governmental activities, the House has to think whether we have to continue this process or we should have some change in the entire formulation and discussion of the Budget and scrutiny by Members of Parliament and what we should do.

Now, an argument is being given that we have got the Public Accounts Committee; we have got the Public Undertakings Committee and we have got the Estimates Committee. I do not want to go much more into the details. But, I can say that in so far as the Public Undertakings Committee is concerned, out of 190 public undertakings, this Committee was able to examine only 68 public undertakings so far.

121 public undertakings have been beyond the reach of examination or scrutiny of the Public Undertakings Committee because they cannot do the job as the job is so tremendous or so stupendous that one Committee, on behalf of Parliament, cannot scrutinise all the audit reports or all the audit paras of all the public undertakings. Till this date, the position as

on 16-8-1980 is this. 121 public undertakings have been beyond the reach of the Public Undertakings Committee.

So far as the Public Accounts Committee is concerned, there are 10,000 audit objections floated. Out of 10,000 audit objections, 1,000 are picked up by the Auditor-General and, out of 1,000, nearly 400 are mentioned only. And out of 400, hardly 35 are picked up by the P.A.C. for the scrutiny. What is the position? It is not even 10 per cent of the paras selected by the Auditor-General. It is only 10 per cent of the total audit objections. With such a huge budget and with such a huge expenditure, what is the scrutiny by Parliament? Who scrutinises? I think nobody scrutinises. Otherwise we would have done that. What is to be done under the circumstances? Now, the L.I.C. has got a business of 20,000 crores as on date. Banks have got a business of Rs. 30,000 crores; the G.I.C. has got a huge business or as on date. But, they are beyond the purview of the P.A.C., P.U. or E.C. There is no Parliamentary control over the L.I.C., G.I.C., Banks, Reserve Bank whatsoever, where thousands and thousands of crores of public money is invested. Has the Parliament throught about the whole question as for how to scrutinise and how to increase the effective control of Parliament over the governmental expenditure?

To-day, the governmental expenditure is beyond the control of Parliament. P.A.C. brings so many matters to the notice of Parliament. I shall give you one classic example. Take Salal Project. Initially, Rs. 55 crores had been sanctioned for this project. Now, the cost of the Salal Project has gone up to Rs. 600 crores and the period that is taken is 15 years... Who is answerable to this? Who has to bear this burden? It is the taxpayers who have to bear the burden. Parliament is there. The P.A.C. submits the report to them. It cannot be discussed in Parliament. Act not Taken Reports are not discussed in Parlia-

ment. The P.A.C. reports are not discussed; the Estimates Committee's reports are not discussed. Then, how are we going to have effective control? These are certain matters. Similarly, take for instance Metro Railways. Initially the cost was Rs. 140 crores. Now the cost has gone up to Rs. 1,000 crores. The time for completion should be 5 or 6 years but it has taken 15 years. Which officer is accountable to Parliament? How can you have effective control? That is what I am pleading with this House.

We should devise ways and means to have more effective control over governmental activity, over governmental expenditure. Parliament must be involved in this process. I would like to remind this House as to what our Prime Minister in her speech in the National Development Council relevant. I would like to quote her: This was what

"...that the Five Year Plan is not just a describing national targets and policy for the realisation. It represents more outlays and growth rates. It implies a to the objectives of development. "It is that we periodically give to ourselves to the course of our nation's progress. It our hopes and aspirations. It symbolises lution to dedicate ourselves, all our of eneagies, to forge ahead".

Now this is the approach. Now for another five years this country and this Parliament is committed to the Five Year Plan a copy of which has not been made available to hon. Members of this House.

The Five Year Plan has not been discussed in Parliament. Copies of the Plan have not been made available to the MPs. No discussion has taken place and Members have not been given opportunity to have some say in the formulation of the Plan which is a Charter of action for another five years and on the basis of which our Budget is formulated. Do we not have any say in the formulation of the Plan? It was discussed

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

long ago in Parliament. In this particular connection I would like to quote none else but the Finance Minister himself who while participating and Chairing a particular Committee had made certain observations and strongly pleaded that a standing committee for planning apart from others should be there. I would like to just quote four or five lines:

"Therefore, a discussion by Parliament before the Plan is finalised, in the draft stage, must take place [Shri Satish Agarwal] to decide whether the resource-mobilisation contemplated in the Plan is within the competence of the country...

Therefore, my suggestion is that before the Plan is finalised, Parliament must have a look at the very important aspects, the broad aspects, namely what is to be the size of the Plan and what is the principle on which the size of the Plan must be determined, what are the resources for the Plan and from where they can be raised in the normal course and, thirdly, what is the allocation as between the various sectors—the agricultural sector, the industrial sector, transportation and communication sector, social services sector and other sectors which are recognised for the Plan, right from the beginning."

"Standing Committees must be revived. If the Government do not revive the Standing Committees for all the Departments, at least it must be revived only for the Planning Department because this is the Department in which moneys are distributed over several sectors and any change in the distribution to any sector will vitally affect the total growth of the economy."

Now, Sir, in these circumstances my respectful submission before this hon. House is that time has come now that we as responsible representatives of the poor teeming millions of this country have to devise ways and means as to how to increase the effective

control of Parliament over various governmental activities including LIC, GIC, Reserve Bank, etc. At the moment except for asking certain Questions—twenty-five per cent of which are replied in the form that the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House—there is very little control. In U.K., Sir, on whose pattern our system was based, they have introduced in 1979, twelve Committees for all the very important Departments, viz., Agriculture, Defence, Education, Science and Art, Employment, Energy, Environment, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Industry and Trade, Social Services, Transport, Treasury and Civil Service.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): How do they differ in their working from the working of our Consultative Committees?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Prof. Ranga, I am prepared to come to your house and discuss these issues in detail with you. I have discussed this matter at length with the Finance Minister and he seems to be in agreement on many of these issues and aspects. I can give you the exact number of Members of the Committees and the quorum required. I have a complete Paper. I went on behalf of the Government of India in a Study Group to attend a meeting held in London in 1979, where six countries participated and on behalf of the Commonwealth countries a report was prepared and circulated. On the basis of that our Parliamentary Secretariat has prepared this booklet and in this booklet all these recommendations are contained. In Lusaka in September-October 1980 this particular subject "Parliament and Scrutiny of Public Finances" was discussed and consequently in U.K., Australia and Canada these standing committees are exercising effective control over various governmental activities. They are very effective and in one country in U.K. one committee is so powerful that it can stop the payment if it unauthorised. But here in this country even if Demands for Excess Grants are not

passed for two years the bureaucracy can go on spending money without authorisation from Parliament. The expenditure on any New Service cannot be incurred without prior approval of Parliament. The PAC has reiterated its views on several occasions on this important aspect of Parliamentary scrutiny but this is of no consequence to them whatsoever. Without taking more time of the House, may I most humbly suggest this? This is something which must cut across party barriers. We should make Parliament more effective. Sir, I am very much pained to see that even the Sixth Plan Document was not discussed in Parliament. Before adoption by the NDC it should have been discussed in Parliament but that was not done. It was not discussed and even copies of the document were not made available to Members. This is showing gross apathy towards Parliament and Parliamentary functioning. We should all see to it that Parliament exercises more effective control over all these things. Governmental spending has grown more and more in volume and it is Rs. 25,000 crores in 1981-82. There are cases like GIC, LIC, RBI and many others which should come within the purview of the financial committees. More committees should be formed; more standing committees should be there. The Informal Consultative Committee system should be abolished, because they have practically no role to play. We want more Standing Committees so as to have more effective parliamentary control over Governmental expenditure. Unless we do that, all the money will go down the drain. So, it is in the interest of the economy of the country, in the interest of development, in the interest of Planning, in the interest of Parliamentary democracy, that I plead with folded hands to all sections of the House, to consider my suggestions in a dispassionate manner. Let there be Standing Committees for all the Government Departments, in which all Members of Parliament would be associated which

will bring the total involvement of all the people's representatives in the entire planning process.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do You oppose or support the Bill?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I have made my observations in a dispassionate manner.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल विधेयक का जोरदार तरीके से विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call Shri Ramavatar Shastri to speak, I may inform the House that Shri Shastri has intimated to me that he would be making allegations against an official of Bihar Government and also against a Minister of that State.

It has been held that it is not right to refer to Members of other Houses or raise matters falling within the jurisdiction of a State Government. In Bihar, there is a popular Government and matters desired to be raised by Shri Shastri could more appropriately be raised in the State Legislature. I would request Shri Shastri to extend cooperation and not refer to these matters.

AN HON. MEMBER: If he wants, let him go to the Assembly!

(Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपकी भावना का मैं आदर करता हूँ लेकिन आपकी बातों से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं तो सारे अखबार कोट करना चाहूंगा। अगर किसी का अखबार में नाम छप सकता है, अगर किसी के बारे में अखबार लिख सकता है....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, on Third Reading you are speaking now.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं अथारिटी से बोल रहा हूँ। मैं जब बोलूंगा तो अथारिटी से बोलूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति सबसे अधिक दर्दनाक है। सरकार की दिन-प्रति-दिन स्थिति सुधर रही है, ऐसा दावा कर रही है। मैं इस गवर्न को पाबण्डपूज

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

बाबा मानता हूँ। इसमें कहीं भी सन्वाई नहीं है।

दिल्ली में देखिये—चिराग तल ग्रंथेरा—वाली कहावत स्वयं सिद्ध है। दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है, इसके बारे में ज्यादा कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम सुबों में, चाहे बिहार हो, उत्तर प्रदेश हो, हरियाणा तो मैं गया था।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी (बक्सर) : केरल में क्या हो रहा है, वेस्ट बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है ? इसको भी कहिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं वहीं बता रहा हूँ। हरियाणा में या कोई भी जगह आप लो लीजिए। तमाम देश में विधि-व्यवस्था बंद से बदतर होती जा रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: During the Third reading of the Finance Bill you are speaking about the law and order situation. I think you want some more money to be allotted for meeting this situation. But enough money has been allotted. Please come to the point.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Law and order situation also comes under the Finance Bill. They are connected with the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you come to the point and conclude.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I will finish very soon.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि स्थिति बहुत ही दर्दनाक है। इसके में एक-दो उदाहरण दूंगा। उपाध्यक्ष जी, हरियाणा तो बगल में ही है। हरियाणा में करनाल जिले में घरौडा नामक स्थान है, जहाँ पर घाना भी है। घरौडा घाने के एस० एच० ओ० ने सरपंच टेकचन्द को बुलाया और मार कर रास्ते में फेंक दिया।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, he has mentioned the name of the Sarpanch. That portion should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In regard to the mentioning of the names and all that, I will go through the proceedings and consider whether that will not go on record.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You cannot prevent me quoting from the newspapers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let it be. Even then if it is derogatory or any allegations made against anybody, I will not permit it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let it be established.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Who will establish it? Government or Police will establish it...?

इतना सपना यहाँ गया, इतना सपना वहाँ गया, सिर्फ यही तो फाईनेंस बिल नहीं है। अब तक तो मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर चुका होता।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस तरह से सरपंच की हत्या की गई। इसी तरह से आज और कल के अखबारों में देखिए कि पाण्डिचेरी में एक कम्युनिस्ट यूथ लीडर की हत्या कर दी गई है। आंध्र प्रदेश में एम० एल० ए० की हत्या कर दी गई और आंध्र प्रदेश में ही मेडक नामक स्थान पर, जो प्रधान मंत्री की कांस्टी-ट्यूएन्सी भी है, वहाँ पर 3 किसानों को गोली मार दी गई। इसी प्रकार कल हम लोग यहाँ पर आंध्र प्रदेश के इन्द्रावली नामक स्थान पर 14 आदिवासियों की हत्या के बारे में खर्चा कर चुके हैं।

इस प्रकार पूरे देश में कानून और विधि-व्यवस्था खराब है। इन घटनाओं में एक विशेष बात है, जिससे ईंधर और उधर, दोनों पक्षों को खतरा है और वह बात है कि आज राजनीतिक लोगों की हत्याएं अधिक हो रही हैं।

Political murders are taking place daily. I would like to draw your attention to this. हमारे बिहार में पिछले एक साल से भी कम समय में, जून में सरकार बनी और उसके बाद ही से भी अधिक पोलिटिकल मर्डर हुए हैं। सिर्फ बेगूसराय जिले में ही 36 मर्डर हुए। यह काम कौन करता है? पुलिस और जमींदार मिल कर एंटी-सोशल एलिमेंट्स का इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Sir, in Tamil Nadu, D.M.K. workers were murdered by the Communists.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: रोहतासपुर जिले में 32 खेतोहर मजदूरों पर भी यही हुआ। जब भी मजदूर अपनी उचित मांगें मांगने जाता है, तो कह दिया जाता है कि मजदूर नक्सलवाइट हो गए हैं और कन्फिजेशन की कहानी बना ली जाती है।

उसी तरह से हजारबाग जिले में बलरामपुर में तीन आदिवासियों को गोली मार दी गई। वे यह मांग कर रहे थे कि उनको जमीन का मुआवजा दिया जाए। सिंहभूमि जिले के गुवा में आपने सुना होगा चौदह आदिवासियों को मार दिया गया है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि सौ से अधिक व्यक्ति मारे गए हैं।

हाल की एक घटना का मैं विवरण देना चाहता हूँ। मदन साहूज: ए पोलिटिकल मर्डर। खगड़िया जिले के चौथम थाने के बहुरहने वाले थे। वह जिला कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता, सफ्रेट-रिएट के मंत्री और जिला खेत मजदूर यूनियन के सफ्रेटरी थे। उनको सब इस्पेक्टर ने इतना मारा कि वहीं ढेर कर दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. I have to give chance to other Members also. There are 5-6 other Members who want to speak.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: How much time have you given to others?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not question me.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I will not question you, but let me speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: In that case it is better that I do not speak in protest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, I will call the next speaker.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं कह देता हूँ कि यह गलत बात है।

I protest... **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Aspersions on the Chair will not go on record. This will not go on record.

Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: यह कोई बात हुई? मैं ऐसे बोलता नहीं हूँ। लोग मर रहे हैं, पोलिटिकल वर्कर्स को मारा जा रहा है और ये बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं।

I am very much agitated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are my good friend.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: किसी की परवाह नहीं करता हूँ। सारे को रिकार्ड से हटा दें, लेकिन यह कोई बात हुई? पांच मिनट भी नहीं हुए और बीच-बीच में मुझे टोकते भी रहे हैं लेकिन बोलने ही नहीं दे रहे हैं।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You must abide by the chair. I want your protection, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
He will never give you protection.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you laugh or smile?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I cannot laugh.

मैं समझ रहा हूँ।

You try to belittle the Members.
What is this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to do justice to all.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
How did you give 20 minutes to other speakers?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Daga now.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं में यह लिखा है :

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens, justice, social, economic and political..."

इसके अनुसार हमने सोचा था कि हिन्दुस्तान में आर्थिक विषमता नहीं रहेगी और यही आपके फाइनेंस बिल का उद्देश्य होगा। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ लोग ऐश और इशरत की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं और कुछ लोग हैं जो भूखे सोते हैं। अगर आर्थिक विषमता इसी तरह से बनी रही और हमने इसको खत्म नहीं किया तो आने वाले समय में मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें एक बहुत बड़ी क्रांति का मुकाबला करना होगा। और वह क्रांति अपने आप आयेगी। आखिर आयकर लगाने का परपज क्या है। हमने सोचा था कि टैक्स लगाकर जो लोग ऊपर हैं, जिनके पास धन ज्यादा है उसको कम किया जाय। यही बेसिक परपज था। लेकिन आयकर लगाने के बाद भी चाहे हमारे अधिकारियों की मेहरबानी समझिये या अपने

डिपार्टमेंट की इनएफिशियेंसी समझिये धनवान और धनवान होता गया, और गरीब और गरीब होता गया। इस बार आपने 14 लाख लोगों को इन्कम टैक्स से छूट दी। मैं समझता हूँ कई बड़ी मछलियाँ इसमें से निकल आयेगी और वह एक ऐसा ठीका होगा कि देश में आज 65 करोड़ कमाने वाले लोग हैं, उससे भी कम वाले बिलो पावर्टी लाइन हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि जो बजट बनाने वाले लोग हैं वह कुछ पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के लिये, कुछ जनप्रतिनिधियों और थोड़े से पूँजीपतियों के लिये और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये ही सोच कर बजट बनाते हैं। यही हमारा सारा दायरा है। जो ज़ोपड़ी में रहने वाला गरीब आदमी है उस के बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। इस कारण जो बजट बनता है वह सही चित प्रस्तुत नहीं करता। आय कर विभाग को आज तक रेशनेलाइन नहीं किया। कितने कानून हैं, जो काला धन जमा करने वाले हैं क्या उनमें से पिछले 10 साल में आपने किसी को भी जेल में बन्द किया? आज कितने राजनीतिज्ञ हैं जो बड़े-बड़े उच्च पदों पर हैं या रहे हैं क्या उन्होंने कभी अपनी प्रापर्टी का डिक्लेरेशन किया है, जब कि पोलिटिकल पार्टी कहती है कि डिक्लेयर करे। एक मंत्री बनता है, छोटा सा घर उसका होता है, लेकिन ज्यों ही वह निकलता है वैसे ही उसका काफी बड़ा मकान बन जाता है। है क्या? किसी ने कभी इस बात की जांच की? हम राजनीतिज्ञ लोग न अपनी सम्पत्ति की घोषणा करते हैं न आय कर वालों ने आज तक बेनामी ट्रांजेक्शन करने वालों को पकड़ा, जब कि बेनामी ट्रांजेक्शन करना अपराध है। मैंने सवाल किया था और माननीय सिसो-दिया जी ने कहा था कि इस पर अगर उत्तर चाहिये तो समय लगेगा। आज लोग मकान बेचते हैं, खरीदते हैं और अन्डरवैल्यू उसको करते हैं, यह रेगुलर होता है, लेकिन किसी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। आप देखें आज टेलर्स, मोबर्न या न्यू टेलर्स कितना कमाते हैं? 300 करोड़ एक पैट की सिलाई,

400 रु० सूट की सिलाई। क्या उनकी आप इन्कम टैक्स से बचना चाहते हैं। वकील लोग हैं, डाक्टर हैं, जो काफी कमाते हैं। क्या इन्कम टैक्स ऐक्ट उनके लिये नहीं है? जिस संविधान की शपथ आपने ली है उसका पालन कीजिये। कितनी कमेटियां इन्कम टैक्स को रेशनलाइज करने के लिये बनायी गयीं ताकि ऐक्ट में सुधार किया जा सके, लेकिन 1947 से इस बारे में बात करते-करते आज तक उसमें कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ। इन्कम टैक्स कानून एक जाल है। फाइनेंस बिल में कुछ इन्कम टैक्स में हेराफेरी कर दी जाती है। इसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं होता। कितने ही सालों से सुन रहे हैं कि आक्ट्रिय ड्यूटी माफ कर दी जाये। लेकिन आज तक नहीं की और वह बराबर चालू है।

अभी माननीय सतीश अग्रवाल जी बोल रहे थे मैं उनकी कई बातों से सहमत हूँ। . . .
(अवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a clock here. Please do not question my patience.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much you have spoken. You complete it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record.

16.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, I know that you don't care for the decorum of the House. All this should not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not prepared to argue with you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, you complete it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What is he doing, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, you should take only five minutes. You have already taken five minutes. I will have to call the next speaker.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The resources required on account of subsidy alone to cover 82 million small and marginal agricultural labour households will be Rs. 2460 crores. The corresponding requirement for credit will be Rs. 5280 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please complete it, Mr. Daga. The rule is very clear at this stage, the debate is confined to arguments either in support, or in rejection of it. You have already talked; you have completed. This is the final stage; Third Reading.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am only saying...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. You have completed. Now Dr. Farooq Abdullah. He will take only five minutes.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar): rose.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: One point, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing. I will not allow even half a point.

डा. फारूक अब्दुल्ला (श्रीनगर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, फाइनेंस बिल में नून मेंसे नुक्ता निकालने की कोशिश की मगर निकला नहीं। मैं सिर्फ कुछ प्वाइन्ट्स पर आप को इशारा करना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि जो

[डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला]

पैसा इन लोगों ने रखा है और जो सरकारों को भी दिया गया है, वह बहुत कम है। कई प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जैसे हमारे यहाँ एक बहुत बड़ा बिजली का प्रोजेक्ट बहुत जमाने से जम्मू के इलाके में चल रहा है, उसकी हालत यह है कि आज भी वह समझते हैं कि 1990 में करीबन वह तैयार होगा और हालत यह है कि वह 20 करोड़ का था आज उसकी पोजीशन 300 करोड़ से भी ऊपर जा रही है।

यही नहीं, बल्कि एक और सीमेंट के प्रोजेक्ट के लिये रियासत की हुकूमत ने बड़ी कोशिश की, एक्सपर्ट्स को बुलाया और उसके लिये भी रोज ठोकरें खा रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर वह प्रोजेक्ट शुरू कर दिया जाये। क्योंकि रथियन डैम बनने वाला है और उसके लिये जो सीमेंट चाहिये, वह बसौली से नजदीक हो जायेगा, मगर आज तक उसकी वही हालत है जो पहले थी।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि जब छठी योजना के लिये पैसे रखे गये, तो हमारी रियासत के लिये भी पहले 9970 करोड़ रुपये था। जब यहाँ पर प्लानिंग कमिशन में उसके बारे में डिस्कशन हुआ तो वह 800 कुछ था और फिर खींचातानी करने के बाद 900 करोड़ पर पहुँच गया।

मैं तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से एक गुजारिश करूँगा कि रियासत बहुत पिछड़ी है, लद्दाख का इलाका लाजिये, जम्मू-काश्मीर के कई इलाके हैं वहाँ पर लोगों की पानी पीने की नहीं है, जमोनों को पानी देने की नहीं है। कई जगह ऐसी हैं, जहाँ पर सड़कें नहीं हैं, कई जगह डाक्टर नहीं हैं, डिस्पेंसरियाँ नहीं हैं। क्या ही बेहतर होता कि उसके लिये भी थोड़ा सा पैसा दिया जाता? वहाँ पर ऐसे इलाके भी हैं, जहाँ लोगों की इन्फ्रामन फंडेशन में रहना पड़ता है। मेरी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से गुजारिश है कि अगर कभी उनको

भीका मिले दिल्ली की गलियों को छोड़ने का तो वह उधर आयें और देखें कि वहाँ पर कैसी सूरत है और हालात क्या हैं?

मैं एक चीज और आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं इस हाउस में नहीं था तो कुछ चीजें मेरी तरफ एट्रोब्यूट की गई थीं जो मैंने आज क्लियर कर दिया है। मगर एक बात जो इस सदन में एक एम० पी० ने कही थी वह यह है। उसने कहा फारूक अब्दुल्ला ने तो रूस के प्रेजिडेंट के बारे में भी कहा कि वह विलकम नहीं हैं। अगर मैं उनका विलकम न करता तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं सेंट्रल हाल में बैठकर तालियाँ न बजाता और उनके अंगर में खड़ा न होता। वह तो हिन्दुस्तान के मेहमान थे, वह सारे लोगों के मेहमान थे। वह किसी जमात के मेहमान नहीं थे।

यह भी कहा गया है कि मैंने रावलपिंडी के रास्ते के बारे में कुछ कहा है। जो एक हिन्दुस्तान था, उसके टुकड़े हो गए हैं और हमारे बहुत से भाई इस दीवार से अलग हो गए हैं। हमारे जो भाई वहाँ रहते हैं, उनके भाई यहाँ से उन्हें मिलने के लिए जाना चाहते हैं। ये भी चाहते हैं कि आपस में ताल्लुकात बेहतर करने चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग आ जा सकें। इनके मेम्बर खुद कहते हैं कि इस बारे में सहूलियत देनी चाहिए।

मैंने जब रावलपिंडी रास्ते के लिए कहा, तो इसलिए नहीं कहा कि मैं पाकिस्तान-नवाज हूँ, बल्कि इसलिए कहा कि मैं इन्सान-नवाज हूँ। हमारे भी कई लोग हैं, जिनके भाई या बहन वहाँ हैं। इस तीस साल में कई लोग बूढ़े, बुजुर्ग हो गए हैं। कई मर गए हैं। या कभी किसी की बेटी की शादी होती है और वह उसमें शरीक होना चाहते हैं। एक गरीब आदमी के पास इतनी दौलत नहीं है कि वह श्रीनगर से जम्मू आए,

जम्मू से अमृतसर आए, अमृतसर से फिर लाहौर जाए, लाहौर से रावलपिंडी जाए और रावलपिंडी से मजफ्फराबाद पहुंचे। बारामूला से जो रास्ता है, वह कंट्रोल लाइन बन गई है। यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के आवजर्वर इस कंट्रोल लाइन से दिन-रात ऐसे आते-जाते हैं, जैसे कि वे घर के मालिक हैं। हमने उनसे कभी सबाल नहीं किया। वे तो जब चाहें आ जाते हैं, जब चाहें चले जाते हैं।

हमारे जो भाई इस तरफ या उस तरफ फंस गए हैं और जब अलग-अलग रहते हैं, वे किसी की शादी या खुशी में आना जाना चाहते हैं। उन्हें कहा जाता है कि वे बाधा से जाओ। मैंने गुजराति की थी कि जब यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के आवजर्वर उस रास्ते से आ जा सकते हैं, तो हमारे लोग भी आ जा सकें। इससे सबको आसानी होगी। वह इस मील का फासला है, जिसको वे तय कर सकते हैं : (अवधान)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): This is a very vital point involving the question of line of actual control.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not permitted you.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: This is a very vital and sensitive point. This involves the international border which is a line of actual control.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please sit down. If there is anything we will go through the proceedings. For anything you cannot get up.

डा० कारुण प्रभुल्ला : हिन्दुस्तान यह मानता है कि वह लाइन आफ कंट्रोल है या लाइन आफ एक्चुअल कंट्रोल है। जो कुछ भी हो, काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा है और जो भी वहां का रहने वाला है, वह हिन्दुस्तानी है।

सबको एक बात याद रखनी चाहिए कि हम जो हाउस में आए हैं, हम सब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और हम सब को हिन्दुस्तान के लिए सोचना चाहिए, अपने लिए नहीं सोचना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't see towards Mr. Namgyal. You see towards me and address me. You please look towards the Chairman. Therefore, he is getting up every now and then.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I am looking towards the Chair. I am not looking towards Mr. Namgyal.

आखिर में मैं फ्रिंक्स मिनिस्टर साहब से सिर्फ यही विनती करूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी कर के रियासत के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा फ्रिनासिज दें, क्योंकि काश्मीर और लद्दाख में बकिंग सीजन बहुत कम होता है बाद में बर्फ आ जाती है। सीमेंट का इस्तेमाल नवम्बर तक ही हो सकता है। मैं उनसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि सीमेंट, स्टील और दूसरी चीजें ज्यादा से ज्यादा वहां भेजी जाए इस सीजन में, क्योंकि बाद में रास्ते बन्द हो जाते हैं, और सप्लाईज वहां नहीं पहुंच सकती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. A.K. Roy.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. You have not given your name. Mr. A. K. Roy. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anything that he says will not go on record. (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You must help me. Mr. A. K. Roy. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know the rules. This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Farooq Abdullah, please sit down. Mr. Namgyal, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever they say will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Namgyal, please sit down.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Farooq, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not proper. Mr. Namgyal, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not on record. Nothing without my permission will go on record. This is all without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not permit you to say anything.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, this is not correct.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Farooq, Abdullah, you must address the Chair.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am controlling now. Everybody, I am controlling. I am controlling.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, you can speak now. Mr. A. K. Roy.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakshappa, this is not correct. Please sit down. Mr. Roy, you can come still closer.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the proper way to solve problems.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): The Finance Bill is only meant to legitimise certain economic proposals that were given in the Budget. When the Budget is passed, we can presume that this Bill also will be passed. But this gives us an opportunity to make some observations on the general character of the Budget, the character of the economy, and the policy that the present Government is pursuing. I will not go into the details and invite your bell. I want to say that and I want to emphasise that mixed economy cannot be a fixed policy. You will have to move. This is just a transitional stage. You can stay there for a few minutes. But you cannot make it a fixed policy or a permanent policy. We inherited a colonial economy. Colonial economy essentially means a drain economy—draining of the economic resources. The surplus value generated in the country has to be utilised in one direction. That is the most important thing. And now, we want to convert it into national economy. National economy means nothing but a self generating, re-circulating economy which will re-vitalise all the economic points of the country. For that reason, you must take the national economy forward, to a socialist structure, a socialist economy to achieve a socialist goal. I want to know whether your Budget proposals take us even an inch forward towards the socialist goal, whether you are curb-

ing capitalist activity, or you are opposing them, whether your policy is for associating capitalists, whether your policy is to expect money where it is there or to exempt where it is not there. I am sorry to say it is in the opposite direction. I am opposing this Bill not because it is unable to give us bread, butter and employment, not because it is unable to have control over the uncontrollable LIC or banks, etc. I am not going into those details. I am opposing this Bill because it has failed to ensure the direction in which the financial economy of our country should march.

I will give one or two examples. Self-reliance is one of the basic points of any national economy. One by one in every industry we are retracing our steps from self-reliance, whether it is coal, steel or fertiliser. Nothing could be discussed in this House because all those were guillotined. In my constituency, all these three vital public sector industries are situated. I could see very closely step by step we are stepping back from self-reliance. Take fertiliser industry. Previously we used to make fertiliser plants with hardly 20 per cent dependence on foreign imports. After that, we were gradually retracing. In Sindri, we have auctioned the first public sector industry based on coal. You would be surprised that in Sindri-Dhanbad Coal-belt, they have installed an oil-based fertiliser plant, which will always for ever depend on oil-producing countries. This is the economy they are developing. We were self-reliant. In Ramagundam and Talcher, we have got expertise to construct coal-based fertiliser plants. In today's paper we find that the Central Fuel Research Institute have developed a better method for producing fertiliser from coal. But Government are paying no attention to it. They do not look to the nation. They look abroad. They want to import everything. The Planning & Development Division of Fertiliser Corporation of India was established to make

us self-reliant in establishing fertiliser factories. But now they are disintegrating it, devaluing its and selling it. For establishing steel plants, they are importing technology. We imported technology from Russia for Bhilai, from West Germany and from UK for Durgapur. We have imported technology again from Russia for Bokaro. How long will go on importing? Can we not make a lateral transfer of technology from one plant to another. Japan, even in a capitalist way imports one machine but they completely dismantle it, study it and start their own. Why can't we do it? They are going to establish steel plants in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, but again the Ministers are flying abroad. Instead of flying abroad, we should look to our own soil and consult our own indigenous technology and move towards that direction.

Now, what are they doing? This is a matter for concern. Just now I have had a talk with the steel ministry people. They are going to retrench 7000 miners in Delhi Rajasthan in MP, who are adivasis of Chhatisgarh, because they have imported machine from abroad. The same thing is happening in the collieries. They are importing machines from abroad. The profit is going to the manufacturer abroad, but our poor people, the miners, the adivasis, Harijans, the tillers and toilers are losing their job. This is the economy you have brought. This is the economy you want to bring through this Finance Bill. That is why I oppose the Finance Bill lock, stock and barrel, as I consider that it will take our nation not towards a national economy but towards a naked stark, comprador economy.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am taking this opportunity to highlight one of the projects in my constituency. For the last four years I have been trying to do it. I have given about 76 questions. Unfortunately all of them became unstarred. That is all about the unfortunate aluminium project at Ratnagiri. In the last session I made a mention under 377.

[Shri Bapu saheb Parulekar]

Even in this session I made a mention about it. But, unfortunately, upto this day, the hon. Minister probably did not find time to reply to that. This project was sanctioned in the year 1966 with Rs. 80 crores. This was to be commissioned along with the aluminium project at Korba. The Korba project is on stream. But there is nothing as far as Ratnagiri aluminium project is concerned. Hundreds of acres of agricultural land had been acquired. But out of this hundreds of acres, only one dilapidated building stands on same policy. You will be surprised to know that two officers drawing a salary of Rs. 3000 each have been stationed there. They are doing the work of selling grass and mango fruits from the land acquired for the project. That is all that they are doing. We are paying Rs. 3000 to each of them just to show that the aluminium project is there. I have repeatedly been told that due to financial constraints, this project could not be taken up. But I do not know from where the Government got the money for the new aluminium project in Orissa. Of course, it is with French collaboration. Retnagiri project was to be with Hungarian collaboration. I asked the question to this effect also. But answer that I got was that due to financial constraints nothing could be done. Initially when the project was sanctioned, the original schedule of expenditure was Rs. 7 crores in 1976-77, Rs. 16 crores in 1977-78, Rs. 24.90 crores in 1978-79. Out of all this, so far only Rs. 20 lakhs have been spent. You will be surprised to know that on 2nd of October, 1974 we were given invitation cards of laying the foundation stone of this project at the hands of the hon. Prime Minister when Mr. Vasantdada Patil was the Chief Minister. I do not know what happened to that. The Prime Minister did not find time to come. And the project is practically dead. I would therefore, request the hon. Minister to let me know as to why even this year you have not made provision of more than a few thousand rupees and that too for paying salaries

to those two officers who are doing the work of selling grass and mango fruits from the land. If you are not going to start this particular project, I would request the Government to give back hundreds of acres of land to those agriculturists who have neither been given money nor jobs. They are all jobless. So you are not building the industry and you are only grabbing the land of the poor agriculturists.

My second point is about the Ministry of Law and Justice. That Ministry was not debated. I find in the report that in the Supreme Court there are 36,000 matters, in High Courts six lakhs, in Sessions' courts four lakhs and in Magistrate's courts 53 lakh matters pending. If we read the report with reference to the number of judges, we find that with these judges we will require at least 15 years to dispose of these cases which are pending on this particular day.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
What about fresh cases?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
I am not taking it to consideration fresh cases. I would like to know as to what provision the Government intends to do. No provision has been made in the Budget of the Ministry. I would, therefore, request the Government to take this into consideration because these are initial stages. 72,000 sessions cases are to be disposed of by 2000 sessions judges and if one case goes on at least for 10 days, you can imagine what would be the plight of the people who are charged under 302 I.P.C. which is non-bailable offence and the persons charged are in jails for more than 10 years. The period of punishment is five years for some of the offences. This is what the Supreme Court has observed. This is a crude joke on the under-trials who are rotting in jails. I would like to know what the Government intends to do.

We have trying with this Government to get income tax relief to seafarers under Section 80 RRA of Income Tax Act. But the Government is not taking any cognizance. In other countries it is granted. Especially in respect of overseas allowance, prolonged

service abroad allowance food supplied on board, the provision of Section 80 RRA should be made applicable. To that extent, exemption should be granted because this is the demand which has been repeatedly made.

With these words, I also support the submissions made by my esteemed colleague, Shri Satish Agarwal. That is absolutely necessary especially when we are not in a position to discuss so many Ministries every year.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the speech made by Shri Satish Agarwal is really a patriotic one. He has risen about party consideration and made very constructive suggestions. If the opposition leaders are really interested to the welfare of this country, they should emulate his example.

Every word of what he said is correct. Out of the money that we are spending, we are getting benefit only to the extent of 40 per cent; the rest is going down the drain. I do not know how the Minister is going to control spending. If Parliament and the State Legislatures vote the demands and give money to the bureaucracy, if it is not properly spent, if it is spent in some other way, the country will remain poor. So, some effective steps should be taken to ensure that the sanctioned money is properly spent.

This is happening in the field of education, PWD and other areas. As Shri Agarwal has stated, no project is completed within the financial or time schedule. But when Shri Bansi Lal was the Chief Minister of Haryana, all the projects were completed within the time and budgetary allocation. If Shri Bansi Lal could do it in one State, why not the other Chief Minister in other States do it? When the Government of India is liberally giving money to the States, it should be ensured that the money is properly spent.

In my own State so many big projects are coming up and they are taking a lot of time. I want the Government of India to take up big projects like Nagarjunasagar and Srisaillam. We are already self-sufficient in electri-

city. So, if we produce more, we can supply it to the other adjoining States.

Recently, we had droughts in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Karnataka. It is now becoming a recurring feature because we have destroyed trees and not replanted them. In Gujarat they have a very big programme to plant trees all along the sea coast. The other States should follow that. Unless and until we grow trees we will not get sufficient rains.

In Rajasthan and other places the sand is advancing. Though the Central and State Government do not admit it, the people say that it is eating away fertile lands of the country. In order to arrest the advance of the desert, there should be planting of trees in a large scale for which the State Government should be liberally assisted. The Rajasthan Canal is a must for containing the sand.

The Minister's reply is short, sweet and to the point. I wish him well. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir I rise....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want him to follow Shri Satish Agarwal; he should not talk politics.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is professor; he knows what to talk.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I represent a party and we are politicians. If we do not talk politics, we are betraying our electorate.

I rise to oppose this Bill. Sir, at the very outset, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that you allowed one Member from Raiganj to utilize this this opportunity of speaking on the Finance Bill to malign the State Government of West Bengal. He spoke virulently against the State Government and demanded the toppling of the Government. I do not know how you permitted. When we speak such things, you say—"nothing will go on record". I draw your attention to this fact. I do not want to utilise this opportunity to give him a rebuff.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

To declare a war against a constitutionally elected Government is not proper. People should not come here and shout. People who organise violence should not come here and shout. *(Interruptions)*. It is for the people of West Bengal to decide. Hon. Members from the Treasury benches should not try to malign the State Government.

When this Budget was presented, I saw that most of the Members from the treasury benches shouted and we were given to believe that a new economic era was dawning under the very dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and only yesterday our hon. Minister told that the Budget received support from all sections of the people. This is wrong. The whole Budget is an exercise in deception. The people are being deceived. You have increased the prices. You have increased the taxes. You have given relief to the big industries and big landlords. More burden has been imposed on the people.

Whatever Shri A. K. Roy said I think, there is no difference of opinion in regard to that. We should have a strong economy, a self-reliant economy. We must produce things which we required. We should not depend on any country economically. All these things we know, I presume. But what is happening? Recently, even our Sixth Plan had to be submitted to Mr. Mc Namara for the approval of the World Bank.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is not correct.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is the World Bank which is dictating how to shape our policies because of our dependence on World Bank, because of our dependence on these imperialist countries and we accept whatever they dictate. This is a very dangerous trend. Even in 1948 and in 1956 whatever policy was adopted by the Congress Government has been watered down. Now in the name of technical know how, the multinational companies are being invited. Whatever Shri A. K. Roy told is 100 per cent true. We have got our own

technical knowhow. We have our expertise. But we refuse to utilise those. After so many years of planning, after so many years of economic development, why is it that we are becoming more and more dependent on foreign countries, particularly the imperialist countries? Why is it that we have to submit our Plan to the World Bank? We have to get approval from the world Bank because we have to get money.

Professor Ranga was telling and you also said that we must rise above party politics. I would like to ask the Government to rise above party politics and think of the nation. How these imperialist countries are robbing us, how we are becoming more and more dependent on them is very well known. It is history which tells that a country which becomes economically dependent on others, becomes dependent for food, for shelter, for clothing, that country cannot remain politically independent for a pretty long period. Their independence also gets eroded. I request the hon. Minister to kindly let us know what they are proposing to do.

My last point is that we are emphasising on export, export base industries. It is not a suggestion of the World Bank? Why are you doing it? We are exporting our essential commodities and then we are importing. But we are not trying to stop conspicuous consumption. We are not trying to stop ostentatious living. In such a poor country, it will be appalling to know how people squander away money and show their wealth. Then, we go to foreign countries and say, "Give us help" and we squander our scarce resources. Can any developing country have this luxury of ostentatious living, of allowing people to amass money and spend like this?

Who are actually bearing the burden? More and more burden is on the people. You go to the market and see the galloping prices, the skyrocketing prices, particularly of essential commodities. What is happening? What is the rate of inflation? I am sure, it is not 15 per cent. It is 20 per cent. Taking the consumer price index of essential commodities, I would like the

hon. Minister to realise the difficulties of the common people. More and more burden is being imposed on the common people and you are giving tax relief to the rich people in the name of production. Why? It is the general maxim of economics, public finance, that the heaviest burden should be on the broadest shoulders. But you are not imposing the burden on the broadest shoulders. You are putting the burden on the common people.

You revise your economic policies. The policies that you have been pursuing have landed you to economic disaster. You are now in economic quagmire. There is no way out. The only way out is to change the economic policies, make them pro-people, to fight the monopolists, to fight the landlords, to fight the exploiters and have a real people's plan whereby you can assure livelihood to common people.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have very few things to say. I am glad, Shri Satish Agarwal has highlighted a very important need of our country and our financial system and I would like the hon. Finance Minister as well as the Cabinet as a whole to pay special attention to the suggestions made and also, not only the Treasury Benches but also the leaders of the Opposition parties, then have an occasion when they can all meet each other and thrash out some solution to this very important problem of how to control, energise, inspire and encourage our bureaucracy which is absolutely essential, but, at the same time, which is becoming unmanageable even for itself. So big it is. It has got to grow but, at the same time, it has got to be controlled. How to do it? They have to think of it.

Secondly, we have now passed the Budget. Money is there with the Government. What would they do with this money? My hon. friend, Sri Ram Gopal Reddy, has made in his own quite way some very constructive suggestions that whatever money you sanction for any particular thing to be done, see to it that it is done, that it is achieved within

the period in which it has been sanctioned. Now, that is exactly where, till now, not only now, before freedom, as well as after freedom, our Governments have been remiss. There was a Committee on Expenditure. They dissolved it. It would be a good thing to have a Committee like that.

I have one amendment to suggest to what Mr. Satish Agarwal has said. He wanted the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and so on also to be discussed here. That is not the idea at all because they are themselves the Parliament in miniature. Once they come to a conclusion, it is accepted as a conclusion of the Parliament and it has got to be implemented. There would be reports from time to time to Parliament from the Committees concerned to state how their recommendations are being implemented by the administration and where they could not be accepted, the reasons therefor and so on.

Similar Committees have got to be organised and established. How they are going to be distinguished from the functions of the present Consultative Committees has got to be studied also. We cannot very well have both the sets of Committees. If we have these Standing Committees, then there would be no need for Consultative Committees. Once we have Standing Committees, we must ensure that they would not obstruct the administration; they would not obstruct the control exercised by the Cabinet over the administration, but on the other hand, they would be an additional arm, a weapon, in the hands of Ministers concerned in controlling the administration, in encouraging and inspiring administration.

One good suggestion was made yesterday by Mrs. Vidya regarding financing. She made it clear that many concessions are given in the face of rising prices. She, therefore, suggested that exemption limit

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]
for gift taxes should similarly be raised from Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 whatever it may be and whatever is considered suitable for the time-being by the Government. But that involves a principle, a healthy principle and it has to be given effect to. I do not know how they can do it whether by an executive order or by amendment of the Gift Tax laws.

We have so many projects under execution. All these projects have to be fulfilled. We have to utilise our money towards this end. As Mr. Reddi has put it, we are getting 40 per cent of the results. Can we not try and see whether we cannot raise this percentage to at least 60? That means economy and better use of time and money also. That is exactly where the British Parliament had succeeded. Today, Parliament's control over the administration is not so effective. Indeed, the control that the Ministers are able to exercise over the administration is itself not so very effective. Now we have devised ways and means by which we can possibly strengthen the hands of the Cabinet and the Ministry as a whole and also the functions and activities of our Parliament.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
Sir, I am very thankful to all the Hon. Members who have participated in the Third Reading of the Finance Bill.

As you have very rightly pointed out in the beginning, the scope of the discussion at this stage is very limited and, therefore, I will not deal with these points which are beyond the scope of discussion at this stage.

Mr. Satish Agarwal is an experienced parliamentarian (*Interruptions*). He has got the experience for a limited period of the working of the Fin-

ance Ministry and he has very rightly given his valuable suggestions regarding effective control by Parliament of budgetary provisions and expenditure and various Governmental activities. They are very vital points and they deserve deep study and consideration at length. I can only say at this stage that the valuable suggestions made by my friend Shri Satish Agarwal and very well supported by our learned and esteemed colleague Shri Rangaji and by my friend Shri Reddiji will be taken into consideration by the Government at the appropriate time.

My friend Shri Mool Chand Daga has very effectively drawn the attention of the House to the economic conditions of our country and he wanted to have several years' figures in regard to the prosecution of the tax evaders. I do not know whether he is present here now or not. But it is my duty to place the information before the House.

During the financial year 1975-76 and for the subsequent years, the number of cases of conviction is as follows:

| Year. | No. of cases of conviction. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1975-76 | 15 |
| 1976-77 | 13 |
| 1977-78 | 13 |
| 1978-79 | 17 |
| 1979-80 | 29 |
| 1980-81 till date. | 18 |

He wanted to know regarding the acquisition proceedings in cases of transfer of immovable property which is under-valued. The number of acquisitions of property made up till now is 16. He was under the impression that no conviction had been made, no prosecution had been launched; the cases, under the new provision of acquisition of property, of property where under-valuation is suspected have not been gone into; it

has not been implemented. I want to correct the record and say, for his information and for the information of the House, that this is not the position; the position is otherwise; and the figures are put for consideration before the House.

Hon. Member, Shri Rainavatar Shastri raised the law and order situation, specially in connection with Bihar. This is not the subject which is relevant at this stage and should not have been raised. I do not want to take more time of the House on this. This is a State subject. Also the law and order situation has been very often discussed in Budget discussions and other Resolutions and discussions under different Rules.

Dr. Farooq Abdullah wanted to say that there must be some special provision for the backward areas of his State and some other parts of the country. I can point out at this stage that, in framing the Sixth Five-Year Plan, special care has been taken to allot special provisions for backward areas of our country—not only of Kashmir but also all the backward areas of the country. There is a general principle for allotment in the Sixth Five-Year Plan; keeping in view the backwardness of some parts of our country, special amounts and special consideration have been given, and I can assure him that not only about Ladakh or any other part of that area but about all the parts of our country which are backward, Government is very much concerned and is careful; special attention has been given.

He wanted to know something regarding one project which he mentioned. I can only say that, from my Ministry, his suggestion will be forwarded to the concerned administrative Ministry.

Shri A. K. Roy and Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar have mentioned about aluminium project at Ratnagiri. Here also I can only say that I can forward this suggestion to the concerned administrative Ministry for early implementation and necessary action.

Prof. Ranga has mentioned about some suggestions made by Mrs. Vidya

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Their intention, when they mention these things, is to get some money sanctioned by your Ministry.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Respected Prof. Ranga has made some observations regarding Mrs. Vidya's suggestion...in connection with...

SHRI A. K. ROY: I requested for a coal-based fertiliser factory in the coal-belt of Dhanbad.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: ...the wealth tax and gift tax. This is also a very sound suggestion. At this stage I can only say that it will receive Government's consideration at the appropriate stage.

I am happy to note that the budget proposals this year have been very well received...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): You have forgotten Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I have not. How can I forget him? He

[Shri Sawai Singh Sisodia]

has mentioned something about me also—that I am sweet and short. I do not know whether I am sweet, but I will try to be short.

The budget proposals this year have been very well received by the people, at large, of our country. There have been no doubt certain criticisms but these proposals are in line with our Party's basic philosophy.

There is a mixed economy in our country where both the public and the private sectors have a role to play. Both these sectors have, therefore, to contribute to the production and employment generation of the country.

Within its framework the private sector will be allowed to play its legitimate role. Incentives and concessions provided in the Budget are strictly within this framework and justified according to our philosophy. These are meant to encourage production which would enable us to check the inflationary pressures. These are also expected to boost savings and investment in this sector.

We are proud that our country is self-sufficient and I do not agree with the hon. Member who says that we depend upon foreign nations. This is absolutely wrong. We do not depend upon any country, not even on the World Bank aid or assistance. I can say with all emphasis and I am sure the country will march forward to achieve the economic goal under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.52 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RUNNING OF A SPECIAL TRAIN FROM AHMEDABAD TO DELHI ON 26-4-81

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Railway Minister, Mr. Kedar Pandey will make a statement.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : (हिसार) : सपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह किस आधार पर स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं, यह हमें बता दीजिए।

आचार्य जगवान देव : यह आप किस आधार पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप तो मुझे बाजार में मिलें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speaker announced this morning that he is making a statement.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: On a point of order. There is a notice of privilege given under Rule 222 by Mr. Paswan and myself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This morning this was raised by Mr. Paswan.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: This was raised by Mr. Paswan and me, on a point of privilege.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speaker said that the Railway Minister is going to make a statement.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: On what point?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Speaker said that he is going to make a statement.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: On what ground?

प्रिविलेज मोशन अपनी जगह पर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Kedar Pandey.

I think only with his permission anybody can make a statement!

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): Special trains are arranged at Railways' convenience to clear special crowd expected on public congregations or during holidays or other occasions like summer rush, Durga Puja, Kumbh Mela etc. Special trains are also arranged on request from an individual or a party without differentiation on payment of full tariff rate for the special trains for the exclusive use of the concerned individual/party. The rules for full tariff rate prescribe that the special train should be of a minimum number of 10 coaches and for a minimum distance of 500 Km.

On 20th April, Western Railway received a request from Akhil Bharatiya Shoshit Karamchari Sangh for running a metre gauge special train from Ahmedabad to Delhi on payment of full tariff rates. As the prescribed conditions were satisfied and coaching stock was available, the special train was permitted on payment of full tariff rates. The special train with 10 all second class coaches, left Ahmedabad on 26th April at 22.30 hours and reached Delhi on 28th April at 09.30 hours. About 640 persons are reported to have travelled by this train.

A sum of Rs. 27,692/- has been collected for running the special train.
(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर मंडर करने वाले लोग या कम्पनल रायट्स करने वाले लोग दिल्ली जाना चाहेंगे, तो क्या उन्हें भी स्पेशल ट्रेन दी जाएगी (अवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot ask for clarifications on the statement. Rules are very clear. You go and speak to the Minister.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
27 तारीख के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में

निकला था कि एन्टी रिजर्वेशनिस्ट की गाड़ी आ रही है। उसमें संगठन का नाम दिया गया है। मैं श्री पांडे की नीयत पर शंका नहीं करता हूँ। पंद्रह दिनों से हल्ला हो रहा था कि गुजरात से एन्टी-रिजर्वेशनिस्ट्स एक रैली के लिए दिल्ली जायेंगे। सारे पेपर्स में यह मामला आ रहा था। तो किस आधार पर रेलवे अधिकारी ने उनके नाम पर रिजर्वेशन किया? जबकि हम इस सदन में रिजर्वेशन के पक्ष में प्रस्ताव पास करते हैं, रेलवे अधिकारी के द्वारा उसके विरुद्ध काम किया गया, सत्या का नाम चाहे कुछ भी हो। क्या उसने इस बारे में पता लगाया था या नहीं?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इनको भी पता था (अवधान)

श्री केदार पांडे : हाउस में जो रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ है, उसकी हम सब कद्र करते हैं और मेरा पक्का विश्वास है रिजर्वेशन में और इस फ़िलासफ़ी में मेरा विश्वास है। उन्होंने अपनी आर्गनाइजेशन का नाम रखा : अखिल भारतीय शोषित कर्मचारी संघ। यहां से रिजर्वेशन नहीं हुआ। इस बारे में क्या अफ़सर को जानकारी थी या नहीं (अवधान)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करवायेंगे?

श्री केदार पांडे : इसके बारे में हम जरूर पता लगायेंगे कि क्या उनको जानकारी थी या नहीं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अफ़सरों को छोड़ दें, क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी थी या नहीं?

श्री केदार पांडे : नहीं। अगर हम रहते, तो हम एक्शन भी लेते। हमको इसकी

[श्री केदार बाण्डे]

कोई जानकारी नहीं थी। अगर हमको पहले मालूम होता कि किसके नाम से है—यह रिजर्वेशन प्रबिंल भारतीय शोषित कर्मचारी संघ के नाम से है (अवधान) एक भ्रम जरूर हो गया है, मैं मानता हूँ इस बात को। समाज का जो स्ट्रक्चर है, जैसा बंग और तौर-तरीके हैं, उसका देखते हुए मैं इसकी भी जांच कराऊंगा। लेकिन रिजर्वेशन को फ़िनासको में मेरा पक्का विश्वास है। जब 'समूचे हाउस' की तरफ से एक यूनैनिमस रिजोल्यूशन है, तो उसके खिलाफ जाने की हिम्मत किसकी है? कोई नहीं जा सकता है।

श्री राम बिजल पासवान : जब परसों इस सदन में इस बारे में आवाज उठी थी, तो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, रेलवेज, श्री मल्लिकार्जुन, ने कहा था कि हम रिलिजन और कास्ट के नाम पर किसी को मना नहीं कर सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी दूसरी बात कही है। उस दिन उन्होंने कहा था कि रेलवे किसी को रिलिजन के आधार पर डीबार नहीं कर सकता है, रोक नहीं सकता है। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि अगर कोई लोग कांस्टिट्यूशन को जलाने के लिए दिल्ली जायें, तो क्या उन्हें भी स्पेशल ट्रेन दी जायेगी।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर कोई लोग मुसलमानों को मारने के लिए आयें, तो उन्हें स्पेशल ट्रेन दी जायेगी?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I did mention in this august House in response to the hon. Member who raised the matter. What I told the House was that the railways

do not consider the party or party affiliations. Our duties are in the interest of the nation. Special trains are being provided irrespective of caste, creed or religion or any political party.

16.58 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair].

श्री राम बिजल पासवान : मेरा पायंट आफ ऑर्डर है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह रिजर्वेशन की धुरी पर पूरा विश्वास करते हैं और कोई ऐसा काम उनके द्वारा नहीं किया जायेगा, जो रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ होगा। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, रेलवेज कहते हैं कि मेरा कामर्शल बिजिनेस है और इस लिए मैं इसमें कास्ट, फ्रीड और रिलिजन का विचार नहीं करूंगा। चाहे कोई कांस्टिट्यूशन को जलाने के लिए आए, चाहे चम्बल घाटी का डाकू डकैती डालने के लिए आए, वह सब को यह सुविधा देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्री इसका स्पष्टीकरण करें। (अवधान)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is my bounden duty to honour the unanimous resolution adopted by this august House.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : ये दो तरह की बातें करतें हैं। दो जुबान का जानवर सांव होता है। जब इन्हें पता था कि एन्टो-रिजर्वेशन वाले लोग आ रहे हैं, तो उन्हें यह सुविधा क्यों दी गई? फिर यह कहते हैं कि यह कार्मशल संस्था है। अगर कोई लोग मुसलमानों या हरिजनों को मारने के लिए, या कम्युनल गायदस करने के लिए, किसी आये, तो क्या उन्हें स्पेशल ट्रेन बगैरह की सुविधा दी जायेगी?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : अगर कोई लोग आपनलो यह कहते हैं कि वे कम्युनल गायदस करेंगे, तो हम कभी उन्हें नहीं देंगे। अगर कोई मुसलमान या

हरिजन माना चाहते हैं, तो हमें उन्हें स्पेशल ट्रेन देते हैं। इसमें कास्ट, क्रोड और रिजिलन इमर्जेंसीयल हैं। हम सब पार्टियों को स्पेशल ट्रेन देते हैं। अगर बी जे पी या लोक दल चाहेंगे, तो हम उन्हें स्पेशल ट्रेन देंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अच्छा किया जो आपको बचा दिया।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मैंने यही बात बताई थी, मगर आपने मिसअंडरस्टैंड कर लिया। हम क्या करें ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप पर एहसान है, जो आपको बचा लिया।

17.00 hrs.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up Item No. 19 on the Agenda. Shri P. C. Sethi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, be taken into consideration".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, be taken into consideration".

Would you, Mr. Sethi, like to speak?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Not at this stage.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, as far as the Statement of objects and Reasons that

has been given to us here is concerned it appears that under Section 5 of the ONGC Act the Central Government could terminate the appointment of any Member before the expiry of term of his office only after giving him reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the same. Now, the Government seeks to amend this Act. They want to terminate it without giving any reason. *Prime facie* I would say that this is against the rules of natural justice and violates the basic norms. The object of the Government would be suspected because it would amount to this that Government would only like those officers to be appointed and put in service as far as ONGC is concerned who can toe the line of the Government and who can be yesmen, flatterers and. If that is the objective then, I think, that would be very wrong. Apart from that the very purpose goes against the basic rules of natural justice. From this viewpoint I am opposing this amendment which is sought to be introduced by the Government.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Sir, petroleum is the most sensitive commodity in the world market today. Politically it has become most explosive. It has been used as and proved to be a very powerful political weapon against the developing countries and in using it as a weapon in this way it has moved the terms of trade against India and other developing countries. The sky rocketing price of this commodity has landed us in a situation where we cannot pay for our imports without the help of I.M.F. and other countries, aid. Today 80 per cent of our exports pay for the import of one commodity only, viz., oil. We can, therefore, imagine the constraints it has created on the development of our industry and agriculture. In these conditions the ONGC is a very important organisation. It is our principal agency for exploration and development of our petroleum resources.

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

Sir, this organisation came into existence 25 years ago. First it was a division in the Geological Survey of India for exploration of oil resources. Within a year it became a statutory Commission and in the last 25 years this Organisation has achieved very remarkable results. We owe our gratitude to the engineers, technologists and skilled men who risked their lives in search of oil both on-shore and off-shore. Our technologists and scientists have developed this industry to a remarkable extent in the last 25 years. In the year 1961 our production was 10,000 tonnes of crude but now it has increased upto 12 million tonnes. That means that the history of the ONGC has been a story of success, a saga of great achievement and endeavour and great tenacity and patriotism on the part of the people who worked for this organisations.

This Bill makes some minor changes in the Act. Petroleum is a commodity which has got great international repercussions. And if we want to remove a Member of the Board, we cannot follow the usual method of giving him a show-cause notice. Natural justice says that if we want to remove a person, he should be given a show-cause notice; then, there should be an inquiry and so on. But in the case of Petroleum this is likely to have international repercussions, and so, the Bill gives power to the Government to remove a member with 3 months notice or 3 months salary, in lieu thereof. If he is a part-time member he can be removed with notice which is to be prescribed under the regulations. And if the Member happens to be a government servant he can be removed without notice. This Bill is not of much importance.

As regards Petroleum, Sir, the hon. Minister is on record that we want to become self-sufficient in petroleum. Our policy should be so directed as to achieve that objective.

There is one aspect of this matter which needs our attention. These are days of pollution and Delhi people know what pollution is, because only yesterday the Rajasthan dust came heavily on us; Sir, the underground water gets contaminated and it has to be cleansed so as to remove the oil and see that the oil content is not above the limits permissible for consumption. I am glad that the Department is developing techniques of cleansing water so as to make it fit for consumption. To achieve self-sufficiency in oil you have to reactivate the wells which were discarded in the past. The O.N.G.C. is developing techniques for this purpose, but we have to get help from abroad.

These things require a tremendous amount of resources. We should take all steps in regard to prospecting, exploration and development of hydrocarbons in our country. The Minister has assured us that while entering into agreement with foreign companies for exploration and development of oil resources, there will be no compromise made as regards the interest of the country. There will be no sharing of oil resources with any country unless we become self-sufficient. Our supplies are limited and our demands are indefinitely expandable. Only after we become self-sufficient in oil can we allow any other country to share our oil. We can't become self-sufficient in oil unless we develop our refining capacity. We can refine now only 31 million tonnes. Even after completion of the Mathura refinery, the capacity will increase only upto 37 million tonnes. Therefore, a large programme has to be undertaken to increase our refining capacity.

In developed countries they can store 90 days of their requirements of oil to feed their refineries. Here in our country we have got storage capacity only for 30 days. I hope efforts will be made to increase the storage capacity as is in the foreign countries.

I recommend the Bill for the acceptance of the House. I have spoken on it because the ONGC is the most important organisation today which can help us in getting over the most difficult constraints on our economic development and progress at this juncture.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
सभापति जी, यह शायद पहला मंत्रालय है जिस को मैं मुबारकवाद देने जा रहा हूँ। मधुरा के बाद आप हरियाणा के कारनाल में रिफाइनरी खोल रहे हैं, इस के लिये मैं आप को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन इस में थोड़ा सा संशोधन चाहता हूँ। मधुरा कुश्नेत्र को जन्मभूमि है और कुश्नेत्र कुश्नेत्र को कर्मभूमि है, जहाँ महाभारत का युद्ध हुआ था। इसलिए कारनाल के बजाय कुश्नेत्र ही तो ज्यादा अच्छा है, क्योंकि इस के साथ पुराना इतिहास और संस्कृति छुपी हुई है। इस को जमीन से भी कुछ निकलेगा, यह बेकार जाने वाला सवाल नहीं है।

आप को जैसी शक्ति हो उस के मुताबिक कीजिए, लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ—यह तेल का सवाल इस देश के बस का नहीं है, न हो दो बड़े शक्तियों के बस का है, क्योंकि यह इन्टरनेशनल सवाल है। इस के अन्दर विश्व के चन्द मुठ्ठी भर लुटेरे सारे संसार को लूट रहे हैं, लुटेरों को भी लूट रहे हैं और इस देश का तो तीसरे दर्जे पर शोषण होता है, यानी भारत का इस सवाल पर सब से ज्यादा शोषण होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस संशोधन के द्वारा कानूनी पत्ते तोड़ने के बजाय अमली तौर पर छ कर के दिखलायें। जैसे आप ने गुजरात में तेल को शोधा है, उसी तरह से देश के अन्य भागों में भी तेल को खोजने की कोशिश कीजिए।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आप अपने महकमे को कम खर्च का बनाइये। जैसे कोई दुकानदार है, उस के यहाँ अगर छोटे मुनीम और बड़े मुनीम पर ज्यादा खर्च होगा, तो उस का बोझ खरीदार पर पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि फिजूलखर्ची को रोकिए जिस से खरीदार पर बोझ कम हो सके। मैंने हरियाणा में देखा है—जैसे आपकी आपल कम्पनियों के हिसार, रोहतक और दूसरी जगहों पर कैम्प है, इन पर काफी खर्चा होता है। अगर वहाँ होने वाले फिजूल खर्ची को रोका जाय तो उस से बचत भी होगी साथ ही आप का महकमा ज्यादा अच्छा काम करेगा। थोड़े आदमियों से काम करवाने की कोशिश करें।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—जैसे आप ने रिफाइनरी के लिए मधुरा में जमीन ली और वहाँ पर रिफाइनरी बनाई, जिन लोगों की जमीन आप ने लेकर उन को बेकार कर दिया है उन को नौकरी दीजिए, काम दीजिए। इसी तरह से जब आप कुश्नेत्र में रिफाइनरी खोलें तो वहाँ भी जिन लोगों की जमीन लें उन लोगों को पहले काम दें। इन्जीनियरिंग और दूसरे काम जो खास आदमी के सिवा दूसरों नहीं कर सकता है उन में तो आप दूसरों को लें, लेकिन जो लेबर का काम है उन कामों में वहीं के लोगों को नौकरी में लें ताकि अपने कारखाने को लगाने के लिए आप जिन की रोजी छोन रहे हैं उन को रोजगार मिल सके।

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO
(Kakinada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this O.N.G.C. Bill because, as you know, this is one of the most important Bills for the future of our country. You are all aware that last year, we had imported nearly 16 million tonnes of crude at an estimated

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

ed cost of Rs. 5400 crores. You are also aware that the entire exports of our country come to around Rs. 7100 crores. That means, nearly 2/3rds of the entire exports goes to the import of this crude. Sir, the entire world politics pin round the oil and petroleum products. Keeping that in view, we have to make every effort to see that the country achieves self-sufficiency in this respect. But unfortunately, as you know, as it stands, we are able to produce only about 10 to 12 million tonnes. On the other hand, we are importing to the tune of 18 million tonnes. Fortunately, there is hope that there is enough crude in our Bombay High, thanks to the imagination of our petroleum Minister. He has been able to increase the production from 8 million tonnes. He is hoping to increase the production to nearly 17 million tonnes by 1985-86. This is quite good on the west Coast.

But unfortunately on the East Coast, it is a tricky job. Fortunately, we found oil on Narsapur High. But there is no continental shelf as in the case of West Coast. Even though the Bombay High is 70 miles away from the West Coast, the depth there is not that much. But on the other hand, though the Narsapur High is about 20 to 30 miles away from the East Coast, the depth there is about 300 meters. On top of it, there are a lot of wave motions. To go into all this subject, more advanced technology is needed. Even the advanced countries are finding it difficult to go into deep drilling in the deep sea water. There are only two instances where they have found this type of difficult terrain, one in the Gulf of Mexico and the other in the offshore of California. This is where the international companies, the multinationals, are spending a lot of money in deep well drilling. The hon. Minister is a knowledgeable person in the subject of petroleum. I appeal to him to see that quite a few of our technicians go over to the Gulf of

Mexico and offshore of California where this type of drilling is going on.

Sir, the Arabian Sea is exposed to all sorts of problems. The entire Russian fleet, the entire 7th fleet of America are all there. Apart from these, there are French and British ships there. It has become the most complicated sea; there is fighting all around the Saudi Arabian coast. On the other hand, we are fortunate in having the Bay of Bengal, where we have got a chain of the Andaman and Nicobar islands. It is a closely guarded sea exclusively for India. I appeal to the hon. Minister to bestow a little more attention on the Bay of Bengal. As I see it, nothing much has been done in the Narsapur High; we are only promising that we are looking into this, that we are getting aid from the World Bank and all sorts of things. But the entire future of our country depends on getting more oil in the Bay of Bengal. I am sure that there is a lot of oil there. If you look to South-East Asia, where do you find oil? It is there in Indonesia, it is there in Malaysia, which are very near to this. Apart from this, you find a lot of oil in Burma. If you analyse this further, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the offshore of Bengal, whether it is near West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu, I am sure, you will find a lot of oil.

Here, I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Minister. Taking all these things in view, I feel that the remuneration that you give to your Chairman, Directors and the technical personnel is very very meagre. If you look into the pay structure that companies like Esso Shell etc. give to their personnel, you will find that these are fantastic. That is the reason why a lot of our youngmen, who are competent are going away, drifting away to other countries. Apart from this, I see that there is a provision of a meagre salary of Rs. 2500 per month for a Director in this Bill. When they are about to get ten thousand dollars

a month, why should they stick to you for this small sum? This is where you have to look into the matter. You have to pay a reasonable amount if you have to attract proper people to ONGC.

According to the newspapers today, we are fortunate to have found oil in Silchar in Assam. As I understand, apart from a little oil in Gujarat in the on-shore, it is only in Assam and in the north-eastern region where we can hope to get some oil. This is the place where you have to concentrate. I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should see that more drilling rigs are employed here. On the top of it, he must also see that more refineries are located. There is a heart-burning in Assam, because you are taking three million tonnes of crude oil to Barauni. They feel that they produce the oil, but they are not allowed to have these petroleum products in their State and create employment potential. So, I appeal to the Minister not only to increase the tempo of oil production in Assam, but to see that one or two refineries are located there. I also appeal to the Minister that he should see that a big Petro-Chemical complex is located in Assam. This is a very important field. All the time we talk about Petroleum products, but Petro-Chemical complexes are much more important for the national growth. The Minister knows very well that the Petro-Chemical complex in Gujarat is doing exceedingly well. They have an investment of Rs. 200 crores. They are able to generate enough funds to have some more innovations. The other day I met the Director and he said that the future of the country depends on the Petro-chemical complex.

The ONGC can do a great deal "How?" you may ask. This is the only country which is respected in the Middle East because, we give the technology in such a way that we not only design, fabricate, instal, but also train the local talent to such a degree that they can come on their own in four or five years. Other

countries, particularly the Western countries, whether it is France, England or America, none of them parts with its technology freely. That is the reason why people in the third countries respect the Indian technology; and it suits their temperament also. So this is a field for the ONGC and I want that you see that more manpower is created there so that our technology is taken to the Middle East, where they look forward to it particularly in pipe-line, instrumentation and systems analysis. So, do not think of the role of ONGC only for our own country, but to see that its role is spread over. We have done well in, civil engineering, we have done well in airport constructions, we have done well in constructing electronic power generators in Libya, but our ONGC has not gone into the Middle East properly. So, I appeal to the Minister not to look to the ONGC only for India. We have enough talent; we have enough capability so that this can be spread over all over the third world.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): Sir, speaking the other day in the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Labour, I had occasion to mention that the entire country's hopes are pinned on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. The reason is that entire crisis that we are facing in this country on the economic front is due to our need to go in for a large-scale import of oil and that balance of payments position is adverse. This can be improved and corrected only if our position in regard to oil import improves. That is the product of our own resources takes a big leap forward. I would say on this occasion, Sir, basing on the trends that it may not be very long when we strike a big amount of oil because of our big-scale investigation and exploration work. I am hopeful that in two years' time we will strike big find of oil that our economy will takeoff.

The other day I had an occasion to visit some of the off-shore establishments of the ONGC in Bombay. I

[Shri B. K. Nair]

found that we have an excellent team of employees there. I talked to them and found that they are very enthusiastic and happy about the responsibility entrusted to them. They are also satisfied with the conditions in general. But there was an expression of complaints also—in certain respects. The main complaint which they made was that there was still a large turnover in the establishment. Many senior people were leaving its service, i.e. in large numbers, because of the very much better prospects available abroad. There are only a handful of people who have this expertise in our country; and they can expect a very high price in the foreign markets. They do have a sense of patriotism and service; but we cannot expect too much from them, and think that they will be satisfied with the meagre salary and remuneration we are paying them. Looking to the importance of the industry, I still hope that the Ministry will go in for making a liberal increase and improvement in their emoluments and conditions of service.

Ours is a country where a Class III employee of LIC gets over Rs. 3,000/- and the Leftist parties are still not satisfied with it. Should we not give more to these highly skilled people who stay in the sea and work? These people are employed on 14-day shifts. They are employed off-shore for 14 days, and come back to the shore for 14 days. But many of them don't have their accommodation in Bombay. Having come back to the shore, they have to go to places like West Bengal, Punjab or Kerala, spending a lot of time in journey. So, these 14 days on shore do not mean much to them.

I don't say that the period of 14 days on shore should be extended. It may not be practicable. But the position should be improved by giving them facilities of accommodation in Bombay. ONGC cannot complain of lack of facilities or of capacity on its part to provide these small facilities to its staff

and make arrangements for improving their working conditions.

Another complaint which I heard, was about lack of incentives for certain sections of the people.

Certain categories are enabled to earn a higher emolument and better reward, for giving a more than normal output. But there are certain other sections which, in spite of their giving a better than normal output, are not being adequately rewarded; i.e. no such incentive scheme is applicable to them. That complaint was very much widespread. It has given rise to a sense of frustration. I think the Ministry will be able to take a liberal view of these staff complaints.

In spite of these complaints, I found that on the whole, they were happy. But we should not take their being happy, for granted. We are in a position to reward them with something better. I think the Ministry will take a more liberal view, and will re-examine their conditions of employment; and that soon, the staff will have better conditions of service.

श्री श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, ये जो तीन संशोधन इनके द्वारा रखे गये हैं, सर्वप्रथम पहले संशोधन का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। अभी मैं चर्चा सुन रहा था और पेट्रो-केमिक्स का कॉम्प्लेक्स लगाने के बारे में, उसके लिए हम लोगों ने भी बिहार के लिए कहा है, लेकिन उस पर बहस आयेगी क्योंकि यह मुद्दा दूसरा है। मैं सर्वप्रथम पहले संशोधन का विरोध करता हूँ। विरोध का कारण क्या है? अभी मैं इसके उद्देश्य और कथन में देख रहा था, इसमें ईमानदारी पूर्वक साफ-साफ लिख दिया गया है कि :

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 5 के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी स्वस्थ

की पदावधि समाप्त होने से पूर्व ही उसकी नियुक्ति, उसे उसके विह्वल हेतुक दर्शित करने का उचित अवसर देने के पश्चात्, खत्म कर सकती है। तेल के कारबार की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रिया होती है और उसका संबंध ऐसी बातों से है जो देश के हितों के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। आयांग के कार्यकरण से यह प्रतीत हुआ है कि किसी सदस्य की नियुक्ति को, उसे हेतुक दर्शित करने की सूचना दिए बिना खत्म करने की लोकहित में आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है। अतः इस धारा का संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी ऐसे पूर्णकालिक सदस्य की नियुक्ति को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का सेवक नहीं है, उसे कम से कम तीन मास की सूचना देने के पश्चात् या उसके बदले में उसे, उसके तीन मास की अवधि के वेतन और भत्तों के बराबर रकम की संदाय करने के पश्चात् खत्म कर सके। यह उपबन्ध करने का भी प्रस्ताव है कि किसी अंशकालिक सदस्य की नियुक्ति को, जो सरकार का सेवक नहीं है, उसे उतनी अवधि की सूचना देने के पश्चात् जो नियमों द्वारा विहित की जाए, खत्म किया जा सकेगा तथा किसी ऐसे सदस्य की नियुक्ति को जो सरकार का सेवक है, किसी भी समय खत्म किया जा सकेगा।”

इसके मुताबिक पहले भी सरकार को अधिकार था कि वह किसी भी कर्मचारी की सेवा को खत्म कर सकती है लेकिन ऐसा करने से पहले उसको अपनी सफाई देने का उचित अवसर देना आवश्यक था। लेकिन जब आप यह संशोधन कर रहे हैं कि बिना कारण भी आप यह कह देंगे कि

पब्लिक हित में यह जरूरी है, लोकहित में यह जरूरी है, इसलिए हम आपकी सेवा को समाप्त कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कदम है यह अलोकतांत्रिक कदम है। सदन में कई बार इस पर बहस हो चुकी है। किसी कर्मचारी की आप नियुक्ति करते हैं तो नियुक्ति के पश्चात् सेवा की कुछ टर्मज एंड कंडिशन होती हैं अगर कोई कर्मचारी गड़बड़ करता है, खराब काम करता है, कुराशन करता है तो हम मांग करते हैं कि उसको जेल में बन्द करो, उसको डिसचार्ज करो और तब आप उसकी प्रोटेक्शन देना शुरू कर देते हैं और कहने लग जाते हैं कि वह ठीक काम कर रहा है। दूसरी तरफ आप यह भी यह कहते हैं कि जो सर्विसिस हैं वे कमिटेड होनी चाहिये। इसका अर्थ यह भी होता है कि जो आपके हित में अच्छा है तो वह लोकहित में भी अच्छा हो जाएगा और जो आपके हित में खराब है वह लोकहित में भी खराब हो जाएगा। इस वास्ते जो आप सेवा शर्तों में संशोधन कर रहे हैं उसमें एक विरोधाभास सा नजर आता है। जब आप जवाब दें तो मैं आप्रह कलंगा कि यह जो हमारे मन में शंका है और जो बहुत गम्भीर शंका है उसका आप समाधान करेंगे। जो गलत काम करता है उसके लिए जहां आप दंड का विधान रखें वहां बिना नोटिस दिए हुए और बिना सफाई का उसको मौका दिए हुए आप ऐसा न करें तो अच्छा होगा आपके जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं वे जिस ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं उसको भी आप जानते हैं। अगर कोई उनके लिए इनक्वनीनियेंट होगा उसके लिए वे कह देंगे कि लोकहित के विह्वल है इसको रखना तो बंसी स्थिति में मेरे जैसा आदमी इसका विरोध करेगा और कहेगा कि इस तरह से किसी कर्मचारी की जान चली जाए तो इसको हम बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

[श्री राक विलास पासवान]

अब जहाँ तक 2500 रुपये से अधिक वेतन की बात है, जिनको अधिक मिलता है उसको जितना आप कम करना चाहें कर दें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन कर्मचारियों के सामने जो वास्तविक कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनको भी आप देखें। उसके सामने जान लेना महंगाई हो सकती है या दूसरी कठिनाइयाँ हो सकती हैं। एम पीज को भी वेतन मिल रहा है लेकिन हमें मायूस है कि हम ईमानदारी से जीवन निर्वाह करना चाहते हैं तो कितनी मुसीबतें हमको झेलनी पड़ती हैं। वैसी स्थिति में महंगाई पर आप रोक लगा दें तो यह अत्युत्तम होगा। हमारे जैसा आदमी तो कहेगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक और पांच का कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक वेतन में अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये। जो छोटे से छोटे कर्मचारी है उसकी आप कम से कम एक हजार तो दें। ऊपर आप दो हजार कर दें या ढाई हजार कर दें, जो करना हो कर दें। अगर आपकी नीयत यह है कि जो वेतन किसी को मिल रहा है उसको आप कम कर दें तो निश्चित रूप से मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि ऐसा आप मत करें। सभी को आप नायज तरीके से जीवन निर्वाह करने का मौका दें। वैसी स्थिति में वह नाजायज काम करना शुरू कर देगा। नाजायज काम आज भी वह करता है। लेकिन तब उसको खुल्लम खुल्ला छूट मिल जाएगा और वह कहेगा कि वैसे वह जीवन निर्वाह कर सकता है। दूसरे संशोधन के संबंध में इस बास्ते मेरा कहना यह है कि कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं, उनकी सुविधाओं की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा।

जहाँ तक तीसरे उपबन्ध का संबंध है, उसकी मुझे विशेष जानकारी नहीं है और

उस पर मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इन दोनों के संबंध में जब मंत्री जी जवाब दें तो स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें, यह मेरा उनसे आग्रह है।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी का नाम ही प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी जी है। प्रकाश और प्रकाश भी जैसा चन्द्रमा जैसा। सचमुच जब जनता पार्टी का शासन था उस समय जो पेट्रोल की, डीजल, की और किरोसीन की स्थिति थी वह आपके सामने और देश की जनता के सामने है। लाइनें लगी रहती थीं और ऐसे चोरों के हाथों में प्रशासन आ गया था जिन्होंने सोना भी हड़प कर लिया, पेट्रोल भी पी लिया और अनाज का भंडार भी बरबाद कर के देश का दिवाला निकाल दिया। मैं बधाई देता हूँ कि मंत्री जी को बड़ी कठिनाइयों के बावजूद इस देश के अन्दर जो पेट्रोल की, डीजल की और किरोसीन की परिस्थिति थी उसको बड़ी सूझबूझ से आपने सम्हाला है। एक तरफ ईरान और ईराक की समस्या और दूसरी तरफ इस देश के अन्दर रहने वाले गद्दार जो असम के अन्दर चल रहे आन्दोलन का समर्थन करने का प्रयास कर रहे थे उसके कारण तेल, पेट्रोल, गैस और किरोसीन पर जो बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा देश की जनता उस परिस्थिति को जानती है। पंचर हो गई इनकी गाड़ी, हवा निकल गई। फिर भी कहते हैं गाड़ी को मंजिल तक ले जायेंगे। असम आन्दोलन चलेगा। चला कर देखले। देश की जनता जानती है कि असम आन्दोलन को प्रोत्साहन देने वाले देश के गद्दार हैं और देशद्रोही हैं, देशभक्त कभी नहीं कहला सकते।

इन परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, अक्सर आन्दोलन ईरान और ईराक की परिस्थिति के बावजूद कठिनाइयों के समय आपने देश की नाव को सम्भाला है और कमी को पूरा करने का प्रयास किया है। आपने धीरे किए। चोरों पर अंकुश रखा और जो संशोधन आपने रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। चोरों पर अंकुश रखने के लिए। शासन दंड से चलता है, डंडा उनके सर पर होना चाहिए। आज मिस्टर अरोड़ा की गिरफ्तारी की है जिससे सारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के अन्दर हलचल मच गई है कि चोरी करेंगे तो हमें भी जेल में डाल दिया जायगा। अंकुश रखने के लिए संशोधन परमावश्यक है और मैं इसका पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ। इससे भी और कोई कड़ा कदम आप ला सकते हैं तो लाइयें। हमें इस देश को चलाना है, प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना है चोरों को।

कौन नहीं जानता है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के सामने जितने भी चोर और स्मगलर थे, जिनका समर्थन हमारे विरोध पार्टी के लोग करते हैं, उनके सामने खड़ा कर के डाकुओं को. . . .

श्री राय बिलास पासवान : सभापति जी, मेरा पीइंट आफ आर्डर है।**

आचार्य भगवान देव : यह बिल्कुल बेहूदी बात करते हैं। वह चोरों के समर्थक रहे, जिन्होंने डाके डाले, जनता का खून किया उन चोरों को इन्होंने जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के सामने खड़ा कर के देवता बना दिया।

श्री राय बिलास पासवान : सभापति जी मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि आप इस शब्द

को निकलवा दें अन्यथा आपके लिए हैडएक हो जायगा। कितने लोगों को, स्मगलर्स को ठिकट दिया गया है, हाई जैक्स को ठिकट दिया गया और किस पार्टी ने दिया है यह सब लोगों को मालूम है। यह माल आपका अमेंडमेंट है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी को बिना नोटिस दिए हुए टर्मिनेट कर सकते हैं कि नहीं। और यह असम से बोलते बोलते चले गए जयप्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन तक जिसकी धूल के बराबर भी नहीं है, चरण की धूल के बराबर भी नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : वह मैं देख लूंगा।
I will go through it and if necessary
I will expunge it

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैंने जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के ऊपर कोई आक्षेप नहीं लगाया। मैंने यह बात कही कि जय प्रकाश जी के सामने उन डाकू, स्मगलरों को खड़ा कर दिया गया जो सारे देश का सोना और पेट्रोल पी कर के देश को बरबाद कर रहे थे। यह बिना सोचे समझे और सुने खड़े हो जाते हैं तुरन्त। इनका तो काम है गाड़ी को पटरी से उतारना।

सभापति महोदय : आप बिल पर बोलिए, आचार्य जी।

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं दिल पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। पेट्रोल पर गैस के सम्बन्ध में बात है और चोरों के ऊपर अंकुश रखने की बात है। यह संशोधन जो लाया जा रहा है वह अंकुश रखने के लिए है। तो यह बिना सर-पैर की बात कर सकते हैं। मैं तो बिल्कुल दृढ़

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
798 LS-14.

[भाषाई भगवान देव]

पाइंट बात कर रहा हूँ। इन चोरों पर अंकुश रखने के लिए हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो संशोधन यहां पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और धरोड़ा जैसे और भी कोई हों और उन पर आप इससे भी कड़े से कड़ा कदम उठा सकते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से उठाइये, मैं इसका पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप गैस और तेल दोनों चीजें निकाल रहे हैं, इसमें आपका डिपार्टमेंट बहुत अच्छा प्रयास कर रहा है, बड़ी मेहनत से आपके मंत्रालय के साथी और कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए आप बघाई के पात्र हैं। गुजरात और मथुरा में जो गैस और तेल निकालने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, बीच में राजस्थान भी पड़ता है, उसका भी थोड़ा बहुत ध्यान रखें और वहां पर भी गैस बगैरा पहुंचाई जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ और अधिक कुछ न कहते हुए मैं बघाई देता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है।

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Sir, I rise to oppose this amending Bill. This Bill has got an ill motive behind it, namely, to harass the honest employees, the obedient employees, the employees who work for the interests of the country. I oppose this Bill because the employees will be deprived of their democratic right of uniting themselves for establishing their rights. We are interested in more production of crude oil. The Minister some days back told us that with intention to produce more crude oil in the country, the Government of India has entered into agreements with other foreign companies. We are also interested in more crude oil production. But where malpractices are go-

ing on, the Government of India is not at all interested to take proper action against them.

In West Bengal, the foreign collaborators are telling the Government that West Bengal is a promising area where oil can be explored. On that basis, some places are selected in the on-shore area of Bay of Bengal. I can recall the names of some of places—Bakultala, Canning and the latest is Diamond Harbour. What happened to Bakultala and Canning? The drilling operations did not take place according to the recommendation of the experts of the foreign collaborators. I do not know where is the conspiracy, whether Government is taking action against those people and whether Government is aware of all these things. Bakultala has been abandoned. Thereafter Canning has been abandoned. Now perhaps Diamond Harbour is going to be abandoned. When you neglect your own areas where there is possibility of getting oil, how can we produce more oil? In West Bengal, in oil exploration, thousands of casual workers are working.

They have been deprived of usual benefits. You are not giving those benefits to the casuals workers. In stead of that, what are you doing? You are saying that in the interest of the country their democratic rights should be wiped off. You are saying that at any time you can terminate the service of any employee. Section 5 of the ONGC Act says:

"Provided that the Central Government may, if it thinks fit, terminate the appointment of any member before the expiry of his term of office after giving reasonable opportunity of showing the cause against the same."

This 'Showing the case' was the right thing. But now you are terminating the services of the members without giving notice. Is it a fact that you are going to terminate the services of those people who are against the agreement that you have reached with some multi-nationals? Is it due

to dis-agreement of these officials and members with the Government that you are taking revenge against these employees? According to the recent agreement that you have entered into with 33 multi-nationals, nearly 25 to 30 per cent of our crude-oil will go outside this country. Is it in the interest of the country that you are going to give away 25 to 30 per cent of crude oil when we are suffering from crude oil crisis. Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us whether he is going to refrain from taking revenge against these employees? Is he actually interested in more crude oil production? If so, in what way? Is it by punishing the employees and workers that you are trying to produce more crude oil? Is this the way of functioning.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मेरी पार्टी से कोई नहीं बोला है। हर पार्टी को मौका दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One hour has been allotted for this Bill and that is over. Your Party has not given any name. In the beginning if your name could have been there, I would have called you.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसके लिए को टाइम लिमिट नहीं है कि कब नाम देना चाहिए। कभी कभी सदस्य यादिर में नाम देते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very small Bill. We have to pass it by 6 o'clock.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसको कल जारी रखिए। यह बहुत स्थल नहीं है, इस मुनिमन वालों के लिए बहुत बड़ी बात है। (अवधान)

समाप्ति महोदय : बंद रीडिंग पर
गेल रीजिस्ट्रार।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, this Bill is a very simple Bill, which seeks to amend sections 5, 14 and 32 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959. With regard to each of these three sections the position briefly is as follows.

So far as the amendment to section 5 is concerned, some of the hon. Members seem to be under a misapprehension that this is going to affect the employees of the ONGC. I may clarify at the very outset that this amendment is with regard to the member of the ONGC, and not with regard to the employees of the ONGC.

As far as the members are concerned, we are only having a reciprocal arrangement with regard to their service conditions. Every person, who is appointed as a member of the Commission, is free to give three months' notice to the company and go away. Similarly, we are taking this power in the hands of the Government so that, if the Government so feels, they can also do it. It is not a way of penalising or punishing anybody. So, the question of giving show-cause notice etc. does not arise. It is only a reciprocal arrangement in the sense that just as a member has the option to give three months' notice, in the same way, if the ONGC or the Government feels that it is in the interest of the organisation to give three months' salary or three months' notice, then we can terminate the appointment of the member. Therefore, there is nothing new in it.

I would also like to point out that these precedents are available in other Central Acts also, which empower the Central Government to terminate the term of a member of a statutory authority e.g. the International Airport Authority Act, 1971, the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Industrial Finance Corporation

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

Act, 1948, the Regional Rural Bank Act, 1976 etc. Therefore, there is nothing new so far as this provision is concerned. I would, therefore, urge the hon. Members that they should remove from their minds the misapprehension that it would be made applicable to the employees of the ONGC. This is applicable only to members.

Then, with regard to section 15, the Commission have been given power for the creation of any post, the maximum pay scale of which does not exceed Rs. 2,750 per month and appoint any person thereof without obtaining the prior approval of the Central Government. As far as those persons who are above the age of 58 years are concerned, this is being revised. The salary limit is also revised to Rs. 2,500. Any appointment made by the Commission of a person over the age of 58, of with a salary of over Rs. 2,500 will have to be done only after the permission of the Government. So, the second one is a very simple amendment.

Coming to the amendment of section 32, this is for the benefit of the ONGC employees. Under the existing section, the orders issued by the Government of India regarding the terms and conditions, pay scales etc. became applicable to the ONGC employees only from the date of publication of the relevant ONGC Regulation in the official Gazette, and not from the date of issue of the Government orders. Since the service conditions of the ONGC employees are, to a large extent, based on the rules and regulations of the Central Government employees, this is an unintended disadvantage to these employees. Therefore, this section is being amended to give retrospective effect to this. At the same time, we have taken care to see that this retrospective effect, with regard to this particular action, does not give effect to any such conditions, where the emoluments of any person to whom such

regulations may be applicable by any other act or action of the Government, is reduced. This is only to ameliorate their conditions and I think all the employees of the ONGC would be benefited by this amendment. Therefore, the Bill is very simple.

The subject matter of the legislation is clearly relatable to entry 53 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and there is nothing further which I have to mention.

Various suggestions have come forth from many Members. So many Members have spoken. Shri Rajda has said in regard to retirement. S/Shri Paswan and Mukunda Mandal have said the same thing. I have clarified the position with regard to this. I am very grateful to Shri Mahajan. Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Shri Sanjeev Rao, Shri Nair and Acharya Bhagwan Dev for supporting this Bill and giving useful suggestions with regard to Oil and Natural Gas Commission and with regard to augmentation of the oil supplies.

I would also like to clarify to Shri Mukunda Mandal that this authority which we are seeking for the removal of the Members of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is not with a view to take vengeance it is not with a view to apply any correctives because they are not in agreement with regard to our exploration policy. Our exploration policy has been decided by the Government of India in consultation with ONGC. ONGC people have been taken into confidence. Most of the parts of the country have been allocated to them for exploration. As a matter of fact most of the foreign oil companies are saying that the best parts of the oil reserves have been reserved for oil India and ONGC and very unsubstantial parts are being offered for exploration. This is the position.

17.56 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the CHAIR]

With regard to the other suggestions given by the hon. Members, I would like to point out that whether it is West Bengal or Assam, we are trying to explore oil wherever we can find it. Our effort is to increase oil production to the best possible extent and to find new locations. And, therefore, West Bengal or the Bay of Bengal, whatever has been suggested is not going to be neglected. In view of our resources, we are carrying out all this work.

Similarly, the refining capacity is also going to be expanded. We are taking every care to expand the existing refining capacity.

As far as Assam is concerned, it is not correct to say that Assam has been neglected in the matter of setting up of refineries. Assam has got Digboi Refinery, Gauhati Refinery and Bongaigaon Refinery. These meet the local demand sufficiently. Not only that, apart from crude oil which flows from Assam to Barauni, some petroleum products have to be exported out of Assam. Therefore, the position is that we are taking care of Assam. With regard to the development of Assam in regard to oil, we are very fortunate that in the recent days ONGC and Oil India people have struck oil in Arunachal Pradesh, in some parts of Assam and also in some parts of Gujarat. We are hopeful that the work in offshore Andhra Pradesh will be taken up more seriously.

We have encountered difficulties in the initial stages. We shall try to overcome them and we shall try to find out oil in Mahanadi and Godavari basin.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is

6 O'Clock. We may take up Half-An-Hour discussion.

18.20 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES TO CHECK POPULATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up Half-An-Hour Discussion.

Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sure, you are convinced that the answer to Starred Question No. 640, given on 2nd April, 1981 regarding incentives and disincentives to check population was incomplete. So, it is necessary that there should be a general consensus of Members of Parliament, MLAs, MLCs and the people in general as a whole on this matter and that there should be a decision taken in this regard.

The radiation hazard created by nuclear explosion has no resemblance to population explosion at all because in the case of nuclear explosion, only a few areas or a few people will die of radiation sickness or radiation hazard. But in the case of population explosion which the country is facing it has got a greater impact on socio-economic conditions of the people. We are not going to discuss the world phenomena in developed countries which can sustain such a population explosion. There is automatically a decline in the birth rate of developed countries. But in India the population explosion is alarming. If you analyse the birth rate, if you analyse the population explosion, from 1951 to 1981, according to the latest census figures, there is hundred per cent increase in the population. In 1951, the population was 360 million and now, in 1981, it has shot up to 684 million.

According to the demographic study made by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific, in which they have analysed different population

[Dr. Krupesindhu Bhisi]

statistics of those areas, the explosion of population in those areas is 1.9 per cent per year whereas in India, the latest census shows that it is more than 2.68 per cent per year. If you compare the measures undertaken by the Government in 1976 and before 1976 also, the family planning programme which was then envisaged had been curtailed, sabotaged and mis-propagated during the regime of Janata Party so that it had a great set-back to the population control programme. So, we must have a new look at it. A separate Department of Population control should be established and a separate Cabinet Minister should be put in charge of this population control programme.

Now, I would like to give the date as to how the population explosion has affected the Indian economy. The GNP growth rate increased during the period from 1951 to 1981 by 50 per cent whereas the population has increased by hundred per cent. It has doubled. If the population increases at this rate in India, then by 2000 A.D., it will reach to more than 100 crores. As regards the density of population also, it is said that each person will not get an area of more than 5.6 feet for his burial.

In this context, I would say that it is time that we should have a fresh look at this problem. I would say one thing—somebody may take an offence—that in India, there is poverty in the midst of prosperity and ladies are more fertile than land.

Let us take China for comparison. It is an economically backward country. It is still in a developing stage. But they have achieved their goal. If we go through the statistics, we can find that no country in South-East Asia has attained a growth-rate of 11 per thousand.

But we have still to achieve our goal.

Bangladesh has announced zero growth-rate. But it has yet to succeed in reducing birth-rate.

Japan has achieved its goal. Growth-rate has declined.

Even Arabian countries are adopting this population control method.

No country has yet framed any legislation to curb the population growth. But in developing countries, population control is a must. It has to be adopted according to one's status and position.

India's economy and socio-economic conditions and customs are different from China. Incentives are given in China. More than 29 million people are benefited. Each family has one child only. They are getting incentives such as free land, free house and employment. 10 million people registered their names pledging to have only one child.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Minister to take concrete steps to achieve our goal.

The Sixth Plan envisages an expenditure of only Rs. 1,400 crores on this account. But, if you want to bring about family planning through persuasion, as explained by Mrs. Gandhi in her interview to Doordarshan, that will not materialise.

This present organisation, the present system of administration which is set up for population control will not serve the purpose. It is only just like pelting a stone over a mountain. It is a drop in the ocean. For proper monitoring and allocation of sufficient funds, the Health Ministry should urge the Finance Ministry. The leaders of our country should be impressed that if the growth-rate of 1 per cent is to be achieved, then the necessary funds should be provided for motivation, incentive and for research programmes.

My suggestion is that there should be no restriction for adoption of abortion in our country as is the practice in Japan. A statute should be laid down for encouraging abortion both for married and unmarried ladies. We

should not entertain doubts whether it is practicable in India or not. We are bound to take some measures.

We have to bring about greater awareness through films among the people of the benefits of abortion. Even 8 million metre films can be shown in each village depicting the advantages of abortion. The people will be educated. They will come to know of the evacuator. It is a very simple process. 12 weeks of pregnancy can be terminated within 2 to 3 minutes. If the pregnancy is more prolonged, it can be terminated within 10 minutes. It is not a problem. The cost of evacuator is Rs. 800 or Rs. 1,000/-. It can be supplied to all the sub-centres of the country. The process of abortion is no longer a hazard for the health or life of mother.

In Japan, the programme of family planning is implemented without taking any sterner measures.

The second point is regarding marriage. In 1976, some important features of the national population policy were laid down. They were not adhered to by the Janata Government with the result that the defects in the implementation of the programme are not removed and they are continuing even today. The age of marriage has been raised from 15 to 18 for girls and from 18 to 21 for boys. It should be revised again; 18 years should be revised to 21; and 21 years should be revised to 24. The objective was spacing of children, reducing the population growth. But, it has shot up causing concern to everybody. So, the age of marriage should be revised.

Each district headquarter hospital should have three to four mobile vans to take spot decisions and to conduct spot operations in villages. Sterilisation of females should be done. Tubectomy is very popular in Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Why can't it be

popularised throughout the country? I was hearing the Minister of State the other day. He was saying that in Punjab, U.P. and other places, this operation took more than 20 to 30 minutes. I am a doctor; I was practising; I was a medical officer; I was conducting the operation within five to seven minutes. It is not a big thing. We have the latest developments: laparoscope has been invented; laparocloudy has been invented; by that process, the time consumption is very much less. The doctors should move into the villages and conduct the operations. Within a day 40 to 50 operations can be done. This should be popularised throughout the country.

Though family planning is in the Concurrent List—it has been taken by the Government of India in 1977—no measures have been taken at the Central level for monitoring in different States. For that, the States which are nearer to Delhi are at fault. Why not the Chief Ministers of those States take up this particular programme in their hands? They should monitor and they should achieve the goal of increase of only eleven per cent in decadal growth. That should be our aim.

For motivation purposes, I would suggest to the Minister that more females should be educated, so that they can convince the females by going door to door; they can have the sterilisation operation done in no time.

We have recently passed in the Lok Sabha a Resolution for continuance of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is a welcome thing. Why not in this Session pass a Resolution on national consensus for population check? Irrespective of caste or religion or creed, we should have a general consensus because no country outside India is adverse to population control. We can adopt any method. In the next Session of Parliament, a stringent legislation should be brought forward to check the population. Unless and un-

[Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi]

till that is done, I do not think our socio-economic condition will improve. It is said that, if people are poor, they are averse to it. But in Orissa nobody is averse to it; everybody is coming forward. Motivation was less and financial assistance was less. If the population increases to 100 crores by 2,000 A.D., then the GNP will not increase at that level. I must request the Minister to think about this matter and have a legislation...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): There should be no legislation; you cannot legislate on this issue.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Don't worry. In India...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: In this legislation, particularly, there must be a provision; if some body is a barrier in the implementation of small family norm, he should be taken to task. Because no country in the world is averse to population control. Among the developing countries India cannot afford to do so. India is one country which up till now has not achieved the goal. It is more than 24.68 per cent in a decade.

The last point that I wish to make is that a separate Department of Population Control and Family Planning should be set up under the chairmanship of a Cabinet Minister at the headquarters, that is, at Delhi and also in the States a separate Ministry should be there. Hundred per cent incentive should be given. The State Governments should also come forward to add to the incentives.

Another measure by the State can be that the Reserve Bank of India should be asked to ban overdrafts to States which are not coming under the parameters of the Central guidelines.

So many things are there but you are not giving me time and you are ringing the bell.

This thing is very important to the nation. How can we bring down this 24.68 per cent of decadal growth to 11 per cent? The family planning programme envisaged in the Sixth Plan aims at a growth rate of 21 per cent crude birth rate per thousand and the crude death rate will be reduced to 9. Unless and until some stringent measures are taken, we cannot achieve this goal. The stringent measures I have told, the Ministry should look into.

Lastly I will urge upon the Minister that in the Government a criteria should be fixed that MLAs and MPs, as we are the lawmakers, should not break the law and one child per family should be the ideal. This is the international dialogue of the day and in all the developing nations there is so much concern. So many seminars are being conducted. Why not the MLAs, MPs and members of the Gram Panchayats also follow these guidelines? More money should be given to the States which are very much realising the population explosion and achieve 1.1 per cent rate per year. It should not be more than that. It should be 1.1 per cent increase and the death rate should be 0.5 per cent per year.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Please reject the demand for legislation. Please do that so that the nation may come to know. This demand is going to create tension.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Mr. Chairman....

SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI (Varanasi): There are only 10 minutes left for you.

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura): And other members are also there.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am really thankful to the hon. Member

who has raised this question and given an opportunity to the House to discuss the very important issue of population. The House has seized the opportunity and I am happy that many members are present here. This shows the earnestness of the House on a very serious question facing the nation. ...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Very few are here.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Very few on that side.

Sir, the hon. Member has made many important and valuable suggestions which deserve the attention of the Government and the House also. He has suggested a separate, independent, ministry for population control. He has suggested many long-term and short-term measures including legislation, registration of unemployed, registration of the people who are willing to have only one child. Sir, all these suggestions, I have taken note of. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you concluding?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have not finished. Do you think I am going to conclude? I am going to respond.

Sir, the present Government are fully aware of the consequences to this country from burgeoning population growth. We are committed to providing better quality of life for the people, particularly to the weaker sections and the minorities. We are fully conscious that our efforts will not succeed if unchecked population growth continues to erode into our investments for socio-economic development. We are also conscious that there can be no meaningful improvement in the quality of life of the vulnerable sections consisting of women and children in our society, unless both receive proper care and attention in all respects. For mothers to look after themselves and to look after their children, they should have the knowledge that they can choose

the time of arrival and number of their children. The women should choose that and it should be their right. And they should have the right in the matter which genuinely pertain not only to their health but also to the health of the children and, ultimately, to the healthy life of the family itself. They should also be educated on all methods and be provided the means to adopt such methods as each couple desires. The choice should be theirs. We are convinced that unless our women are liberated from the tyranny of repeated and unregulated child-bearing and child-rearing, the entire family will suffer. Family planning, therefore, is relevant not only from the overall national perspective but much more so from the point of view of each family itself. As stated by our Prime Minister, our people, especially, our women folk, do want family planning and we have to give them guidance and information and approach them with humility. Unless a sense of respectability is created in the matter of family planning and unless this concept is accepted to the society, we will not succeed in the matter of family planning whatever amount we are going to spend in this Plan or in any future plans. It is to be totally acceptable to the society as a whole. There is a very important element of voluntary acceptance by the people, by the women and by the society as a whole. Therefore, we cannot afford to have any compulsion or coercion. This is a social programme involving attitudinal and behavioural changes. As I said earlier, these changes should be embedded in the way of life of our people. For such long-term results, there can be no short-term legislative answers. The Government is, therefore, totally opposed to any form of coercion or compulsion. The Government will relentlessly pursue the provision for providing information, education, motivation as well as expansion of services and supply availability to promote voluntary acceptance of the programme. This I am making

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

more clear to the House because in the recent past this family planning programme was distorted for political motive which has done greatest damage to the country. So, Government has to be very cautious in the matter. Our census of 1978 has shown that in some States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Orissa population growth has been dramatically checked. The hon. Member hails from that State and, as such, has every reason to be proud of his State. Orissa has proved that poverty does not come in the way of family planning. Orissa has been doing it silently, cautiously and regularly and that is why the results are so encouraging as far as Orissa is concerned.

But, Sir, there are some States which have made very wild strides in the field of economic development but have not been able to keep pace with progress in the family planning programme. I wish these States also to follow the course shown by the three States about which I have already mentioned.

Sir, I accept the suggestion made by the hon. Member that the Chief Ministers should take interest in the matter. I have myself written to the Chief Ministers of all the States about the interest that each State Government should take in the family planning programme. Sir, the Prime Minister has also written to the Chief Ministers that they should take interest in this very important programme which will make or mar the future of this country.

Sir, the decade 1980 has thrown a very serious challenge to the nation. The very survival of the nation and its future depends on what we do in this decade. If we fail then no amount of financial provision that we may make in the Sixth or Seventh Five Year Plan will help us. We will be simply probing in the dark. The hon. Member has warned that the popula-

tion explosion is yawning at us. But, Sir, I am not pessimistic because I do seek the cooperation of the whole House, cooperation of all the political parties and sections of the people and the nation as a whole to make this a national programme and a national movement.

The House is aware that compensation at specified rates is given under the National Family Planning Programmes to persons who undergo sterilisation or IUD insertions. The compensation is given to off-set the loss of earning by the individual acceptors on account of the time spent by them in undergoing sterilisation/IUD insertion procedures and subsequent convalescence before return to active work. Some States have added to these rates from their own funds. Certain monetary incentives have also been introduced by the Central Government for its employees. A number of State Governments have also adopted them. The Government would give the utmost consideration to all the suggestions made by hon. Members in this regard, and will incorporate them in the Family Planning Programme to the extent possible.

The Census has also shown that our earlier efforts have on a national scale brought down marginally the growth rate during 1971-81 decade. While this is cause for some satisfaction we are more concerned about the size of the huge problem which we still have to tackle.

I would like to inform the House that during the period 1980-81, the performance level in various methods of Family Planning in the country has significantly gone up. Efforts will be made to further improve the performance. Our Prime Minister has already given a call to all the Chief Ministers to take personal interest in the programme. We shall keep on following the lead given to us in this regard. I can only assure the hon. Members once again that we share their concern completely and we

week their cooperation, both inside and outside the House to make this programme a national programme to be adopted by all sections of the society in which every citizen should add his share in educating the others. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Eduardo Faleiro. Please be brief.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Chairman, I am agree that we must be brief. Already half-an-hour is almost over. Let me say this.

After hearing the emphasis of the Minister on the voluntary acceptance by the people of this programme and lack of coercion, I would only fervently plead with him that since Dooms Day is fast approaching, this emphasis on voluntary acceptance by the people should not be an excuse to inaction by the Government. During the emergency, certain family planning programmes were called excesses of emergency; this was wrongly and unfairly called as excesses of emergency of which hardly any proof came by, in spite of all the investigations done during the three years of the Janata rule. In view of this, Government, once bitten has become twice shy. And it has been said that Government has taken a nervous attitude, an attitude of one who is willing to strike but afraid to wound. But this attitude should not be there. The greatest calamity happened to Family Planning programme when Mr. Raj Narain was in charge of this Ministry for a couple of years since 1977. Now we have the present hon. Minister and this is a refreshing change and I do hope that he will bring this back on the rails. During the regime of Raj Narain, the rock-bottom was reached in the matter of non-implementation of the Family planning programme. What I wish to point out is this... Let me say this...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't go into files. Please ask a question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Let me emphasise this. I am not here to

take a partisan attitude. This is a national question. And if it is a national question, we must be independent and not partisan. Since 1930 to 1980, decade by decade, our population has been growing. The percentage growth in 1930 was 11 per cent. In 1940, 14.33 per cent; in 1950, 18.31 per cent; in 1960, 21 per cent and odd; in 1970, 24.5 per cent and in 1980, 24.75 per cent. Now, Sir, the point which I am making is this: We have not had any opportunity to discuss this most fundamental question in our country. We have not had time to discuss this in this House. You know that from the First Plan upto the Sixth Plan, the actual expenditure has always been less in every single plan than the allocation for Family Planning. In every single plan it has been kept less. I would like to ask the hon. Minister a few pointed questions, a few pointed queries. Since it is not a partisan issue, since we are striving to arrive at national consensus, will the hon. Minister call for a meeting of the leaders of all the political parties and evolve a consensus and agreement? Secondly, since this great task cannot be done by the Government alone, will the Government consider involving in this programme voluntary organisations also and if so, to what extent? Because, it is not a programme which can be done by the Government alone. It has been proved over the decades. Thirdly, is it not a fact that it is not correct that the minorities are opposed to it? It is not correct. You look at Kerala State and Goa where there are a large number of Christian population. In Assam State, there is a good percentage of Muslim population and you will see that the rate of growth in those States is less than the average rate of growth of population of the whole nation. What steps will the Government take to educate the people, not merely to have short films but also involving the village people through folk media, Kirtan Kars, etc.? The hon. Minister has written letters to the Chief Minis-

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

ters of the States. What is their response? What has been the result? Have you been able to have an evaluation of this programme at the State level? I would like the hon. Minister to reply to these questions and I thank you, Sir, for permitting me to speak.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :

सभापति महोदय, सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने विचार रखे हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने भी सुझाव दिए गए हैं, वे देश की केवल 15 परसेंट पापुलेशन पर लागू होते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की जो 85 प्रतिशत जनता है, जो गरीब लोग हैं, जिनके मन में यह भावना पैदा हो गई है कि हमारे दो बच्चे हों या 15 बच्चे हों, वे भगवान के भरोसे हैं और किसी के यहाँ नौकरी कर के या गाय-भैंस चराकर अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर लेंगे और उनको खाना मिल जायेगा, जब तक सरकार उनके लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं करती है, जब तक उनको आर्थिक दृष्टि से समर्थ नहीं बनाया जाता है, जब तक उनमें यह भाव न हो कि इस देश के राजकाज में उनका भी हिस्सा होगा, जब तक उनको यह नालूम नहीं होगा कि अगर उनके दो बच्चे होंगे तो उनको रोजगार मिलेगा, तब तक सरकार चाहे लाख कहे, वे लोग कुछ नहीं समझेंगे। सरकार अपने अफसरों को कहेगी कि फैमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में कार्यवाही करो और जनसंख्या को कम करो; अफसर फिर उसी गांव में जायेगा, हरिजन टोले में जायेगा, उसको अपनी नौकरी बचानी है। परिणाम यह होगा कि उन्हीं गरीब लोगों की नसबन्दी होगी। यह बेसिक एप्रोच और प्रैक्टिकल एप्रोच हमें अपने सामने रखनी होगी कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो गांव में रहने वाले और झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनमें शिक्षा का प्रसार किया जाये। जा लोग दिल्ली

और पटना आदि शहरों में रहते हैं वे तो महंगाई से तस्त होते हैं, वे काहे के लिए अपनी फैमिली को बढ़ायेंगे ?

सबसे बड़ी प्राबलम देश की 85 प्रतिशत जनता की है, जिसके कारण पापुलेशन अग्राम रूप से बढ़ रही है। यही लोग नौकरी के लिए दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और मद्रास आदि शहरों में आ रहे हैं, जिससे रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट आदि अस्त-व्यवस्त होते हैं। जब तक सरकार गांव में रहने वाले अशिक्षित लोगों को शिक्षित नहीं करेगी, आर्थिक दृष्टि से उनको समर्थ नहीं बनायेगी, उनको रोजगार की गारन्टी नहीं देगी, तब तक पापुलेशन चैक नहीं होगी। इसलिए सरकार का सबसे बड़ा दायित्व यह है कि वह अपनी मशीनरी को चुस्त और दुरुस्त करे, लेकिन मुझे भय है कि वह मशीनरी चुस्त और दुरुस्त नहीं हो पाती है।

श्री लास्कर को मालूम है, परमों मैं ने एक औरत के सम्बन्ध में टेलीफोन किया था, वह औरत जल गई थी और विलिंग्डन अस्पताल से उसको भगा दिया गया और कहा गया कि सम्बरजंग अस्पताल में चली जाओ। रास्ते में ही उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। जो डाक्टर हमें यहां लाता है, वह बेचारा मेरे पास आया था। वह उसको लेकर अस्पताल में गया, जहां कि सारी व्यवस्था है, लेकिन उसको भर्ती नहीं किया गया और सम्बरजंग अस्पताल भेज दिया गया, मगर रास्ते में ही उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है।

जो डाक्टर इतना राक्षस हो, जो आदमी को कुछ नहीं समझता है यदि सरकार उस पर विश्वास करेगी, तो कुछ नहीं हो पायेगा। इसलिए सरकार को

इस प्राबल्य के बारे में गहराई से सोचना होगा और इसके जो रूट-काजेज हैं, गरीबी, अशिक्षा और बेरोजगारी, अगर सरकार उन्हें दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेगी तो पापुलेशन स्वयं चँक हो जायेगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मैं पहली बात तो यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिफ्थ फाइव ईयव प्लान के अंदर

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Before you start your speech, you must ask all the Members to declare how many children they have got.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am going to ask that.

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाँचवीं पाँच वर्षीय योजना काल में परिवार नियोजन पर सरकार ने कुल कितना खर्च किया और उस का परिणाम क्या निकला? सवाल का (क) भाग यह है।

दूसरी बात—राम विलास जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि गरीबों के बच्चे अधिक होते हैं। उन के कारणों को आप जानते हैं और मैं भी जानता हूँ। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, गरीब सारे गांवों में रहते हैं। पाँच लाख गांव है। पाँच लाख गांवों में से सचमुच में कितने गांवों में आप के परिवार नियोजन की बात समझायी गई या इस के लिए प्रयास किया गया है ताकि गरीब समझे कि यह क्या बला है, क्या मर्ज है।

तीसरी बात अब मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ . . .

सभापति महोदय : तीसरी बात आखीरी बात होगी ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नहीं नहीं, चौथी बात आखीरी बात होगी।

हमारे यहां एक कहावत है कि—राह बता सो आगे चल। राह बताने वाले को आगे चलना चाहिए तभी हम मंजिले तक पहुँच सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने मंत्रियों, सांसदों और विधायकों के बारे में भी लेखा जोखा लिया है कि आप की नीति के प्रति वे क्या कर रहे हैं। उस को अमल में लाने की दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही कर रहे या नहीं और आप उन को विशेष रूप से शिक्षित करने की कोई योजना बनाना चाहते हैं या नहीं ताकि वहीँ से यह चीज चले। मालूम नहीं मंत्री लोगों के कितने बच्चे हैं।

श्री जी० एम० बनावतवाला : वह तो जो होने थे वह हो गए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : स्वर्गीय इशहाक साहब जो मंत्री थे उन के नीचे वे उस समय तक और उन्होंने इसी हाउस में कहा कि और बढ़ने वाले हैं।

आखीरी बात—आप ने ठीक ही कहा कि शहरों में तो आप कुछ प्रोत्साहन देते हैं लेकिन गांवों में कुछ प्रोत्साहन नहीं है। गांवों में प्रोत्साहन देने की जरूरत है। तो क्या गांवों में गरीबों के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना आप चालू करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: My friend, Shri Eduardo Falcão has tried to paint the picture of family planning programme drafted by the Government in a very different way. I was little pained to hear from him that the Government is willing to strike but afraid to wound. That is

[Shri B. Shankranand]

not the approach of the Government; there is no question of the Government being willing to strike and afraid to wound. The House will appreciate that. The entire family planning programme is not to be looked from the point of view of just willing to strike and afraid to wound. That is not the approach and attitude of the Government to this problem. That should not be; it will not succeed. We do not want to wound or strike anybody.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is not the meaning; the meaning is that the Government is undecided.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We are very much decided. I am glad that the hon. Member referred to the Janata regime and the way the things got distorted in those 3 years. There was a serious attack on the entire Family Planning at the cost of the nation's future. But I would not accept what he says that the Government is nervous and we are nervous in playing a very dynamic role in the field of Family Planning. No, we are very positive. We are conscious. We have aims and objectives very clear in our minds. And we are going ahead completely in this direction.

He has asked about the Plan provisions of the Five Year Plans. Sir, the first Five-Year Plan i.e. 1951-56, had only a provision of Rs. 65 lakhs for the entire period and only Rs. 14.50 lakhs were spent. In the Second Five-Year Plan i.e. from 1956-61, there was a provision of Rs. 4 crores 97 lakhs, but the amount spent was less than 50 per cent i.e. about Rs. 2 crores and 15 lakhs. Thereafter, there were three Annual Plans—1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. The total amount that was spent during these three periods—I need not go into the details of each year—was Rs. 70 crores 46 lakhs, whereas the provision was Rs. 82 crores 93 lakhs. Then from 1969-74 i.e. in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the total Plan provision was

Rs. 285 crores and 75 lakhs while the amount spent was Rs. 284 crores, because at that time the entire big gamut of infrastructure of the Family Planning Programme was built up. That is the reason why such a huge money was provided and it was spent also. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan the provision was Rs. 285 crores 65 lakhs and the money spent was Rs. 408 crores and 98 lakhs.

And during the rolling Plan period of the Janata regime, Plan rolled and the Family Planning was also rolled like a hold-all of a traveller.

Now the present Sixth Five-Year of 1980-85. The provision made for 1980-81 is Rs. 140 crores and for 1981-82, we have provided about Rs. 155 crores for this purpose.

The hon. Member has asked whether we are willing to have a meeting of the leaders of the political parties. Sir, I have already appealed to all sections of the House to cooperate with us. It is not as though it is the responsibility of the Government alone. It is the nation's responsibility. If the nation accepts this responsibility, then we shall survive. It is for the better future of the nation that we have to act together and in a unison. The role of the Voluntary organisations also is very important, as he has said. We appreciate and I am really happy that the voluntary organisations are also coming forward to assist and supplement the efforts made by the Government.

With reference to the observations made by the Hon. Member, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, it is a fact. Why does the poor man want to have more children? If his life is not secure, if he has no necessary social security in life, and if he has the psychology that more children means more hands to work and more provisions to fall back upon, if he has a fear in mind that children are going to die, he will produce more children. Unless we remove this fear from his mind, I think we will not succeed in Family Planning.

Family Planning cannot be seen through sterilization. We do not have that approach. We are approaching the problem of growth of population through an integrated way of development of the society.

We have to. Otherwise, as I said earlier, more of population will have a telling effect on the solutions that we are trying to find for housing, hospitals, medicine, clothing and other problems. So, the poor man has to be told: "Look; smaller the family, better is your life." He should gain the confidence that even if he loses children, there will be something to fall back upon, and his future life, either in old age or in sickness, will be secure.

I agree with Mr. Paswan that the poor man should be taken into confidence, as far as his future and his family's future are concerned. Mr. Paswan has also said that the social attitude to the poor should also change. I agree with him. We have to change. The values have to change. The social values are changing, and they must change, in the interests of the nation's future.

Mr. Ramavatar Shastri is a very senior Member. He has asked about the Plan provisions. I have already given the figures; but he has said that the leaders should lead, and set an example. That is what he wanted. He quoted the number of children born to people, when there was no family planning at all.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No; it was there.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Perhaps he is a *shastri*; and perhaps he is very conversant with Hindu philosophy. There were days when not only were marriages made in Heaven; but the couple were blessed by elders saying: "*Ashta putri sowbhagyavati*

bhava". That was the slogan in those days. The eligible couples were following the advice given by the then elders.

Now the slogan has changed. Now the slogan is: "We are two; and we have two." I make this request to the elders of the society: whenever they bless married couples, they should not say "*Ashta putri sowbhagyavati bhava*", but should say: "You should have only two, and no more." That should be the slogan and blessing to be given by elders—including Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I have got only one.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am requesting him to follow this. He is now an elder. I don't think he is in the age group of producing any children. He should have this approach. I am requesting the elders of the society to bless the couples in this manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't question the potentiality of Mr. Shastri.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not. I don't mean that. So, I appeal to the House: Let this issue not be taken in a light manner. We cannot afford to treat this matter in a light manner. We have to treat it very seriously, and approach it very seriously. We have to put our heart and soul together into this. Our effort should be to channelize our resources in such a way that the country's future becomes bright. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned, to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.54 hrs.

Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 30, 1981/ Vaisakha 10, 1903 (Saka).

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