Sravana 26, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Twelfth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 17, 1983|Sravana 26, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Guidelines for Grant of Agency by Maruti

- *328. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:
- (a) the guidelines laid down for the grant of agency by Maruti, for the sale of its cars and other vehicles:
- (b) if not laid down, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Maruti itself has laid down any set of procedure for such allotments, if so, the outlines thereof;
- (d) the manner in which the selection and appointment of such Maruti car sale agents has already been made in Delhi, U.P., Punjab and Haryana with their full particulars and areas covered;
- (e) whether there have been cases where more than one agency has been allotted to one family, if so, the particulars thereof;
- (f) whether Maruti cars purchased from one State can be taken out of that State and sold by the buyers at premium in other States; and
- (g) if so, steps Government propose to take to check this black-marketing?

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

Statement

- (a) and (b). Government have not laid down any guidelines for appointment of dealers for Maruti vehicles as Government do not interfere in normal commercial practices of Public Sector Undertakings.
- (c) and (d). Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) had called for applications through advertisements in leading national dailies from intending parties for dealership of Maruti Vehicles in 16 cities. The selection of dealers was made by the Board of Directors of MUL on normal commercial considerations of financial soundness, willingness to invest in setting up of showroom/service station and the capability to provide satisfactory aftersales-service. The following parties have been given Letters of Intent for dealerships in Delhi, UP, Punjab and Haryana:
 - Delhi: (i) M/s. Ganga Automobiles (P) Ltd.
 - (ii) M/s. Competent Builders

Lucknow: M/s. Anand Motor Agencies Ltd.

Chandigarh: M/s. Pasco Automobiles.

The exact territories of the dealers will be defined at the time of signing of the agreements.

- (e) No. Sir.
- (f) There is no restriction on movement of resale of passenger cars at present.
- (g) There could be a possibility of some premium on Maruti vehicles in the initial period of commercial production. The situation will be kept under watch and appro-

priate action taken as deemed necessary. The company has planned to build up sufficient production capacity to match demand as early as possible.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह: मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि एक परिवार को एक से अधिक एजेंसी नहीं दी गई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सागर सूरी, नई दिल्ली के नये उद्योगपति, जिन्होंने होटल का ठेका लिया और उसकी शर्ते पूरी नहीं की थीं, उन्हों के परिवार को एक एजेंसी दी गई है?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार यह बात सही नहीं है कि एक से अधिक एजेंसी दी गई है।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह: भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए क्या उस पर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा कि जो लोग गाड़ी को खरीदेंगे वह उसे खरीदने के बाद 4,5 बरस तक किसी दूसरे को नहीं बेच सकोंगे?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: मारूति कार अभी मार्केट में नहीं आई है, इसलिए प्रासंगिक प्रबन्ध का आकार-प्रकार क्या होगा, यह अभी से कहना तो कठिन है, लेकिन इस सुझाव पर जरूर विचार किया जाएगा, अगर यह देखा जायेगा कि इसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, as far as I know, S.K. Todi applied for the agency in Calcutta. It is a practice that in each metropolitan city, two or three sales agencies are appointed. I would like to know, how many sales agencies were appointed in Delhi, Bombay and Madras. Now, after the agency of S.K. Todi was cleared by the board, there was some under-hand dealing and pressure. Due to that, one Jindal has been given the sales agency. I suspect that he has lined the pockets of the ruling Party for this purpose. Otherwise, why S.K. Todi who was willing to offer Rs. 10 lakhs was denied this agency?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, in Calcutta, the agency has been given to Machine Techno Sales Pvt. Ltd., Culcutta.

In Madras, it has been given to Annamalai Bus Transport Private Limited. I deny the allegation made by the hon. Member that Ruling Party pockets have been lined for this purpose. (*Interruptions*.) I do not know why he uses this phrase so often.

I may further inform the House that it is not true that the Board cleared the agency for Mr. S.K. Todi.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अगर दुरुपयोग की शिकायत उनके ध्यान में लायी जाएगी तो फिर वह कार्यवाही करेंगे लेकिन प्रश्न के पहले भाग के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में गाड़ी बन रही है, गाइड-लाइन्स की क्या जरूरत है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि गाइड लाइन्स की इसलिए जरूरत है कि गाड़ी पब्लिक सैक्टर में बन रही है और पब्लिक सैक्टर की छित्र गिरनी नहीं चाहिए, दूसरे, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गाड़ियों के लिए जो रुपया जमा किया जा रहा है, उससे कितनी बड़ी धनराणि इकट्ठी हुई है, कितने दिनों बाद गाड़ी मिलेगी और क्या रुपया जमा करने वालों को ब्याज देने का भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: श्रीमान, मैं विद्वान नेता महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य का मूल प्रश्न काला बाजार रोकने के संबंध में था और मैंने उसी का उत्तर देने की घृष्टता की थी। जो गाइड-लाइन्ज का उल्लेख प्रारम्भ के प्रश्न में है, वे गाइडलाइन्ज एजेंसीज के बारे में हैं। इसलिए विद्वान सदस्य सहमत होंगे कि दोनों का सीधा संबंध उतना नहीं बनता है, जितना उनकी प्रश्न की दृष्टि में होगा। जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि मारूति के डिपाजिट्स कितने जमा हुए हैं, अभी तक जो सूचना मिली है, उसके अनुसार 130 करोड़ रुपया जमा हुआ है। कुछ वैंकों से सूचना आ रही है। लगभग 1,33,000 गाड़ियों के लिए

रुपया जमा हुआ है, जिसमें 90 फीसदी कारों के लिए मांग है—कारों की मांग ज्यादा है। ये कारें लोगों को मिल सकें, इसके लिए प्रोडक्शन शिड्यूल, उत्पादन के चक्र, में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्य-कता महसूस होती है, ताकि कारें अधिक बनें। जमा पूंजी पर 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज दिया जा रहा है।

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to lay on the Table of the House the list of all agents with the names of their proprietors?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I will be happy to do that.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Is the hon. Minister aware that before the Maruti Udyog was taken over in the public sector by the Government, the original Company had already given dealerships and taken money from those dealers and, if so, will the Government consider advising the public sector undertaking Maruti Udyog to give preference to those original dealers who have already given money and who have better commercial capability in regard to their position, having show-rooms, etc. over the new applicants?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: It was decided by the Maruti Udyog Limited that we should give equal opportunity to all who applied for dealership. It was also open for those who had earlier applied for dealership to apply for the new dealership.

SHRIG. NARSIMHA REDDY: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Government has not laid down any guidelines for appointment of dealers. I would like to know whether the Maruti Udyog Limited themselves have laid down any guidelines for taking a decision as to which applicant a dealership should be given and, if they have not followed their own guidelines, whether the Government is going to interfere and correct it.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The Board of Directors of the Maruti Udyog Limited did lay down criteria for appointment of dealers. These were prominently

displayed in all the advertisements which were published. I may read out the main criteria for appointing dealers, that is, the ability of the dealer to provide a standard of customer service which is comparable to that available in developed countries; to maximise market for Maruti etc., where necessary, the dealers will need to make suitable arrangements for sale and service of vehicles at other than their headquarters but included in their territorial jurisdiction in a manner acceptable to the Maruti; the applicants will be required to provide a cash security deposit of Rs. 5 lakhs payable shortly before the delivery of vehicles commences; the applicants will have to provide a letter of credit from their bankers with ability to provide cash deposit and to get a credit limit of at least Rs. 40 lakhs; the dealers will be provided designs, lay-outs of showrooms, workshops, etc., the minimum spare parts stocks to be carried as well as facilities and training for engineers and mechanics; it is expected that the investment required will be to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs for metropolitan cities, Rs. 30 lakhs for A Class cities and Rs. 20 lakhs for other cities. The investment amount will reduce to the extent workshop, showroom or land is available.

श्री भीम सिंह: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी सप्ली-मेंट्री के उत्तर में बताया कि 1 लाख 33 हजार कारों के रुपए जमा हुए हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो रुपया जमा हुआ है इनको कारें देने की प्रक्रिया कब से शुरू हो जाएगी। और पहले साल में आप कितनी मोटरें देने की स्थित में होंगे।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: मैं स्पष्ट कर दूं, कुल जो बुकिंग हुई है वह 1 लाख 33 हजार गाड़ियों की हुई है और एक चीज जरा माननीय सदस्य सही कर लें। 130 करोड़ रुपया अब तक जमा हुआ है। 1 लाख 33 हजार गाड़ियों के लिए बुकिंग हुई है, ट्रायल प्रोडक्शन इस वर्ष दिसम्बर से शुरू हो जाएगा और अगले वर्ष गाड़ियां मार्केट में आ जायेंगी। यह आशा है कि अगले वर्ष लगभग 20 हजार उसके अगले वर्ष

लगभग 40 से 50 हजार और उससे अगले वर्ष लगभग 60-65 हजार तक गाड़ियां दी जा सकेंगी।

श्री हीरा लाल परमार: सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से पिछड़े वर्ग को आगे आने के लिए हर क्षेत्र में मौका दिया गया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मारूति कार की डीलरिशप में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों की डीलरिशप देने के लिए कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया है या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can write to the Minister and get the reply. (Interruptions) I cannot direct the Minister to reply to him.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: As far as I know, there is no such quota.

SHRIC.P.N. SINGH: The hon. Minister has looked into a very dire need of India for production of cars—for which the Indians have, for a very long time, been very needy. But I would like to ask him this question. Suzuki company makes excellent jeeps, and in India where the rural population is about 73 per cent and looking into the rural needs, jeeps are very necessary for rural India. At present there is the monopoly of just one company manufacturing jeeps. Would the hon. Minister look into collaboration and manufacture of jeeps with Suzuki at Maruti?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I do take appropriate note of the suggestion made by the hon. Member and I will certainly look into this.

Plans for higher industrial growth

- *329. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:
- (a) whether his Ministry had urged industrialists to draw up specific plans for a nine to ten per cent growth in 1983-84;
 - (b) if so, whether only then the country

would be able to contain inflationary pressures;

- (c) whether any concrete formula has been formulated for this purpose to be placed before the industrialists;
 - (d) if so, the details of the same; and
- (e) to what extent the industrialists have accepted the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). In an address to the executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, it was suggested to industry that plans should be drawn up for a 9-10% growth during 1983-84, inter alia, with a view to containing inflationary pressures. In this context, industry was requested to consider the 10 Point Plan for growth of industries spelt out in the Address to the 56th Annual Session of this Organisation. The main features of the Plan arehorizontalisation of the production base, structural integration of industries, cost rationalisation, plant optimisation, conservation of materials, technology upgradation and modernisation, full capacity utilisation, professionalisation of management, organisation of export production mechanics and quality orientation.

While, the Government believes that action along these lines will help in the acceleration of industrial growth, it is for industry to act upon it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I never heard the word before—horizontalisation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is verticalisation changed to 90 degrees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is from the Chamber's Dictionary. You may refer to that.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, the hon. Member's name itself denotes horizontalisation.

SHRI B.V. DESAl: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, It is the development horizontally.

Sir, the hon. Minister was pleased to state that 9% to 10% growth he wanted to envisage and he had requested the industrialists to work in that direction. Sir, the manufacturing industries growth rate in 1982-83 was a very dismal; in 1983-84 also it is not that good. In 1983-84 it is 3.7% as against 7.5 in 1981-82. The manufacturing industries have got a weightage of about 81% in the industrial index and, of course, the balance being 9% in mining and electricity. So, keeping this in mind, may I know from him what was the reaction of the industrialists and what is it that they had asked from the Government by way of help so that the industrial growth, if not to 9 to 10%, should at least go up by 3 to 4% more than what it is today.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: What the hon. Member said is correct as far as weightage given percentage wise to the manufacturing group of industries in the rate of industrial growth is concerned. I may only mention that the figures for April to May, 1983 the figures for the manufacturing industries are encouraging. We are also looking into this fact as to whether or not we have to get the proper weight to various productive groups in our index. Many economic editors, experts and economists suggested that our apportionment of weight in indexing of industrial production does not adequately reflect production. So, we have appointed a Committee of experts to go into that. (Interruptions). As far as the response of the representatives of industries goes, both the FICCI and the ASSOCHAM have assured us of their cooperation. The President of the FICCI has assured of the full cooperation of the FICCI in achieving the target for higher industrial development. They have said that "In fact it is necessary that the weightage on the rate of growth of industries should be pushed up because high rate of growth is necessary for the generation of employment".

The ASSOCHAM has also mentioned that it would be possible and it should be possible that a six per cent growth rate in the GNP could be feasible in this year. The ASSOCHAM Alternate President, Shri M.S. Patwardhan has said that given the global economic recovery, the excellent rabi crop,

and the near normal monsoon, the base for the upswing in the economy had already been established. He said that a 6 per cent rate of growth of GNP in real terms was feasible for the current year and that the prices could be contained within 7-10 per cent. The feasibility of 6 per cent rate of growth of GNP mentioned by ASSOCHAM implies feasibility of a rate of growth in industrial production of a 9 to 10 per cent mentioned in my address. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has given that in his reply.

SHRIB.V. DESAI: Sir, the hon. Minister was pleased to state that by the assurance of the industrialists whom he had addressed, our industrial growth may come to about 6%. But, Sir, this growth rate of Industrial production directly linked with the employment potential and directly linked with inflation also. From that angle, if at least 6% is definitely achieved, then the inflation will have its downward trend. From this angle, may I know from him whether Associations had asked for certain facilities with regard to cost rationalisation, plant optimisation, technology upgradation and modernisation? Because of these things and so many other features which he mentioned regarding increase in growth rate the Government also is indirectly involved so that those infra-structures and facilities have to be provided to the industry. In this direction may I know what steps he has taken during these two months since this meeting took place and which is the effect of all that ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :

The budget that has been already passed by this House and the Current Import and Export Policy envisage enough incentives to the industry for assuring this rate of growth. Of course, there is the question of infrastructural bottlenecks particularly regarding power, coal and transport. It is a difficult problem but it is being cooked into by the infra-structural committee of the Cabinet. The State Governments have also been requested to monitor the performance of these regularly. Sir, with a better monsoon if we have an assured supply of power and coal and there are no transport bottlenecks,

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then we do hope to achieve this rate of growth.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Sir, the Minister has stated that he has urged the industry to draw up specific plans for the achievement of growth rate of 9-10 per cent. He also said that he had talks with FICCI and other big monopoly houses. May I know have you also urged the small scale industries which are contributing quite a bit to the growth of industry and whether the necessary infra-structure facilities will be available to them also?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, FICCI is not a monopoly house by itself. FICCI is a representative organisation of industries of India. Because I had to answer a specific question regarding one specific address given by me, I had to refer to FICCI only. I agree with the hon. Member that the small industries have to play their full part and whatever incentives we are giving to the industry will help them fulfil the desired rate of growth.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir, 1982 was announced by the Government as 'productivity year' and in that year a number of schemes and incentives were announced. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government has made any study regarding the use or misuse or the effect of those measures announced in the productivity year?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, it is difficult for me to comment on the use or misuse of incentives in general because it is a vast subject but it is a fact that because of infra-structural constraints, drought, distraught industrial relations and floods we could not achieve the growth rate which we expected.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, for any production in the factory electricity is an important item. When electricity supply is not available to the mills how can they produce more? It is an important bottleneck. Moreover even if we aim high at 8-10 per cent growth rate the same will be eaten away by the growing population. So, I want to know whether he will take into consideration

the increase in population while calculating the growth rate?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, it is hard to differ with the hon. Member on a question of substance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in the written reply the hon. Minister has said that the industry has been requested to consider 10-point plan for the growth of industry and while spelling out the features he made a reference to technology upgradation and modernisation. In the context of this feature I would like to know, would the technology upgradation and modernisation involve the import of technology because the other day when he replying to a question on the import of technology in the mechanical seal industry he had given a categorical assurance that there will be no import of technology...And strangely enough within 24 hours the Government changed its position when it went from the Lower House to the Upper House. In the Upper House the Prime Minister indicated that she was in favour of import of technology. Of course, I would like to know whether the Prime Minister represents the correct position as far as import of technology is concerned or the Hon. Minister represents the correct position?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I don't know what the Hon. Member is referring to. Our policy on this matter is very clear and we both are of one mind, because this policy is not decided individually but in the Cabinet.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The point is whether the Minister speaks in the Cabinet?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Why else would the Cabinet take so many hours?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: But what is the policy of the Government in this regard?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The policy is that we are aiming at self-reliance and are developing indigenous technology. But there are certain areas where we have to

keep up with other countries and for that we may have to import. That is the policy.

श्री रामिंसह यादव: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि जहां आप औद्यौगिक उत्पादन को 9 प्रतिशत से 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखते हैं, उसके साथ ही स्माल स्केल इंड-स्ट्रीज के लिए आज कुछ स्टेट्स में वैगंज की कमी से, कोयले की कमी से, विद्युत की कमी से जिस उत्पादन की आप अपेक्षा करते हैं, क्या उसमे वहां के लोगों ने, उद्योगपितयों ने, आपसे इस बात की मांग नहीं की है कि उनकी कोयला, बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। खासतौर से राजस्थान में वहां के स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज वालों ने आपसे और रेल मंत्री से इस बात का निवेदन किया है कि आप कोयले की सप्लाई के लिए व्यवस्था करें। इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या प्रयंतन कर रहे हैं?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं माननीय सदस्य को विनम्रतापूर्वक स्मरण दिलाऊंगा कि मैंने स्वतः प्रारम्भ में ही अपने उत्तर में कहा था कि इस ग्रोथ को प्राप्त करने के लिए, इस उत्पादन दर को प्राप्त करने के लिए, यह आवश्यक है कि जो बुनियादी ढांचा है-बिजली, कोयला और रेल ट्रांस्पोर्ट आदि का वह प्राप्त हो। इस बारे में मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। हो सकता है राजस्थान में यह कठिनाई हो। हमने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने उद्योग विभाग में एक मानिटरिंग सेल कायम किया है। जहां-जहां ऐसी कठिनाइयां होती हैं उनके बारे में विभिन्न विभागों को लिखते हैं, कैबिनेट कमेटी के सामने उन समस्याओं पर विचार करते हैं। छोटे उद्योगों के लिए विशेष रूप से हम प्रयत्नशील हैं। माननीय सदस्य यदि कोई उदाहरण देंगे तो उस कठिनाई के निराकरण के सम्बन्ध में पूरी चेष्टा करेंगे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is regarding the 10% industrial growth which includes private and public sectors. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps is the Government going to take for the

growth of public sector industries? Will the Minister tell us whether any target has been fixed for the growth of the public Sector? And if so, what is that target? And if the public sector fails to achieve the target, I would like to know whether any penal measures will be taken for the failure?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Of course, the same general growth target holds good for the public sector also. We have fixed the targets for the public sector also. Public sector is a vast area, a whole canopy of so many different industries—industrial undertakings, corporations etc. So, each Corporation and each public sector undertaking has its own target. But we do hope to achieve the desired rate of growth in the public sector also.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated here that the Government is envisaging to attain 6% GNP in production. But our experience is that always we are short of our targets. Now, so many products which we are producing in India are being imported from foreign countries as per the conditionality of the IMF. For example, in Periyar Chemicals Ltd. and the Kerala Acids and Chemicals are producing the Formic Acid which is more than enough for our country. Now the government has allowed import of formic acid. Those factories are on the verge of closing down. Naturally, thousands of workers will be thrown out of employment. Likewise, so many industries are feeling difficulties because of this import policy. They are producing those materials here itself; they have the technological know-how, expertise and all that. Even then the government has allowed import all these things. Will the government stop the import of these things in order to save the industry and protect the interest of the employees?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I must correct the impression, if any impression has been created; because what I quoted was the President of ASSOCHAM who said that 6 per cent rate of growth should be possible for this year. In this 6th Five Year Plan, the rate of growth of GNP is 5.2 per cent for the Plan period and not 6

per cent. As the ASSOCHAM president said, it should be possible in this year to achieve 6 per cent rate of growth in GNP. As far as imports by some Kerala industries is concerned, I would request him to address this question to my colleague, the hon. Minister of Commerce.

Committee to Assess the Progress made by the States under 20-Point Programme

*330. +SHRI SUBHAS YADAV : SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a Committee comprising of Members of Parliament to make assessment of achievement/progress made in various States under 20-Point Programme;
- (b) if so, what are the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which such a Committee will be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री सुभाष यादव: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि मेरे प्रश्न को गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया गया है। मे । आपसे निवेदन है कि हमारा 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है और इसके परिणाम भी हमारे सामने आए हैं लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में बहुत-सी राज्य सरकारें हमारे 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को गम्भीरता से नहीं ले पा रही हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो प्रश्न मैंने पूछा था, उस प्रश्न के बारे में वे गम्भीरतापूर्वक क्यों नहीं सोच पा रहे हैं?

श्री एस० बी० चक्हाण: गम्भीरता के साथ

विचार करने के बाद ही हमने यह जवाब दिया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : माननीय सदस्य ने तो संसद् सदस्यों की बात कही है, वह इसलिए कही है कि जो 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, उसका कहीं इम्पलीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है और हो रहा रहा है तो बोगस हो रहा है। कहीं भी उसका इंपलीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है। यदि मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि उसका इंपलीमेंटेशन हो रहा है, तो 1982-83 की जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम की उपलब्धियां हैं, उन-में भूमि-सुधार का मामला ही आप ले लें। इसके लिए आपने 1982-83 का जो लक्ष्य रखा है वह 11 लाख 33 हजार एकड़ जमीन वितरण का था और इसी सदन में माननीय मंत्री महोदय का जवाब है कि इस देश में 53 लाख फालतू जमीन में से अभी तक 17 लाख एकड़ जमीन का बंटवारा मुश्किल से हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अपने जो 11 लाख 33 हजार एकड़ जमीन का लक्ष्यथा, पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए, भूमि-सुधार कानून के अन्तर्गत उसमें से 1982-83 में कितनी जमीन का वितरण किया है और क्या यह बात सही है कि जो जमीन गरीबों और हरिजनों को मिल चकी थी, उस जमीन को जबर्दस्ती लेकर उनके परिवारों को मारा जा रहा है और ऐसे कई उदाहरण हैं।

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण: अभी जो माननीय सदस्य श्री पासवान ने कहा कि यह सारा 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बोगस है, मैं इससे इन्कार करता हूं। सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स बहुत ही फुर्ती के साथ इस सारे 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को इम्पलीमेंट करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं और यह जो 53 लाख एकड़ की बात है, पता नहीं पासवान जी कितनी दफा लोक सभा में इसको कह चुके हैं और बार-बार इसीको रिपीट करते हैं। मैं हाऊस की जान-कारी के लिए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 11 लाख एकड़ का बंटवारा करने का टार्गेट रखा गया था और शायद आपको यह बात मालूम होगी कि

198!-82 में हम जितनी जमीन लोगों को सर-प्लम के तौर पर दे सके थे, करीब उसकी तीन गुना जमीन हमने 1982-83 में दी है। एग्जेक्ट फिगर मैं आपको दे सकता हूं। दो लाख एकड़ से ज्यादा भूमि वर्ष 1982-83 में वितरित की गई है।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : आपका लक्ष्य 11 लाख 33 हजार एकड़ वितरित करने का था और आप बता रहे हैं कि दो लाख एकड़ वितरित किया है। इस तरह से आप लक्ष्य के अनुसार कैसे काम कर रहे हैं?

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण: अपको इस बात की जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि 11 लाख एकड़ का जो लक्ष्य रखा गया था वह यह सोचकर रखा गया था कि कोर्ट की तरफ से जो स्टे आर्डर लिये गये हैं वे वेकेट हो जायेंगे और उसके बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जमीन वितरित कर दी जाएगी।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान: इसके लिए आपको भूमि सुधार को नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में जोड़ना होगा। इसीके जरिए आप जमींदारों को कोर्ट में जाने से रोक सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I told the Minister...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot take the whole time of the House. Now, Mr. Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Minister has rejected the suggestion of the hon. Member. Mine is also a suggestion-cum-question. The 20-Point

Programme is being implemented vigorously and in the districts there are special committees for it. I want to know whether Members of Parliament and the MLAs of the concerned States are made members of those Committees. Actually, irrespective of the political party to which they belong they should be made members of such Committees. Also, they should write to the Central Government about its implementation whether it is being properly implemented, or whether it is not being implemented at all in some places. Irrespective of the political affiliations of those Members they should do this. Is it possible or not?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It is very difficult. Actually, I do not have the information from all the State Governments. There are about 18 State Governments and Union Territories where Members of Parliament and MLAs have been associated with the monitoring committees at the district and also at the block levels. There are four States, Haryana, Manipur, Mizoram where only MLAs have been associated and in Delhi the Members of the Metropolitan Council have been associated. In some States we do not know the exact position. because we have not received the reports from those States. I have again, written to the concerned Chief Ministers that if MPs are not associated with these Committees, they should be associated. I say that the MPs should also visit their constituencies and help the people especially the minority communiti**es.**

SHRI A.K. BALAN: The 20-Point Programme is a very important programme because it is the programme of the Prime Minister. I want to know from the hon. Minister is he has the courage to say that the 20-Point Programme has entirely failed regarding the distribution of essential commodities through ration shops.

SHRIS.B. CHAVAN: Distribution of essential commodities is included under the 20-Point Programme. But if the hon. Member gives me any specific complaint about any particular area, I can look into it, because it differs from State to State.

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SHRI A.K. BALAN: I refer to Kerala.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right now. Now, Smt. Krishna Sahi. I will call one by one.

SHRI A.K. BALAN: What is the reply? My question is very simple.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said that if there is any specific complaint, he will look into it. You have made your point. Yes, Shrimati Krishna Sahi.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mayathevar, please sit down.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीस सूत्री कार्यकम एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में प्राप्त उप-लिंधयों का मुल्यांकन करने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई सरकारी समिति का गठन किया है ? यदि हां, तो उस समिति ने विभिन्न राज्यों में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की उपलब्धि के मूल्यांकन का क्या प्रतिवेदन दिया है ? उसमें बिहार की अग्रेतर स्थिति क्या है, कितने प्रतिशत प्रगति उसमें हुई 충?

श्री एस॰ बी॰ चव्हाण : इसके वारे में सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लेवल पर प्लानिंग कमीशत में और कैबिनेट लेवल पर मानिटरिंग सैल बने हुए हैं और समय समय पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर खुद डिमाइड करती हैं कि किस तरह से देश में हो रहा है, इसके बारे में जानकारी ली जाती हैं। अगर किसी प्वाइन्ट पर इम्पलीमेंटेशन ठीक नहीं हो रहा है, यह बात नोटिस में आये तो अलग-अलग स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को, एडिमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मिनिस्ट्रीज को इसके बारे में लिखा जाता है।

जहां तक बिहार का सवाल आपने पूछा है, सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की हरेक प्वाइन्ट के बारे में प्रोग्रेस अलग-अलग है। अगर 20 में से किसी एक

प्वाइन्ट के बारे में बिहार की पोजीशन आप पूछना चाहें तो मैं बता सकता हूं।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: All the political parties should put their heads together to implement the 20-Point Programme. The hon. Minister told the House that all the MPs, MLAs and all party members were given membership in various committees constituted at various levels in the States. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the opposition MPs are not given any chance to become members of any of the committees. I would like to know whether any committee has been constituted in Tamil Nadu to implement the 20-Point Programme; if so, why are we not included in that committee?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: According to the information supplied by the Tamil Nadu Government, MPs and MLAs have been associated in the committee (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You give a separate notice.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने तमाम राज्यों को 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए किसी प्रकार की कमेटी बनाने का आदेश दिया है ? यदि हां, तो क्या यह बात सच है कि उन कमेटियों में अधिकांश केवल कांग्रेस के लोगों को ही भर दिया गया है और तमाम विरोधी दलों के लोगों को उसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है? यदि हां, तो इस तरह की भेदभाव की नीति इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्यों अपनाई जा रही है ?

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : जो गाइडलाइन्स सारे स्टेट्स को दिए गए हैं, उनसे यह प्रार्थना की गई है कि सारे एम०पीज०, इन्रैस्पैक्टिव आफ पार्टी एफीलिएशन

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: लेकिन बिहार के तमाम एम०एल०एज० को नहीं रखा गया है। मैं कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं इसीलिए पूछ रहा हूं। तमाम

एम०एल०ए० और एम० पीज को नहीं रखा गया है।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am sure the House will appreciate that those who consider this Programme to be bogus, can hardly be the right persons to implement it. (Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्वैश्चन यह है प्रधान मंत्री जी कि आपकी गाइडलाइन क्या है?

श्री कमल नाथ का: मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों मे वित-रण के लिए जो भूमि अजित की जाती है, उसमें मध्यम वर्ग के काश्तकार, जिनके पास सीमा से थोड़ी अधिक जमीन होती है, तो जमीन दे देते हैं, लेकिन बड़े-बड़े काश्तकार हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर स्टे आर्डर ले आते हैं और इस प्रकार वर्षों तक सरकार की योजना को फेल कराने में लगे रहते हैं।

यही नहीं, गरीब हरिजनों को दी जाने वाली सरकारी जमीन भी बड़े-बड़े जमीन-मालिकों ने दबोच रखी है। जब सरकार उस जमीन को उनसे लेना चाहती है, तो वे भी हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम बोर्ट में जा कर स्टे आर्डर ले आते है। इसकी रोशनी में सरकार भूमि संबंधी इस कानून को नाइन्थ शिड्यूल में शामिल करके उसके विरुद्ध अदालतों में जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सच है कि लैंड रिफार्म्ज के मामले में बहुत बड़ी हद तक बड़े बड़े लैंड-होल्डर्ज हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर स्टे आर्डर ले आते हैं। लैंड रिकार्म के कुछ लेजिस्लेशन को नाइन्थ शिड्यूल में इनक्लूड किया गया है। जो लेजिस्लेशन नाइन्थ शिड्यूल में नहीं है, उनको भी उसमें इन-क्लूड करने के बारे में कार्यवाही की जा रही है। अगर लेजिस्लेशन के नाइन्थ शिड्यूल में होने के बावजूद हाई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा कहीं स्टे आर्डर दिया जाता है, तो गवर्न मेंट की तरफ से कोशिश की जाती है कि उसको जल्दी वैकेट कराया जाए। लेकिन उस स्टे को रोका नहीं जा सकता।

अगर सरकारी जमीन लैंड-होल्डर्ज ने अपने कब्जे में ली है, तो उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य को अलग सवाल पूछना होगा। यह 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का भाग नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question.

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called the next question.

पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए सेना का योगदान

*331. श्री रामप्यारे पनिका: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन बनाए रखने के लिए सेना के योगदान लेने हेतु एक योजना बना रही है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा; और
- (ग) सेना के जवानों को पर्यावरण के बारे में जानकारी किस प्रकार दी जाएगी?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DE-PARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) There is no proposal to involve regular army units in ecological activities. Eco-Task Forces of ex-service-men, under the overall control of the Territorial Army, are to be utilized.

(b) One such Eco-Task Force was raised in December '82 and deployed near Dehra-

dun in January '83 to undertake soil conservation and afforestation work. A second Task Force is to be raised for deployment in Rajasthan by October '83.

Oral Answers

(c) These Eco-Task Forces are action oriented to undertake plantation soil conservation works including digging of pits and trenches; tree planting and after care; building of check dams, and retaining walls and gabion spurs alongwith gully plugging etc. The Jawans function under officers as a disciplined and cohesive work force in difficult field conditions. They are given training for 2 to 3 weeks before commencing operations. guidance is made available throughout the Field operations by involving local Forest Department and technical experts.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: You said that because of the danger of specially industrial pollution the Government of India decided—and this news appeared on 6th June in the Hindi paper-that Army assistance is being sought by the Government and Army jawans will be imparted knowledge especially in afforestation and soil conservation. (Interruptions). Not only this. It was decided that the Army companies will be appointed as wardens in areas where they are posted and they will look atfer the afforestation and other allied work for maintenance of ecological balance. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister is going to tell us as to how many Army officers have been deployed and how many jawans have been placed in this work.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Sir, in the existing project where we have four companies of 100 persons each, there are 43 officers who have been kept and because it is an Ex-Servicemen's Task Force, the whole structure is such that the officers create the kind of leadership and discipline and under them the Ex-Servicemen function.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Sir, the honourable Deputy Minister has replied that Eco-Task Forces of Ex-servicemen under the overall control of the Territorial Army are being utilised for the purpose. It has been brought to our notice that they are doing commendable work. I would like to know

whether the hon. Deputy Minister is going to extend the Eco-Task Force to other parts of the country where the problem of pollution is there.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Sir, we have drawn up certain norms wherein we will give priority for such proposals, wherein we will find out to what extent Ex-servicemen are available in those localised areas, the critical conditions and the environment in that area which require this kind of development and also to what extent the State Governments would give all the infrastructural facilities while implementing such proposals.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my colleague, Shri Panika, has asked with regard to Ex-servicemen and the Minister has replied. But as far as I understand the question, it was with regard to the Army itself. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister, is, it is most welcome that the Army is being motivated for this, particularly because they are in sensitive areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in areas like Jaisalmer and Barmer which are now being developed into a national park, or in areas like Ladakh where the ecological balance is very critical and difficult, particular instructions have been issued to the armed forces -not only to the Army, but also to the Air Force-to cooperate fully in the conservation and preservation of the ecological balance.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: The regular army has its own priorities and its own duties. Territorial Army units are made available. In this case they are also put to use, and can be used not only for the projects that have been enumerated but also for protection.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I asked about Jaisalmer and Ladakh specifically....

PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Special instructions have been issued not only about those places but also to the Navy about the Chilka Lake in Orissa.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

पर्यावरण के लिए टेरिटोरियल आर्मी को इस्तेमाल किए जाने की योजना का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और मैं प्रधान मन्त्री तथा माननीय मन्त्री जी का आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने ऐसी योजना राजस्थान के लिए भी स्वीकृत की है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जो टेरिटोरियल आर्मी की एक यूनिट उन्होंने दी है वह केवल मार्च तक के लिए दी हैं जबकि यह काम बड़ा है और इस काम को पूरा करने के लिए केवल मार्च तक यूनिट देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। राजस्थान कैनाल के लम्बे एरिया पर एक पट्टी पर चरागाह डेवलप करना और पेड़ों को लगाना—इस काम के लिए बराबर साल दो साल तक यूनिट का इन्तजाम हो—इस बात का आश्वासन मन्त्री जी देने की कृपा करेंगे?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: The Rajasthan project which is a project of planting 'savanghas and damanghas' on an area of 50,000 hectares along belt of half kilometre is an excellent project. I agree with the hon. Member that the project as funded till today is upto March next year and it is very important to continue it. We are co-ordinating with the Government of Rajasthan. Before continuing this there was Desert Development Project.

As far as the Department of Environment is concerned, it is entirely a question of availability of resources.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In this connection I would like to draw on the experience of China. (Interruptions). Last year I visited Sinkiang province. (Interruptions). There I saw what the Army did to change ecological balance there. The Army there has been given specific quotas. For example they are asked to plant 5 million trees over a period of time. Is the Government proposing to tell the Army in concrete terms such as planting trees and other social programmes in this regard?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: I would also like to say that I had the privilege of going to Academica Sinika in China. (Interrup-

tions). They are doing excellent work in plantation in the lowest areas comparable to Thar Desert of India. But as far as geopolitical system in China is concerned in comparison to India, I do not think we could have fast labour to do things as they do in China. We have to have a task force and find budgetary provision for it. As far as the Army is concerned, as I said earlier, they have their priorities. But the Territorial Army units are utilised for all purposes.

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । हमारे यहां
वायुमण्डल में कार्बन डाइआक्साइड बढ़ती जा रही
है और वर्षा का चक हमारे देश में अस्त-व्यस्त
होता जा रहा हैं। न ही वर्षा ही होती है और सूखा
पड़ जाता है। साँयल इरोजन के कारण जितना
फर्टिलाइजर हम बनाते हैं, उससे ज्यादा किसानों
के खेतों से फर्टिलाजर बह जाता है। चाइना की
खबर भी पिछले दिनों पढ़ने को मिली है कि वे
वृक्षों की एक दीवार-सी खड़ी कर रहे हैं। मैं
मानता हूं कि हमारे योग्य मंत्री जी इकालाजिकल
बैलेंस पर काफी चिन्ता करते हैं और यह भी बहुत
आवश्यक हो गया है कि आर्मी की सहायता रैगुलर
ली जाए। क्या मन्त्री जी इस पर पुनः विचार
करेंगे?

श्री विग्विजय सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, वह सही है कि जंगल काटने से मिट्टी का जो बहाव है, उसको रोकने के लिए वृक्षारोपण और जंगलों की खास आबश्यकता हो गई है। इसके लिये टास्क-फोर्स तीन प्रदेशों में बनी हुई है—उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान। और जगहों पर भी करने की आवश्यकता है, जरूर करेंगे। आर्मी के बारे में जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है, इसके बारे में पहले ही जवाब दे चुका हूं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चालू वर्ष की प्रथम तिमाही के दौरान परमाणु बिजली का उत्पादन

*332. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

- (क) क्या चालू वर्ष की प्रथम तिमाही के दौरान परमाणु बिजली का उत्पादन निर्घारित लक्ष्य से कम था;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या था ;
- (ग) बिजली उत्पादन में गिरावट के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) इस अवधि के दौरान बिजली का कुल उत्पादन कितना हुआ ;
- (ङ) क्या कुछ परमाणु विजली संयंत्रों के बंद होने की सम्भावना है ; और
 - (च) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी, हां।

- (ख) वर्ष 1983-84 की पहली तिमाही में 1140 मिलियन यूनिट परमाणु बिजली पैदा करने का लक्ष्य था।
- (ग) उत्पादन में कमी के कारण ये हैं कि तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट को इँधन बदलने के लिए बन्द करने की अवधि को बढ़ाया गया तथा राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर

का पहला यूनिट उसकी एण्ड शील्डों में से एक में से हल्का पानी रिसने के कारण लम्बे समय तक बन्द रहा।

- (घ) वर्ष 1983-84 की पहली तिमाही में 758-13 मिलियन यूनिट परमाणु बिजली पैदा हुई।
 - (ङ) जी, नहीं।
 - (च) यह प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं।

Extension of District Industries Centres Programme to Rural Areas

- *333. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:
- (a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to extend the District Industries Centres Programme to rural areas;
- (b) if so, details of these programmes for areas of the country which are industrially backward; and
- (c) the programmes which Government propose to start in Adivasis areas of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The District Industries Centres Programme is mainly aimed at development of industrially backward and rural areas. It provides a focal point at the district level for promotion of small, tiny, village and cottage industries. All services and support are offered under a single roof as far as practicable at pre-investment, investment and post-investment stages. Policy is to give preference to tribal population all over the country, including Adivasi areas of Orissa, in matters of imparting training and disbursement of loans.

नमक की किस्म में सुधार सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल

*334. श्री दोलत राम सारण : श्री राम किंकर :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या अच्छे किस्म के नमक के निर्माण और उसके निर्माण में लगे कर्मवारियों को प्रशि-क्षण देने सम्बन्धी प्रश्नों पर विचार करने के लिए नियुक्त अध्ययन दल की हाल में कोई बैठक हुई थी;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो बैठक में नमक निर्माण की पुरानी पद्धति में जिन तकनीकी सुधारों को करने के बारे में विचार किया गया है उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लिमिटेड जयपुर के कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या ठोस उपाय किये जायेंगे; और
- (घ) इस बैठक में किन मुद्दों पर चर्चा की गई और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क), (ख) और (घ) नमक निर्माण सम्बन्धी प्रौद्योगिकी किस्म नियंत्रण और प्रशिक्षण सुधार करने के प्रश्न का अध्ययन करने के लिए गठित कार्यदल की नई दिल्ली में 22 और 23 जुलाई, 1983 को पहली बैठक हुई थी। इस दल द्वारा सरकार को अभी अपनी सिफारिशों देनी हैं।

दल ने अन्य बातों के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित पर भी विचार विमर्श किया है:—

 नमक उत्पादन की प्रौद्योगिकी जिसमें आधु-निक उपकरण और मशीनों का उपयोग करना तथा विभिन्न नमक उत्पादक राज्यों में वाशरी, आदर्श नमक फार्मों व प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना शामिल है;

- क्लोरकली उद्योग के लिए अपेक्षित अधिक णुद्धता वाले नमक का उत्पादन करने तथा आयोडीन युक्त नमक और लोह तत्वों से भरपूर नमक का निर्माण करने के लिए कोटि नियंत्रण की आवश्यकता;
- उनमक उद्योग में नियोजित प्रबन्धकीय और पर्यवेक्षी कार्मिकों के लिए वीडियो फिल्मों, वृत्तचित्रों और अन्य दृश्ययन्त्र उपकरणों के माध्यम से कुशल और अर्ध-कुशल कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु सुविधाओं की ब्यवस्था करना, तथा
- 4. ब्रोमाइन, पोटाश, मेग्नेशियम और सोडियम सल्फेट जैसे उपोत्पादों को प्राप्त करना।
- (ग) बैठक में मे० हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लि०, अथवा नमक उत्पादन करने वाले किसी भी अन्य एकक पर विचार विमर्श नहीं किया गया था।

Implementation of Schemes Sponsored by North Eastern Council

- *335. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the North-Eastern States have made a strong demand to the Centre to augment the financial allocation for effective implementation of the schemes sponsored by North Eastern Council under the Sixth Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in the matter; and
- (c) what is the view of other States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). No,

Sir. However, the North Eastern Council of which the States of the North Eastern Region are members has assessed the total requirement of funds for its Sixth Plan at Rs. 490 crores against the approved outlay of Rs. 340 crores.

Proper Functioning of Nuclear Plants

- *336. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAK-RABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) with which advanced countries India has entered into agreements for establishment of nuclear plants in the country;
- (b) whether the agreements have served their purpose in view of the fact that the nuclear plants have not been functioning very satisfactorily; and
- (c) if so, steps Government propose to take to ensure the proper working of the nuclear plants?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station was built on a turn-key basis by General Electric Company of US under an Indo-US agreement. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station was partially built with Canadian collaboration.

- (b) The Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been performing satisfactorily. However, there have been uncertainties in the supply of fuel and spares for this station. The Canadian Government unilaterally terminated the collaboration agreement for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station before the completion of Unit-II of the Station and this Unit was completed and commissioned on our own.
- (c) As far as fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is concerned, the problem has been resolved and efforts are being made to obtain the spares required for the Station also. The repair work on the Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is in progress and efforts are being made to bring the unit back on line as early as possible. Unit-II of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is operating satisfactority at present.

Purchase of capital goods by Industries from Indian Market

- *337. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:
- (a) whether his Ministry has recently directed industries to explore the Indian market for purchase of capital goods before floating global tenders;
 - (b) if so, full details thereof;
- (c) the names of those industries to whom such directions have been issued; and
- (d) to what extent such directions would be helpful for the industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Paras 14 (1) and (2) of the Import-Export Policy for 1983-84, and paras 118-121 of the Handbook of Import-Export procedures (1983-84), lay down the policy and procedures for consideration of applications for Import of Capital Goods under Global Tender Scheme. This special procedure has been framed with a view to reducing the overall costs of investment in respect of specified industries of national priority namely (1) Fertilizers; (2) Newsprint and papers; (3) Basic drugs; (4) Basic technical material for pesticides and weedicides : Power (5)generation, transmission and distribution; (6) Mineral exploration, mining and beneficiation (7) exploration and production; leum (8) Petrochemicals upto the stage of polymers; (9) Manufacture of professional grade electronic components: (10) Waste disposal recycling and effluent treatment projects and ecological engineering; (11) Material handling projects at Ports; (12) Sugar; (13) Cement and cement products (including asbestos). This has been in force since 1978-79.

In the light of the experience gained in the past the applicants undertaking projects in these fields, have been advised in a press note dt. 22.7.83 that they may invite global tenders for the capital goods intended to be procured, after making a prior detailed

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study of the indigenous availability of the machinery so that maximum procurement of equipment from indigenous sources is ensured. Wherever feasible, and where Indian collaborators' counterparts exist, of possible and prospective foreign suppliers, the subsystems should be purchased through the Indian party with foreign support. The tenders should also be framed accordingly. It has also been decided that in respect of power generation, transmission and distribution, the applicants for capital goods should obtain prior permission of the Empowered Committee before floating global tenders. This requirement has been proposed with a view to coordinating domestic production and availability of equipment visa-vis the requirements in a time-frame.

Effect on small scale units of excess capacity utilisation by big units

*338. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that by allowing big industries and some of them being multinationals and monopoly houses to produce beyond their capacity which is regularised the small scale sector is beaten hard and it suffers heavily;
- (b) if so, whether any detailed study has been made in this regard;
 - (c) if so, the main findings thereof; and
- (d) the steps being contemplated to safeguard the interests of the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The schemes of regularisation of installed capacities and reendorsement based on past production announced by the Government are not applicable to items reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. These schemes have, therefore, no adverse impact on the development of the small scall sector.

- (b) and (c). Do not arise.
- (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government has already taken many steps to give protection to Small Scale Industries, such as:

- (1) Exemption from obtaining industrial licence, granted to them under Section 29 B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (2) Reservation of certain items made for exclusive manufacture by the small scale sector.
- (i) Reservation of items for exclusive procurement from small scale units;
 - (ii) Reservation of items for procurement of 75% of the requirement;and
 - (iii) Reservation of items for purchase of 50% of the requirement.
- (4) Concessional financial assistance by banks and Financial Institutions which include:—
 - (i) Risk Capital by State Financial Corporations and Small Industries Corporation.
 - (ii) Long term and Medium-term Loans by State Directorate of Industries (under the State Aid to Industries Act), State Financial Corporations and Commercial Banks.
 - (iii) Short-term/Working Capital by Commercial banks.
 - (iv) Hire-purchase Scheme by National Small Industries Corporation and Small Industries Development Corporation.
- (5) Credit Guarantee Scheme:—The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is operating a Credit Guarantee Scheme which covers most of the advances made by

banks to small scale units on payment of a nominal premium.

- (6) Supply of Raw Material—Small scale units are assisted in their requirements of imported as well as scarce indigenous raw materials. Where it is not possible for small industrialists to purchase certain types of scarce raw materials in large quantities, the State Small Industries Corporation obtain them in bulk and supply to individual entrepreneurs.
- (7) Export Promotion Assistance—Small Industries Development Organisation renders various services to exporting small units for manufacture of exportworthy products in respect of product designing, product quality, packaging and allied services. This Organisation also conducts export training courses and renders consultancy services in the field of exports for the benefit of small scale units.
- (8) Provision of industrial plots/sheds—
 Industrial Estates with pre-built factory sheds/developed plots have been set up in different parts of the country for coordinated, intensified and integrated development of small scale industries. The Industrial Estates provide at one place, all the requisite facilities necessary for starting small scale industries viz. water, electricity, transport, banks, post offices, canteens etc. and hence help the small industrialists save their time and resources.
- (9) Modernisation of small units—The programme of modernisation has been launched to help the small scale units and to keep them abreast with the latest information on production processes, product designs, technological development and training facilities through provision of effective technical consultancy services and other forms of assistance. For the purpose of modernisation, certain industries have been selected.
- (10) Fiscal Concessions-Small scale units

are provided number of fiscal concessions in matters of excise, income-tax etc.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विस्फोटक छड़ों (एक्सप्लोसिव बार) की चोरी

*339. श्री जगपाल सिंह : श्री मोहन लाल पटेल :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार को हिमाचल प्रदेश में चम्बा जिले के दो गोदामों से विस्फोटक छड़ों (एक्सप्लासिव बार) की चोरी होने की जानकारी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस चोरी में किन किन व्यक्तियों का हाथ है और चोरी गये विस्फोटकों का पता लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यदाही की गई और क्या इस बीच चोरी गई किसी छड़ को बरा-मद किया गया है;
- (ग) चोरी गये सामान का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) (क) : जी हां, श्रीमान । हिमाचल प्रदेश के चम्बा जिले में बैरा सूयल पन-बिजली परियोजना से जून, 1983 के महीने में विस्फोटकों की चोरी के दो मामले सूचित किए गए हैं।

(ख) से (घ) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पहले मामले में परियो-जना प्राधिकारियों ने 13 जून, 1983 को एक प्र० सू० रि० दर्ज करवाई थी जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया था कि 10 तथा 11 जून 1983

के बीच की रात को मैगजीन की खिडकी तोडकर भंजरारू में परियोजना मैगजीन से 375 किली-ग्राम जिलेटिन और 3028 डिटोनेटर चोरी हुए पाये गये थे। तीस्सा थाने में भा० दं सं की धारा 457/380 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है।

दूसरे मामले में परियोजना प्राधिकारियों ने 23 जून, 1983 को एक प्रा० सू० रिपोर्ट दर्ज करवाई थी जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया था कि 22-23 जुन, 1983 के बीच की रात को मैगजीन की खिड़की तोड़कर सुरंगनी में परियोजना मैग-जीन से 2957 डिटोनेटर चुराए गए थे। थाना किहार में भा० दं० सं० की धारा 457/380 के अधीन मामला दर्ज किया गया है।

दोनों मामलों में जांच की जा रही है।

Cost of production of atomic energy

- *340. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :
- (a) the per megawatt cost of production of atomic energy;
- (b) whether it is different in different atomic power plants;
 - (c) if so, the figures thereof;
- (d) whether atomic power is cheaper as compared to thermal power; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for building atomic power plants?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The rate of sale of power from Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is currently 23.23p/KWh and 31.34p/ KWh respectively.

(d) and (e). Nuclear power is competitive vis-a-vis coal based thermal power at distan->ces of 800 km and more from the pithead.

Special Central Assistance to States under Tribal Sub-Plan

- *341. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:
- (a) the reasons for giving the Special Central Assistance to the States under Tribal Sub-Plan instead of giving the matching grants; and
- (b) how far the new financial arrangement has been able to develop the tribal areas and the tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The main source of funding for the Tribal sub-Plan is the flow from the State Plan. The Special Central Assistance is meant as an additive or a 'gap filler'. Because of this very nature of Special Central Assistance, it cannot be on a matching basis.

(b) The new strategy of tribal sub-Plan has succeeded in focussing developmental effort in the Tribal sub-Plan areas.

Sintering Plant for IISCO

- *342. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is having negotiations with M/s. Lurgi of West Germany for their collaboration in establishing a Sintering Plant for the IISCO of the SAIL:
- (b) if so, at what stage the negotiations are;
- (c) how much foreign exchange is expected to be involved in the venture :
- (d) which other foreign concerns have offered for collaboration in this project;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that M/s. UZINE EXPORT-IMPORT of Romania

are prepared to offer the Sintering Plant and its technology against rupee payment and barter deal against ore from Kudremukh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (e). The Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi, is considering proposals for the acquisition of know-how and capability for the design and manufacture of sintering plants. The prop sals of both M/s. Lurgi Chemi of West Germany and M/s. Uzine Export-Import of Romania are under examination by the HEC. M/S. Uzine Export-Import have indicated that payment will be in Indian Rupee and the supply of equipment can be with deferred payment terms of payments as well as buy-back arrangement against export to Romania of Kudremukh concentrates and pellets. The foregin exchange involved will be determined during the consideration of the proposals by the HEC.

Inadequacy of functioning of research institutions in the country

- *343. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MO-HANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether in the last Science Congress held at Tirupati on June 3, 1983, some of the top scientists made remarks like "most of the Indian Universities become slum of science" and "in India it is third rate science and fourth rate technology";
- (b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) any study made in depth about inadequacy of functioning of research institusions of the country and steps, if any, taken to improve the performance?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The 70th Session of the Indian Science Congress was held at Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) in January, 1983. During that session an informal discussion took place on the subject of

growing and nurturing excellence in science and some of the scientists attending the Congress participated. Among several suggestions made, the need for strengthening infrastructure, education and scientific research in the educational sector was emphasized.

- (b) Government are continuously examining the modes of enchancing the extent of scientific research and the funding for science has been increased substantially over the plan periods. The University Grants Commission has set up several centres of Advance Study and Departments of Special Assistance. In order to further strengthen science and technology infrastructure in the universities and to carry out advance research in science and technology, a special scheme for providing support to the educational sector has been approved and is being implemented by the UGC under the overall guidance of the Committee on Strengthening of Infrastructure of Science and Technology (COSIST). The Department of Science and Technology is promoting scientific research by providing substantial project grants to several Universities and IITs for special research projects. Similarly, the Department of Atomic Energy, the Department of Space, the Department of Environment, the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, CSIR, ICAR, ICMR etc. are also providing support for research in the educational sector. The Department of Science and Technology has set up seven Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres with excellent facilities. In addition specialized advanced national facilities in specific areas have also been established in spectroscopy, crystallography and electron microscopy. The above programmes are directed to attract high quality scientific personnel to pursue work of excellence.
- (c) No specific in-depth studies have been undertaken to study the functioning of all the research institutions in the country. However, mechanisms exist to constantly review and monitor various programmes being undertaken by different research laboratories/institutions through governing councils, scientific advisory committees and expert panels,

Demand for Legislative Assembly in Delhi

Written Answers

*345. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: ATAL BIHARI VAJ-SHRI PAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) when the demand for a Legislative Assembly in Delhi with a Council of Ministers was first made:
- (b) the steps taken so far in this regard; and
- (c) by when the demand will be fulfilled at the latest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Consequent on becoming a Part 'C' State, Delhi had a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers from 1952 to October 1956. Even though a demand for converting Delhi into a full-fledged State, which would also have meant continuance of the Legislative Assembly, was made in 1954, Delhi was made a Union Territory without legislature in November, 1956.

The demand for a Legislative Assembly was reiterated during 1961-62 when the question of creating Legislative Assemblies in some other Union Territories was being considered. However, a new arrangement was brought into existence in 1966 under the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 and the Metropolitan Council came into being.

In 1978, decision was taken to create a Legislative Assembly and Council of Ministers for the Union Territory of Delhi by bringing amendments to the Union Territoties Act, 1963 and the Constitution (46th Amendment) Bill. These two Bills were introduced in the Parliament on 11.8.78 with the object of providing for a Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the Union Territory of Delhi on the pattern of other Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly like Goa, Pondicherry etc. The two Bills, however, lapsed on the dissolution of the last Lok Sabha.

In 1980, this matter was again considered and it was decided that there should not be any change in the existing set up. However, the various implications of this question are again being studied. It is not possible to indicate the exact time by which the study can be completed and a final decision taken regarding the grant of a Legislative Assembly in Delhi.

Development of Rock Salt Mines in Himachal Pradesh

*346. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to give priority to the development of the rock salt mines and also to establish salt-based industries in the State; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Salt presently mined from rock salt mines at Mandi contains only about 70% Sodium Chloride and is not fit for edible consumption or for industrial use and there is need to switch over to solution mining technique for extracting the brine before salt based industries could be set up in the area. Government are taking steps to locate appropriate technology for the purpose.

घाटे में चल रही परियोजनाओं का बंद किया जाना

*347. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार का विचार घाटे में चल रही परियोजनाओं को बंद करने का है; और
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी और कौन-कौन

सी परियोजनायें हैं जो लगातार घाटे के कारण बंद होने की स्थिति में हैं?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) (क) : सरकार के सामने कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Extremists having links with foreign countries

- *348. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether during the third week of July, 1983 a number of extremists having links with foreign countries have been unearthed in Punjab and border State of Himachal Pradesh etc;
- (b) if so, whether these extremists were involved in a number of murders etc;
- (c) if so, what are the foreign countries with whom these extremists have links; and
- (d) to what extent it has helped the State in normalising the situation in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) There is no information in this regard.

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

Memorandum by Muslim Members of Parliament

- 3727. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that Muslim Members of Parliament have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister during November, 1982;
- (b) if so, what are the main points of this memorandum;
- (c) the action taken by Government on this memorandum and names of the signatories;

- (d) whether Government have appointed any committee to deal with the points of the memorandum;
- (e) if so, the personnel of the committee and details of the sittings and reports submitted by this committee to Government and action taken on the committee's report;
- (f) whether this committee was formed by a Government order or resolution; and
- (g) whether the relevant order would be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The memoradum was submitted to the Prime Minister by some Members of Parliament, on 5th November, 1982. The memorandum suggested inter-alia effective protection of minorities, improved representation of minorities in police forces, effective prosecution of cases, fixing responsibility for riots on officials, payment of compensation to victims of riots, ban on extremist organisation, screening of newspapers and periodicals etc.

(c) to (g). The Government have constituted a Committee. The Committee is headed by the Home Minister includes Shri Buta Singh, Shri N.D. Tiwari, Shri C.K. Jaffar Sharief and Begum Abida Ahmed, MP. The Committee was appointed by the Prime Minister. The Committee has met a few times informally and held a meeting on 22.4.1983. Since the Committee is only to oversee the action taken on suggestions received from various groups by different branches of the Government it is not expected to submit any reports.

A list of MP's who are signatories to the memorandum is enclosed.

List of M.Ps. who are Signatories to the Memorandum

- 1. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria
- 2. Shri Hayatulla Ansari
- . 3. Shri Mohammed Asrar Ahmad
 - Shri Qazi Saleem

- Shri Ashfaq Hussain
- 6. Shri Syed Ahmad Hashmi
- 7. Dr. A.U. Azmi
- 8. Shri Ahmed Mohammed Patel
- Shri Asad Madani 9.
- 10. Shri Kazi Jalil Abbasi
- Shri Zainul Basher 11.
- 12. Shri Syed Rahmat Ali
- 13. Shri Tayyab Hussain
- Shri Syed Shahabuddin 14.
- Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait 15.
- 16. Shri Ibrahim Kalaniya
- 17. Shri Ghayoor Ali Khan
- 18. Shri Rafiqli Alam
- 19. Shri H.R. Abidi
- 20. Shri Magsood Ali Khan
- Shri Gulam Mohi-ud-Din Shawl 21.
- 22. Sheikh Abdul Rehman
- 23. Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla
- 24. Shri G.R. Matto
- 25. Shri Syed Sibtey Razi
- 26. Shri Mahmood Hassan Khan
- 27. Shri G.M. Shaikh
- 28. Shri G.M. Banatwalla
- 29. Shri A.V. Abdul Samad
- 30. Shri Ghafran Azam
- 31. Shri S.T. Quadri
- Shri F.M. Khan 32.
- Shri Tariq Anwar 33.
- 34. Shri Mozafir Hussain
- 35. Shri P.M. Sayeed
- 36. Shri F.H. Mohsin
- Shri M.M.A. Khan 37.
- 38. Shri Anwar Ahmed
- Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed 39.
- 40. Shri Rasheed Masood
- Shri B. Ibrahim 41.
- Shri Saminuddin 42.
- Shri Ghulam Mohd. Khan 43.

Proposal to Exchange Scientific Papers with U.S.S.R.

3728. SHRI A.C. DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have a proposal to exchange scientific papers and organisation of Seminar etc. with USSR and vice versa:
- (b) if so, when such proposal will be implemented; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY. SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the Agreement between Indian and the USSR on cooperation in the field of Applied Science and Technology signed in 1972 and the Long Term Programme for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the two countries signed in 1979, a programme of cooperation in science and technology for the years 1980-1983 was agreed upon and is being implemented under the Indo-USSR Sub-Commission on S and T.

Under this programme the Cooperation takes place through:

- (i) exchange of scientific delegations, individual scientists, and information;
- (ii) arrangement of bilateral scientific symposia on problems of mutual interest; and
- (iii) joint development and work on problems of mutual interest.

A fresh programme of cooperation for the period 1984-87 is under preparation.

Dividend by Mangalam Cement Ltd. Morak (Rajasthan)

3730. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Mangalam Cement Ltd., Morak (Rajasthan) have not declared any dividend so far since its inception;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how Government propose to intervene in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). It is seen from the Annual Accounts of Messrs Mangalam Cement Limited for the year ending 31st December, 1982, and Directors' Report thereon, that the Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 11% per annum on preference shares for the period from 28.2.79 to 31.12.82. Declaration of dividend by a Company is an internal matter and is approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting of the Company on the recommendations of the Board of Directors. Government has no power to intervene in this matter.

"Combating of Air and Water Pollution"

3731. SHR! M.M. LAWRENCE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government propose to take to combat air and water pollution;
- (b) whether Government have helped State Boards or Departments for acquisition of necessary technology and finance; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Government are already implementing the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1974 and have enacted the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in 1981. The State Govts, are being persuaded to notify Rules under the Air Act so that air pollution control programme may be launched effectively.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The Government have launched the

following programmes for acquisition of, technology:

- (i) training and manpower development programme;
- (ii) technical assistance programme for advising on specific requirements of the State Boards;
- (iii) laboratory development programme; and
- (iv) technical guidance programme on specific industries for implementation of industry specific pollution control measures.

Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, the Central Government have reimbursement cess amounting to Rs. 4.87 crores to the State Governments for pollution control programmes.

Blast in the Ganda Nallah under the Gur Mandi Bridge, Delhi

- 3732. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Delhi Police has been able to solve the mystery surrounding a blast in the ganda nallah under the Gur Mandi Bridge in North Delhi on 23 July, 1983; and
- (b) if so, its outcome and action taken to apprehend the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): and (b). On 23rd July 1983, an information was received at the Police Station Kingsway Camp that an explosion had taken place under the bridge between Roop Nagar and Shakti Nagar. There was no loss of life or property.

A case under Section 3/4 Indian Explosive Substances Act has been registered and the investigation is in hand. No one has been

arrested so far.

Industrialisation of Backward Areas in M.P.

3733. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps have so far been taken under the Sixth Five Year Plan to identify industrially backward areas in Madhya Pradesh for the purposes of providing speedy industrial development thereof;
- (b) if so, the details of the areas so identified;
- (c) whether any schemes for quick industrial development of those areas have been submitted to the Central Government by the State Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the Central aid if any sought therefor and the Central Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The Government of India have recently announced vide Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.1983 (copies available in the Parliament Library) a new set of incentives and concessions available to backward areas in the country. Under the scheme the backward areas have been divided into three categories viz. Category 'A', 'B' and 'C' with graded Central Investment Subsidy.

- (b) A list indicating the backward districts of Madhya Pradesh covered under the above three categories is enclosed. (See Col. 51 and 52.)
- (c) and (d). On the recommendation of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Sidhi, Jhabua, Dhar and Morena districts were selected for setting up of Nucleus Plants. The Task Force has submitted its reports in respect of Sidhi and Jhabua. The reports have been remitted to the State Government for examining the techno-economic feasibility of the recommended projects. The reports in respect of Morena and Dhar are still awaited.

Industrial development programmes to generate employment in backward areas

3734. SHRI N.E. HERO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have studied the development of industries in the backward rural areas to enquire the extent to which the industrial development programmes in these areas have helped in generating employment to discourage the exodus of rural youth to urban areas;
- (b) if so, whether any analysis has also been made of the shortcomings;
- (c) if so, the details regarding the development programmes and the need for training in certain fields such as agro-industries to attain the objective of providing employment opportunities to the rural youth; and
- (d) the active steps contemplated by Government to accelerate the pace of rural development programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). To accelerate the development of rural areas, the Programme of Integrated Rural Development (IRD) has been launched in all the blocks of the country with effect from 2nd October, 1980. It is proposed to cover 15 million rural families under this programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Out of 600 beneficiaries to be covered per block per annum, 200 would be through assistance in the Industries, Services, Business (ISB) sector. As a supplementary to the above programme, the National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) is continuing in the Sixth Plan. The intention is to equip the rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to take up vocations for selfemployment. It is proposed to train about 2 lakh rural youths every year at the rate of 40 youths per block through this programme.

Weekly Holidays for Non-gazetted Police Personnel

3735. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:

10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Category 'C'	
	Category 'B'	
	Category 'A'	

List of Backward Districts/Areas of Madhya Pradesh

blocks (from Bilaspur district), Bhatapara, Simga, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur) Abhanpur and Rajim blocks (from Area-I: (From Eastern Region) comprising blocks viz. Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) *'Six Areas' (equivalent to 31 distr. or 4 districts) Raipur district).

Chhindwara

4.

Damoh

5.

Datia

9

Dhar

Chhatarpur

ب

Belaghat

Bhind

Gulana, Shujalpur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur Area-II: (From Western Region) comprising blocks viz. Dewas and Tonk Khurad Blocks (from Dewas district) district) Area-III: (From Northern Region) comprising blocks Morena and Jaura (from Morena district)

Area-IV: (from Central Region) comprising blocks viz. Bind-Itawa, Khuri-Banda (Binaika) Rahatgarh, Sagar, Sahgarh (Amarmau) (from Sagar district) Vidisha and Gyaraspur (from Vidisha district).

Narsinbapur

11.

Mandla

10.

Jhabua

ο;

Guna

٠<u>٠</u>

Rajgarh

13.

Panna

12.

Shivpuri

15.

Sidhi

16.

Seoni

14.

Surguja

17.

18.

Ratlam and Jaura (from Ratlam district), Mandsaur, Malhar-Area-V: (from Western Region-II) comprising blocks viz. Maheshwar and Barwana (from Khargone district), garb and Neemuch (from Mandsaur district). Area-VI: (From North Eastern Region) comprising

blocks viz. Rewa and Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa district). Tikamgarh

blocks), Panna, Raigarh, Raipur (excluding Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur (excluding Korba, (Bilaspur blocks), Dewas (excluding Dewas Khargone (excluding Maheshwar and Barsaur, Malhargarh and Neemuch blocks), Morena (excluding Morena, and Jaura Raisen, Shajapur (excluding Gulana Shujalour and Shajapur blocks), Ratlam (excluding Ratlam and Jaura blocks), Rewa (excluding and Tonk Khurad blocks), Hoshangabad, wana blocks), Mandsaur (excluding Mand-Bhatapara, Simga, Tilda, Dharsiwa, (Raipur) Abhanpur and Rajim blocks), Rajnandgaon, Rewa and Raipur (Garh blocks), Sagar Khruri-Banda Sagar, Sahgarh blocks), Vidisha (excluding Vidisha and Gyaraspur blocks), New Sehore. Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi Bina-Itawa, Rahatgarh, Amarman) excluding Binaika),

*Out of 65 blocks equivalent to six districts/29 blocks stand included in No-Industry Districts.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether one month's additional salary per annum paid to Non-gazetted police personnel (for performing duties beyond the prescribed hours and for work on Holidays) is actually one month's salary including all allowances etc. or certain allowances are deducted therefrom; if deductions are made, details thereof;
- (b) whether Government propose to give them the same actual one month's salary as they get every month; and
- (c) whether Government propose to give them at least the weekly holiday to maintain human efficiency after allowing them to perform all odd house hold jobs once a week and devote the rest of the six days to their duty whole heartedly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) One month's additional pay granted to Delhi Police Personnel includes pay, special pay, metropolitan allowance, dearness allowance and additional dearness allowance. This does not include house-rent allowance, city compensatory allowance, conveyance allowance and washing allowance.

- (b) No such proposal is under consideration.
- (c) Provision exists in regard to Delhi Police personnel availing weekly day off. However, due to exigencies of duty, it is not always possible for them to enjoy this facility. In order to compensate for such extra work, they are entitled to one month's extra pay per annum.

Financial assistance received by various institutions from foreign countries

3736. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3999 on 23 March, 1983 re: financial assistance received by various institutions from foreign countries and state:

- (a) whether the information sought regarding the various Associations receiving foreign contribution has since been collected;
- (b) whether the complete list for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 is not available:
- (c) what is the partial information available with the Government for all or any of these years; and
- (d) the reasons for delay for not supplying the information partially or wholly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The required information is still being collected.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) It takes a lot of time to make out whether a particular association/organisation receiving foreign contribution is of Educational, Medical, Engineering/Technical and Agricultural Institutions and similar cultural literary/research type institutions. Further, the purpose of each donation to an organisation for a particular period has to be found out since different donors may give foreign contribution to an organisation for different purposes.

Action taken on recommendations of committee for development of backward areas

3737. DR. A.U. AZMI : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 708 on 20 April, 1983 regarding national committee for the development of backward areas and state:

- (a) whether decision has been taken on the recommendations made in the report;
 - (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) if not, reasons for delay in taking the decision?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Comments from all those concerned like the State Governments and Central Ministries have not yet been received.

Manufacture of diesel engines by Hindustan Lever

3738. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hindustan Lever, a FERA Company is planning to diversify into the manufacture of diesel engines and shifting to some chemical items;
- (b) if so, the broad outlines of the project submitted by them and its capital outlay involved;
- (c) whether any portion of their profits in this venture will go to their parent Company also; if so, to what extent;
- (d) whether Government have approved their foreign collaboration, if so, with whom and what are the terms and conditions relating thereto; and
- (c) what has actuated this Company all along manufacturing traditional consumer products to switch over to this new venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) M/s. Hindustan Levers who are already in the line of manufacture of Chemicals have submitted an application for the manufacture of diesel Engines for 100% export.

- (b) (i) Capital investment Rs. 40 lacs
 - (ii) land is already available
 - (iii) capacity applied for 7500 diesel engines
 - (iv) project will be financed by internal resources.

- (c) Profit may go to their parent company based on the extent of their equity participation.
- (d) The manufacture of diesel engine does not envisage any foreign collaboration.
- (e) It is stated by the firm that as they are also an export Trading House, they have been looking for new areas of opportunity to set up manufacturing facilities for export.

Increased demand for TV sets

3739. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that television manufacturers in the country have sought encouragement and cooperation from Government to meet the increased demand of TV sets; and
- (b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken on their request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) The TV receiver manufacturers have sought from Government, speedy disposal of their applications for industrial approvals to manufacture Colour TV (CTV) receivers, and also for Government to make effective and speedy arrangements for the supply of critical imported components of CTV receivers, particularly the CTV picture tube.

(b) Letters of Intent for the manufacture of CTV receivers have been issued to 21 parties in the large scale sector and 14 approvals have been issued in the small scale sector. Further industrial approvals are under issue. Government is also taking necessary steps to ensure timely supply of CTV picture tubes.

Socio-economic development of SCs/STs.

3740. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

- (a) the details regarding the programmes under the Modified Area Development Approach being implemented in the State of Orissa:
- (b) what emphasis has been laid on rapid socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and
- (c) the number of families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being economically assisted and the amount sanctioned for this purpose during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). 30 pockets of tribal concentration under Modified Area Development Approach outside the tribal sub-Plan area have been identified and different family-benefit and infrastructural development programmes are being implemented for socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Orissa.

(c) An amount of Rs. 99.42 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs was allotted to Modified Area Development Approach Pockets in Orissa during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively. 2960 families are reported to have been economically assisted during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the above MADA Pockets.

Soyabean based Industries

- 3741. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of soyabean based industries that have been set up in the country;
- (b) the location and estimated cost of each of those industries;
- (c) when those industries are expected to start commercial production; and
- (d) the production capacity (annually) of each of those industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M.

KRISHNA): (a) to (d). Even though quite a few letters of Intent and industrial licences have been granted and the Directorate General of Technical Development has also issued Registration Certificates to a few units for the manufacture of Soyabean products in the organised sector, only one unit namely, M/s Soya Production and Research Association located at Bareilly has actually been set up and has gone into production. This unit is registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development for the manufacture of different types of Soya products for an annual capacity of 8100 Mts. The estimated cost of the project as reported to the Directorate General of Technical Development is Rs. 59.25 lakhs. In addition, M/s. The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., who holds an Industrial licence for the manufacture inter alia of 'edible groundnut flour' in Bombay, for an annual capacity of 3000 tonnes has been permitted to manufacture 'edible flour from groundnut and Soyabean' without involving any change in capacity or additional investment.

Non-production of Ration Cards for **Booking of Vehicles**

- 3742. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANG-WAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:
- (a) whether hereafter it will not be essential to produce ration cards for booking of vehicles; and
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof and the consequential effects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIS.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). There is no government control on the sale and distribution of motor vehicles and as such motor vehicles are booked and sold in accordance with the commercial practices established by the automobile manufacturers.

Diversion of funds of Tribal Development **Projects**

3743. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that although the funds released by the Centre to the States remain exclusively for tribal development projects, such funds continue to be diverted to other non-developmental sectors in the States;
 - (b) if so, details and reasons, State-wise;
- (c) what action has been taken by the Centre to ensure that such funds are spent in tribal development projects only; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the Centre has not been able to prevail upon State Governments to provide data on the expenditure incurred in Tribal Development Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Funds earmarked for the Tribal sub-Plan are normally not divertible. To avoid the diversion of funds, State Governments have adopted two methods of budgetary mechanism. By one method, each functional head is split into two parts one reflecting the share of T.S.P. area and the other reflecting the rest of the provision. In the second method, quantified funds for all the sectoral departments are shown under one single demand head departmentwise, controlled by the Tribal Development Department of the State. The States have also appointed Tribal Commissioners to oversee the Tribal sub-Plan programmes and have appointed Project Officers/Special Officers and other ancilliary staff with adequate delegation of financial and administrative powers to the project functioneries to ensure that funds meant for tribal development projects are spent for the concerned programmes. Project level Committees to review progress of the schemes have also been formed.

(d) Figures of expenditure are being received from time to time from the State Governments.

Indian Mining Act of 1948

3744. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he has stated that the Indian Mining Act of 1948 has become obsolete, while laying the foundation stone of Indian Bureau of Mines, Headquarter; Laboratory in April, 1983 at Nagpur;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the said needs to be replaced by a new comprehensive enactment removing the old complicated provisions and more suitable for development of rich mineral deposits; and
- (c) if so, whether Government plans to bring such comprehensive replacement by new enactment, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c). There is no such Act as Indian Mining Act of 1948. On the occasion of laying the foundation stone of Indian Bureau of Mines Headquarters Building and Ore Dressing Laboratory, a reference was made to the Provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the need for amending the same in the light of experience. Some proposals to amend this Act are under examination.

Ban on Import of Pre-calcinator for Cement Industry

3745. SHRI RAMSWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned the import of pre-calcinator for cement industry;
 - (b) if so, when this was banned; and
- (c) the names of companies which have been affected as a result thereof?

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

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

Manufacturing of multi-friction Quartz digital watches

3746. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the PRIME M!NISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd. is the first in the country to take up the manufacturing of a sophisticated multi-friction quartz digital watch;
- (b) if so, the main function of these watches:
 - (c) by when it will come in the market;
- (d) the approximate price fixed for this watch:
- (e) what will be the annual production; and
- (f) what steps are being taken to instal more units to manufacture such watches in the country because there is a great demand of such watches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions in these watches cover Time, 1/100 of second, Day, Date, Month, Alarm, Snooze, Chronograph, Timer and Calendar.

Written Answers

- (c) It is already in the market in the State of Tamilnadu. It was released in the month of July, 1983.
- (d) Rs. 477 (including Excise Duty) but with local taxes being extra.
- (e) At present, the Electronics Corporation of Tamilnadu (ELCOT) is planning to manufacture around 5000 such multi-function watches during 1983-84. The production figure may be amended depending upon feed-back from initial marketing.
- (f) As a result of the promotional steps taken by the Government, ELCOT and three more State Electronics Corporations are in very advanced stages of launching their Digital Electronic Watches. The production figures upto March 1984 for all types of Digital Electronic Watches are given below:

SI. No.	Corporation	Planned Production (Upto March 1984)	
		All types	Multi fn. types
1.	ELCOT	30,000	5,000
2.	Orissa State Corporation (Ipitron)	75,000	37,500
3.	UP Electronics Corpn. (Uptron-Logitronics)	2,000*	2,000*
4.	Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation (Beltron-Armadah)	5,000*	4,000 *

^{*}These are the production figures planned by the Corporation for trial marketing. The actual total production figures for 1983-84 as a whole will be decided by the Corporations based on the feedback they receive from the trial marketing.

वाराणसी और गोरखपुर में उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु लाइसेंस

3747. श्री जैनुल बहार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला वाराणसी और गोरखपुर के डिबी-जनों में बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना करने हेतु निजी उद्योगपितयों को लाइसेंस दिए गए थे;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए थे और उन्हें

कहां स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) कौन-कौन से उद्योग स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं और स्थापित किए जाने वाले उद्योगों की स्थिति क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रो (श्री एस॰ एम॰ कृष्णा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) वर्ष 1980 से 1983 (जून तक) के दौरान वाराणसी और गोरखपुर प्रभागों में उद्योग लगाने के स्थानों के बारे में स्वीकृति किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा निम्न-प्रकार है:—

	Carrier an C		
पार्टी का नाम और प्रकार	स्थापना-स्थल	उत्पादन की वस्तु	कार्यान्वय स्थिति
1	2	3	4
 स्वदेशी माइनिंग एण्ड मैन्यु० कं० लि० (पर्याप्त विस्तार) 	गोरखपुर	चीनी	कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है ।
2. घोषी शुगर फैक्टरी (नया एकक)) आजमगढ़	चीनी	<u>—</u> वही—
 स्वदेशी माइनिंग एण्ड मैन्यु० कं० लि० (पर्याप्त विस्तार) 	बस्ती	चीनी	कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है ।
 इंडियन एयर गैसेज लि० (नई वस्तु) 	वाराणसी	नाइट्रोजन गैस	उत्पादन हो रहा है।
5. सारेंया डिस्टिलरी(कार्य करते रखने के आधार पर)	गोरखपुर	भारत में बनी देशी शराब और विदेशी शराब	
6. प्रादेशिक कोआपरेटिव डेयरी फेडरेशन लि० (नया एकक)	वाराणसी	दूघ का पाउडर	कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है।
7. मैं॰ सौमैय्या आरगेनिक्स (इंडिया) लि॰ (पर्याप्त विस्तार)	केपटेनगंज, देवरिय	ा औद्योगिक अल्कोहल	उत्पादन हो रहा है।

1	2	3	4 1000
8. पी० वी० के० पेपर्स लि० (नया एकक)	हरिया बस्ती	लिखाई और छपाईका कागज	कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है।
 दि शंकर एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज लि० (कार्य चलते रहने के आधार पर) 	ग्राम सरमा बस्ती	आक्सीजन गैस आदि	—वही —
10 इंडियन एयर गैसेज लि॰ (कार्य चालू रखते के आधार	रेणुसागर, मिर्जापुर	आक्सीजन गैस आदि	—वही —

Joint Ventures of Indian and Canadian Firms

पर)

3748. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some Canadian and Indian firms are actively considering establishment of joint projects in India; and
- (b) whether Government of Canada have offered considerable financial help for one such project ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Six applications have recently been received from Indian firms for foreign collaboration with Canadian firms, which are at various stages of consideration. In none of these applications has the Government of Canada offered any financial help.

Availability of Foreign Assembled Colour T.V. Sets

3749. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Colour TV sets assembled in Japan and other foreign countries are available in the domestic market at prices

over and above the prices fixed by Government for Colour T.V., if so, the details of producers, prices etc.;

- (b) the names of firms that have been issued import licences for the same and what are the quantities of Colour T.V. sets, components thereof imported during the last one year and the terms on which such licences were issued; and
- (c) the reasons as to why colour TV sets manufactured by BPL are being sold at over Rs. 13,000 in retail companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Government has not permitted import of any CTV sets assembled in Japan or other countries for commercial sale and as such the question does not arise.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

उत्तर प्रवेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में खनिज भण्डार

3750. भी हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा: क्या

इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में विभिन्न खनिज भण्डारों की क्या सम्भावनायें हैं;
- (ख) इस समय इन खनिज भण्डारों का कितने प्रतिशत विदोहन किया गया है; और
- (ग) इस बारे में उपेक्षा बरतने के क्या कारण

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन के पी के साल्वे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखंड क्षेत्र में की गई खोज के फलस्वरूप इस क्षेत्र में खनिज निक्षेपों के निम्नलिखित भण्डार होने का अनुमान है—

- (1) सभी ग्रेड लाइमस्टोन 693 मि० टन
- (2) अवर्गीकृत श्रेणी का डोलोमाइट 114 मि०टन
- (3) सीसा, जस्ता, तांबाअयस्क 1.03 मि० टन
- (4) मैंगनेसाइट 173 मि० टन
- (5) राक फास्फेट 31.32 मि० टन
- (6) टेल्क/सोपस्टोन/स्टेटाइट लगभग 5.80 मि० टन

(ख) और (ग): इस क्षेत्र में इस समय निकाले गए खनिज हैं—लाइमस्टोन, मैगनेसाइट/ टेल्क तथा राक फास्फेट। केन्द्रीय सरकार के उप-क्रम भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि॰ ने मैगनेसाइट के दोहन हेतु काफी बड़ा क्षेत्र खनन पट्टे पर लिया है। अलमोड़ा जिले में एक मैगनेसाइट सोपस्टोन आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर कुमायूं मंडल विकास निगम के साथ बात चल रही है। इस प्रयोजन हेतु निगम ने 10 वर्ग कि॰मी॰ क्षेत्र पर पूर्वेक्षण लाइसेंस हेतु आवेदन किया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रम पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एंड केमिकल लि॰ फास्फेटिक चट्टानों का प्राकृ-तिक उर्वरक के रूप में सीधे उपयोग किए जाने हेतु दोहन कर रहा है। इसके अलावा प्राइवेट पार्टियां भी इनमें से कुछ निक्षेपों के दोहन में लगी हैं।

Resources to fund research and Development in the Automobile Industry

3751. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have decided to mobilise resources to fund Research and Development in the automobile industry so as to retain technological contemporariness; and
- (b) if so, the details of the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). A proposal has been mooted to mobilise resources to fund Research and Development in the automobile industry. The modalities for mobilising resources in this regard would be evolved in consultation with the industry and concerned Government Departments, after the proposal has been accepted by them in principle.

Power Failure in Bombay and other Parts of Maharashtra

- 3753. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether working of the Tarapur Plant was responsible for the break down of electric power in Bombay and other parts of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to avoid recurrence of such power failure in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Incidents of Violence

3754. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of incidents of violence reported in the States during the last one year State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ration Money Paid to R.P.F., C.R.P.F., B.S.F. and Delhi Police

3755. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ouestion No. 5167 on 23 December, 1981 re: ration money paid to RPF, CRPF, BSF and Delhi Police and state:

- (a) whether the Non-gazetted police men of Delhi are not entitled for ration subsidy like that given to those in CRPF and BSF;
- (b) whether Rs. 4/- only is given as lunch/ dinner allowance to Delhi Police (while Rs. 5/- is given to W.B. Police) if they work for more than 9 hours on duty;
- (c) whether this allowance is limited to only for 25 days in a year; and
- (d) if so, what about the lunch/dinner expenditure if a Delhi Police man is required to be on duty for more than 9 hours each time for more than 25 days in a year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The nongazetted Delhi Police personnel are not entitled to ration subsidy. 340

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- (b) and (c). The Delhi Police personnel up to the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector are entitled to diet allowance of Rs. 4/- per head when they are deployed for duty beyond 9 hours. The payment of this allowance. however, is restricted to 25 days per annum per head. In Calcutta, the West Bengal Government give to the police personnel of and below the rank of Sub-Inspector/Sergeants, cash allowance in lieu of cooked food at the rate of Rs. 5/- per day in case they perform duty exceeding 8 hours at a stretch.
- (d) In order to compensate for such extra work, the non-gazetted personnel of Delhi Police are also entitled to one month's extra pay per annum.

Subsidy on rice to Karnataka State

3756. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any decision on the request of Karnataka Government has been taken for giving subsidy on rice; and
- (b) if so, efforts being made to ensure that funds for various plans are not diverted for subsidy and the projects under the Plan Schemes do not suffer in that State?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No request for grant of subsidy on rice has been received from the Government of Karnataka.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of a crane by HMT, Bangalore

3757. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9944 on 4 May, 1983 regarding

purchase of a crane by HMT, Bangalore and state :

- (a) the price originally quoted by M/s. Garlick Engineers for 20 tonne crane supplied to the R and D Wing of HMT;
- (b) the actual price for the complete crane paid:
- (c) whether an enhanced price has given to cover all other charges including testing charges so that the HMT does not show the same on their books:
- (d) the circumstances in which the above crane was ordered without looking into the structural aspects necessitating modification of structures to use the crane; and
- (e) if so, the steps Government propose to take against the HMT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e). For the 20-tonne crane purchased by HMT from M/s. Garlick Engineering in September, 1982 the price originally quoted was Rs. 6,34,695.00 including taxes. Subsequently, HMT additional technical features and accordingly M/s. Garlick Engineering submitted their revised offer for Rs. 7,68,268.80 including taxes. The details of the ultimate cost of the crane are as follows:

> (i) Amount paid including excise duty and Central Sale Tax Rs. 7,68,268.80

(H) Erection and commissioning 36,000.00 charges Rs.

(iii) Transport Rs. 21,400.00 charges

(iv) Provision for 33,600.20 insurance Rs. Total Rs. 8,59,269.00

The crane was ordered after the structural aspects of the building had been looked

into,

SC/ST Governors/Lt. Governors

- 3758. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether in pursuance of their policy Government have appointed Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons on some prestigious posts like Governor/Lt. Governors during the last five years; and
 - (b) if so, the names of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro Electric Scheme in Bihar

- 3759. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had approved the Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro Electric Scheme in Bihar during the Sixth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and
- (c) the main features of the hydel unit?

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

- (b) The Planning Commission approved the Eastern Gandak Hydro Electric Project in June, 1983 at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.40 crores.
- (c) A statement giving the main features of the scheme is enclosed.

Statement

Eastern Gandak Hydro Electric Project-Bihar-(3 x 5 MW)-Estimated Cost Rs. 17.40 crores.

The Eastern Gandak Canal Hydro Electric

Project in Bihar proposes to harness a drop of 5.2 metres on the Eastern Gandak Canal utilising the releases intended for irrigation in the Tirhut main canal. The project envisages construction of:

- (i) a power channel 1067 m. long and 377.8 cumecs capacity taking off from the Tirhut main canal and provided with a head regulator;
- (ii) a power house on the by-pass channel with an installation of 3 bulb type units of 5 MW each operating under a head of 5.2 m.;
- (iii) 3230 m. long tailrace channel to discharge the waters back into the Tirhut main canal;
- (iv) a 2.5 km. long, 132 KV double circuit line to connect the power station to the existing Surajpura-Ramanagar line.

The project with an installed capacity of 15 MW would afford an annual energy generation of 90 mil. units in a year. The scheme involves simple civil works and is capable of being completed in about 5 years. The cost of energy generation would be about 19.5 paise/kWh.

Panel for Better Salt

*3760. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to set up a panel for better salt making technology; and
- (b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIS.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The Government of India have set up a Working Group under the Chairman-ship of Salt Commissioner with representatives of Directorate General of Technical Development, Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, Railways,

Shipping and Transport, Department of Chemicals, Department of Food, Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar and representatives of large and Small Scale Salt Manufacturers in Public, Private and Co-operative Sectors, to look into the question of improvements in technology of salt manufacture, production of quality salt and imparting training to salt workers.

The Group shall undertake a study of the technology presently adopted for salt manufacture in different states, existing standards of salt produced vis-a-vis those prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules made thereunder and the training facilities presently available; and shall suggest time-bound measures for:

- (i) effecting improvements in technology that are feasible in different salt producing States;
- (ii) bringing about improvements in quality of salt produced, keeping in view the prescribed standard for edible consumption and the specific requirements of chemical industries;
- (iii) type of training that is required to be imparted to salt workers for adopting the improvement in technology and standard of salt as indicated at (i) and (ii) above.

The Group shall also study the following matters and make suitable recommendations thereon:

- (i) marketing and distribution of sait; and
- (ii) manufacture of adequate quantities of iodised salt required for Goitre endemic areas of the country and of iron-fortified salt for the iron deficient population and its distribution.

Investigation of Gem tracks in Karnataka

3761. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the

Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India had offered its expertise in identification and investigation of gem tracks in the Karnataka State; and
- (b) if so, the results of the preliminary investigation in this regard and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) Investigation for identification of gem tracts in Karnataka State was taken up by Geological Survey of India in collaboration with the Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Karnataka, M/s. Mysore Minerals Ltd., Karnataka and Indian Bureau of Mines.

(b) So far eight gem-bearing tracts have been identified. An area of 1000 square kilometers was examined and 50 occurrences of corundum noted in Bangalore, Mandhya and Tumkur Districts. Out of these, eight blocks were examined in detail and 61 kgs. of corundum collected and analysed. The analysis showed 4% of the corundum to be of semi-precious variety and the remaining 96% of abrasive and industrial variety.

Expansion of Automotive Manufacturing Concern

3762. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the automotive manufacturing concerns in the private sector which have sought expansion during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the expansion schemes sought by them; and
- (c) the details of the action taken on their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). A statement giving details of applications for capacity

expansion received during the last 3 years is annexed. (See Col. 77 to 80.)

Long Term Vacancies in Section Officer Grade of Central Secretariat Services in Home Cadre

- 3763. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) the total number of long term vacancies in Section Officer Grade (Central Secretariat Services) available on 1 August, 1983 in home cadre;
- (b) the number of anticipated vacancies of Section Officers upto December, 1983 in Home cadre;
- (c) the total number of officers appointed on ad hoc basis against long term vacancies of Section Officers in Home cadre upto 1 August, 1983;
- (d) the total number of officers appointed as Section Officers on ad hoc basis against short term vacancies for more than 45 days upto 1 August, 1983; and
- (e) the total number of officers appointed as Section Officers in Home cadre other than select list officers, upto 1 August, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (e). At present there are 65 long term and 8 short term vacancies in the Section Officers grade. 9 more long term vacancies are likely to arise during this year.

- 2. 46 officers who are within the zone for promotion fixed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have been promoted on long term basis. On the remaining 19 long term vacancies as also on the 8 short term vacancies ad hoc promotions have been made.
- 3. All these officers are non-select list officers. Select lists for the years 1982 and 1983 are awaited.

Statement

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	Action taken on the proposal		7	Letter of Intent issued	Licence issued -do-	Letter of intent	Licence issued	Under considera-tion	-op-	Licence Issued	Under Considera-tion
	Locaction for additional	capacity	9	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu Maharashtra Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Karnataka
	Expansion of capacity sought	To	5	35,500	2,500 12,500 12,500	30,000	12,000	30,000	20,000	120,000	92,000
	Expansion c	From	, 4	11,500	17,500	15,000	3,750	15,000	30,000	30,000	42,000
	Item of manufacture		m	Commercial vehicles	-op-	-op-	-op-	-op-	Passenger cars	Motorcycles/Mopeds	Motorcycles
	sl. Name of the Company (M/s.)		2	I. TELCO	2. Ashok Leyland	3. Bajaj Tempo Ltd.	4. Standard Motors	5. Hindustan Motors	6. Hindustan Motors	7. Enfield India Ltd.	8. Ideal Jawa
	F6 19		1 [* 4	51.0	~	7.8	_	6 -	~~

	2	en .	4	ν.	9	7
6	Escorts Ltd.	Motorcycles	24,000	48,000 150,000	Haryana Haryana	Licence issued Letter of Intent issued
10.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	Scooters	160,000	460,000	Maharashtra and U.P.	Letter of Intent issued
11.	Karnataka Scooters	-op-	24,000	000,09	Karnataka	Under considera- tion
12.	Automobile Products India Ltd.	-op-	48,000	000*09	Maharashtra	-op-
13.	Kinetic Engg. Ltd.	Mopeds/Scooters	24,000	100,000	Maharashtra	Under considera-
		Motorcycles		150,000	M.P. and U.P.	Letter of intent issued
14.	Majestic Auto	Mopeds/Motorcycles	100,000	200,000	Haryana	-op-
15.	Kelvinator of India Ltd.	Scooters	24,000	100,000	Rajasthan	Under considera- tion
16.	Lohia Machines Ltd.	-op-	100,000	300,000	U.P.	-op-
	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	Three wheeler scooters	20,000	80,000	Maharashtra	-op-

वोचमक्त किए जाने के बाद जेलों में बंद विचाराधीन कैवी

3764. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में अनेक विचाराधीन कैदी जेलों में रखे गए हैं और उनके दोषमुक्त किए जाने के बाद भी उन्हें जेलों में रखा जा रहा है ;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या तत्संबंधी मोटा ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा:
- (ग) क्या ऐसे मामले उच्चतम न्यायालय में भी लम्बित हैं ; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधि-कारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) से (घ) जेल प्रशासन राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा ऐसे आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। लेकिन यदि केन्द्र सरकार को इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, तो इन्हें उपयुक्त कार्रवाई के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के ध्यान में लाया जाता है।

Setting up of Industries in Madhubani and Palamau

- 3765. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:
- (a) the latest position with regard to the industrial nucleus for Madhubani Palamau districts in Bihar; and
- (b) the specific details, time-schedule, number and character of units to be set-up, items to be produced, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b).

The report of the Task Force identifying the Nucleus Plants in Madhubani Palamau has been remitted to the State Government to examine the techno-economic feasibility of the recommended projects. The establishment of Nucleus Plants recommended by the Task Force is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various incentives and concessions. Recently Government has announced special concessions for setting up Nucleus Plants in backward areas Vide Press Note issued on 27.4.83, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The enhanced concessions will certainly expedite the establishment of Nucleus Plants.

Poor performance of Mini Paper Plants

3766. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the mini-paper plants in the country are giving poor performance;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what incentives, assistance and help are being given to mini-paper plants;
- (d) whether any enquiry has been conducted in connection with poor performance;
- (e) how many mini paper plants have come up in various parts of the country during the last five years;
- (f) whether keeping in view abundance and existance of wood and other materials in the jungles in Adivasi areas in many parts of Gujarat, Government intend to establish mini paper plants in private and public sector; and
- (g) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S M. KRISHNA): (a) No survey of the performance of all the small paper mills (about 140 in number) has been carried out, but IDBI are generally of the view that mini paper plants below 30 tonnes per day capacity would not be viable.

Written Answers

- (b) to (d). A study conducted by the financial institutions has revealed the following causes for the poor performance of mini paper units:
 - (i) Cost over-runs.
 - (ii) Management problems.
 - (iii) Low production due to equipment bottlenecks and imbalances.
 - (iv) Increase in cost of inputs without commensurate increase in selling price.
 - (v) Non-availability of power, coal etc.

The financial institutions have initiated measures to rehabilitate such units by extending additional financial assistance, reliefs and concessions and revision of repayment schedules. In addition, such units are also entitled to concessional excise duty.

- (e) 85 mini paper plants have been set up during the years 1979-1983 (to date).
- (f) and (g). Economics of scale do not permit the setting up of mini paper plants based on utilisation of wood and other forest raw materials. Such plants are based on secondary raw materials such as agricultural residues, waste paper etc. There are already 32 small paper mills in Guiarat, and a few more schemes are under implementation.

Applications for the grant of Industrial Licences

3767. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications have been received by the Centre from Gujarat and other States during 1 February, 1980

to 30 June, 1983 for the establishment of units issue letters of intent and grant of Industrial Licences thereto;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details and number of letters of intent and industrial licences granted to MRTP houses and FERA Companies during the above period in Gujarat;
- (d) the details and reasons of rejection and which are under consideration; and
- (e) when the remaining licences will be given and the target to issue the same upto the end of 31 December, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 6936 new industrial licence applications were received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, during the period February 1, 1980 to June 30, 1983 for setting up of industries in different States and Union Territories for the manufacture of various items of industries included in the First Schedule of the Act. Out of these, 775 applications were for Gujarat State.

(c) During February 1, 1980 to June 30, 1983, 98 letters of intent and 67 industrial licences were granted to Undertakings registered under the MRTP Act and/or FERA Companies for the establishment of industries in Gujarat State.

The details, namely, name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location, etc., of all Letters of intent industrial licences, including those granted to MRTP and FERA Companies, are being published regularly in the Monthly News-letter being brought out by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) and (e). Various techno-economic factors, such as, demand and supply, capacity already licensed, export potential, availability of raw materials, locational constraints and overall viability of the scheme are taken into account while approving or rejecting an industrial licence application. Grounds of rejection vary from case to case and are duly communicated to the applicants as well as to the State Governments concerned.

The details of pending industrial licence applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon. All industrial licence applications are processed and disposed of in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down for the purpose. The applications are considered on merits and no targets are fixed regarding the number of letters of intent and industrial licences to be issued during a year. It is, however, the constant endeavour of the Government to process and dispose of industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

Subjects Prescribed for Prathma Examination of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag

3768. SHRIR.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8769 on 27th April 1983 regarding subjects prescribed for Prathma Examination of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag and state:

- (a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for abnormal delay and when the same will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The position, including the information collected, is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Information asked for vide Unstarred Question no. 8769 dated 27.4.1983.

Question 1		Information/Position					
			2				
(a) the number of subjects and the papers in each subject prescribed for 'Prathma Examination' of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag;		Subjects	Papers	Total Max. Marks			
		Compulsory					
	1.	Hindi	3	300			
	2.	History	1 -	100			
	3.	Geography	1	100			
	4.	Mathematics (or Domestic Science in the Cases of Ladies)	1	100			
		Optional					
	An	y one of the follow	wing subjects				
	(a)	Hygiene	2	100			
pr	(b)	English	2	100			
,			×i	6 (0.42.)			

1	2	2		
	(c) Art	2	100	
	(d) Sanskrit	2	100	
	(e) Pali	2	100	
	(f) General Science	2	100	
	(g) Theology	2	100	
	(h) Economics	2	100	
	(i) Civics	2	100	
	(j) Agriculture	2	100	

- (b) whether English is a compulsory subject for passing the said examination;
- (c) if so, whether the standard of Prathma Examination is equivalent to the Matriculation and High School Examination conducted by the recognised institutions in the country; and
- (d) if so, the reasons why the Prathma Examination is not considered equivalent to the Matriculation Examination, as millions of rural people who appear at this examination and pass it every year, under the Integrated Rural Development Programme?

- (b) English is only an optional subject.
- (c) and (d). The matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Complaints about import of cement by KSIDC

3769. SHRIE. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received complaints about the import of cement by Kerala Small-Scale Industrial Development Corporation; and
 - (b) if so, details thereof and action taken

thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). A complaint in regard to the purchase and distribution of imported cement in Kerala by Kerala Small Industries Development and Employment Corporation was received. Since imported cement is free from price and distribution control, the complaint received was forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action,

Harassment of Scientists

3770. SHRI T.S. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received representation from scientists MPs concerning harassment, humiliation etc. of scientists and if so, full details of such representations during the last three years and action taken thereon;
- (b) whether Government will make out a test study through SACC or a parliamentary committee on some of the cases referred to at (a) above;
- (c) whether it is fact that there is total demoralisation and frustration amongst motivated staff at this situation; and
- (d) if so, defusing/redressal machinery proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

- (b) There is no proposal before the Govt. to take up a test study either through Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet or a parliamentary Committee.
- (c) It is not correct to say that there is total demoralisation and frustration amongst motivated staff.
- (d) Appropriate mechanisms for redressal of grievances of scientists already exist in all scientific organisations.

Khalistan Headquarters In the Golden Temple Amritsar

3771. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: SHRI TRILOK CHAND: SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

- (a) whether Government have seen the news item published in the "Telegraph" Calcutta, dated 7 July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Khalistan Headquarters has been opened in the Golden Temple, Amritsar, Punjab; and
- (b) if so, steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Punjab are keeping a close watch on the activities of protagonists of Khalistan movement. After the 'Dal Khalsa' and 'National Council of Khalistan' were declared as unlawful associations on 1st May, 1982 for secessionist activities, the State Government have taken necessary steps to deal with the activists of these organisations. 173 such activists have been arrested in 68 criminal cases registered against them upto 31.7.83.

Appointments made in the Computer Centre, R.K. Puram

3772. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Computer Centre of Planning Commission situated at East Block-10, R.K. Puram, New Delhi, has been appointing persons, on deputation in various grades, such as Junior Programme Assistant/Programme Assistant/Assistant Director;
- (b) if so, whether it is in direct contravention of the directives of the Prime Minister to discourage deputation;
- (c) whether in the past, persons who had just completed three years' service in the grades of Jr. Programme Assistant and Programme Assistant were considered for ad hoc promotion as Programme Assistant and Assistant Director respectively; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for allowing the said posts to be manned by deputationists, thereby depriving the departmental candidates of their due promotions?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B CHAVAN): (a) Deputation appointments have been made, in a limited way, in the Computer Centre of the Department of Statistics, whenever work requirements so

demanded, in terms of the recruitment rules.

Written Answers

in the grades of Junior Programme Assistant and Programme Assistant/Console Operator. The number of deputation appointments in these grades as on 1.1.82/1.1.83/ 1.8.83 were as under:

		Total No. of posts on the crucial dates	1.1.82	1.1.83	1.8.83
1.	Jr. Prog. Asstt.	15	5	4	1
2.	Prog. Asstt./Console Operator	19	4	5	5

No deputation appointments have been made in the grade of Assistant Director.

- (b) No. Sir.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Deputation appointments are made only within the recruitment rules and in a limited way. These, however, have not stood in the way of promotions (including ad-hoc) of any eligible departmental candidates in these grades in the Computer Centre.

Meeting of National Development Council

3773. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) how many times the National Development Council met since 1980;
- (b) in the case of conflict of opinion between the National Development Council and the Planning Commission, whose opinion prevails; and
- (c) when the National Development Council is going to meet next?

THE MINISTER OF **PLANNING** (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The National Development Council has met three times over the period August, 1980 to March, 1982.

- (b) There is no question of conflict of opinion between the National Development Council and the Planning Commission.
- (c) No date has yet been fixed for the next meeting of the Council.

Heavy Industries in States

3774. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state how many heavy industries have come up in each State including Union Territories during the last five years, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. Assuming that a heavy KRISHNA): industrial unit means a unit having an investment in plant, machinery and building of over Rs. 20 crores, information about the number of such units which have come up in each State/U.Ts during the last five years, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Salt Factory in Garhwal

3775. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to set up a factory of salt containing iodine in Garhwal; and
- (b) if so, the location thereof and by what time and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). Government of U.P. have suggested that a salt iodisation plant may also be set up at Kotdwara in A decision in the Distt. Paurigarhwal. matter is yet to be taken.

भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स में मजदूरी व वेतन में संशोधन संबंधी वार्ता

3776. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के प्रबंधकों और कर्मचारी संघ के सदस्यों के बीच मजदूरी व वेतनमान में संशोधन करने संबंधी वार्ता अब पूरी हो गई है ;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में हुए समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो कोई समझौता करने में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) जी, हां।

- (ख) समझौता 1-9-1982 से चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए वैध है जिसमें अखिल भारतीय उप-भोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक 470 (1960=100) पर प्रतिमास 781.90 रुपये की न्युनतम मजदूरी रखी गई है।
 - (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Industrial Development Regulation Act, 1951

BHATTA-3777. SHRI SUSHIL CHARYA: SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether in the public interest Government would use the powers under the Industrial Development Regulation Act, 1951, to take over the management of such units before the collusive Lever-Lipton deal goes through?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Take over of the Management under the provisions under the I (D) and R) Act, 1951 can be resorted to, if the requirements of the relevant Sections of the Act are satisfied. Public Interest arising from collusive deal between two companies is not covered by these Sections of the I (D and R) Act, 1951.

राजस्थान को धनराशि का नियतन

3778. श्री चतुर्भु ज : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) 1983-84 के दौरान विभिन्न योज-नाओं के लिए राजस्थान को कितनी केन्द्रीय निधि का नियतन किया गया और तत्सबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है : और
- (ख) अकाल राहत सिचाई परियोजनाओं, विद्युत उत्पादन, कृषि और परिवहन योजनाओं के लिए 1983-84 के लिए कुल कितनी राशि का नियतन किया गया है और 30 जून, 1983 तक राज्य सरकार ने कितनी राशि ब्याज की दी तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस॰ बी॰ चव्हाण):(क) 1983-84 के लिए राजस्थान को आवंदित की गई केन्द्रीय धनराशियां नीचे सारणी में दर्शायी गई हैं:---

	मद ((करोड़ रु०) (राशि)	अनुमोदित (करोड़ रु०) परिन्यय 30-6-83 तक न्थय
1.	सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	124.34	राजम्थान नहर परि- योजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता सहित बड़ी मझोली सिचाई 91.70 18.02
2.	विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परि- योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	18.14	विद्युत 122.08 22.73 कृषि(फसल संरक्षण) 7.40 1.15
3.	सूखा राहत के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	39.85	सड़क परिवहन 5.00 0.83
4.	राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता	15.00	Delay in Investigation of Dowry Deaths 3779. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA- VATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
5.	विशेष संघटक योजना के लिए विशेश केन्द्रीय सहायता	6.17	(a) how many dowry deaths have been reported in the press and how many have been registered in Delhi during the last three
6.	जन जातीय उप योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	7.15	years; (b) how many of them have been registered as murders, accidents and suicides;
7.	केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के		(c) how many cases have been filled and how many judgements have been delivered:

148.61

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान अकाल राहत के लिए भारत सरकार ने 39.85 करोड़ रु० के अधिकतम व्यय की स्वीकृति दी, जिसके मुकाबले राज्य सरकार ने 30 जून, 1983 को 56.48 करोड़ ६० व्यय की सूचना दी है।

अन्तर्गत आबंटन

1983-84 की राज्य योजना में सिचाई, विद्युत, कृषि और सड़क परिवहन के अंतर्गत कुल अनुमोदित परिव्यय और व्यय निम्नलिखित हैं—

- have been v many have he last three
- e been regissuicides;
- en filled and how many judgements have been delivered;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is delay in investigation and hence the prosecution; and
- (e) If so, action being taken to expedite the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Delhi Police do not maintain any record of the cases reported in the press. However the number of cases registered with the Delhi Police during the last 3 years, in which dowry demand has been alleged, and the number out of them registered as murder, suicide or accident cases are indicated below:

ises i	re-	of the gister	n. out them re- tered as turder tases	of t gis su	o. out them re- tered as icide ases	reg a	stered as ecident cases
2			3	4	1		5
17			3	1	4		_
23			5	1	18		-
40			9	3	31		

(c) The figures are indicated below:

Cases Challaned	Cases decided by the Courts	Cases pending trial
2	3	4
12	11	1
16	3	13
22	Nil	22
	12 16	2 3 12 11 16 3

- (d) One case of 1980 and 9 cases of 1982 are pending investigation while investigation in all the cases of 1981 has been completed. As and when any such case is reported, prompt action is taken by the Delhi Police.
- (e) In order to ensure speedy investigation and to provide more deterrent punishment amendments in the Dowry Prohibition Act, the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act are being made. A Special Cell under the charge of a women Deputy Commissoner of Police has been set up at the Police Headquarters to undertake investigation of dowry death cases and to pursue them in the Courts.

Measures to put down Communalism

3781. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister has asked for firm measures to put down communalism so that minorities could live in peace and safety with confidence;
- (b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and
- (c) how far these are expected to go to check communalism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) es, Sir.

- (b) The suggestions of the Prime Minister have been sent to the State Governments and U.T. Administrations and the matter is under correspondence. A minorities cell has been created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to oversee the work relating to the welfare of minorities.
- (c) No exact assessment can be made at this stage.

The implementation of the suggestions should have a salutary effect.

Supply of Skelp and Coils to Tube Unit

3782. SHRI AJIT BAG: PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the tube manufacturing units in the Eastern Region have been affected due to the erratic supply of skelp and hot rolled coils by the Steel Authority of India;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps to be taken by Government for ensuring the regular supply of the above mentioned raw materials to the tube manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been a temporary shortage in supply of raw materials by Steel Plants due to severe power cuts and other constraints.

(c) Availability of raw material during the year is likely to be adequate to meet the demand of the Steel Tube manufacturing Units.

Low level of success in Entrepreneurship Programme

3783. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the relatively low level of success in the existing entrepreneurship programmes; and
- (b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to make such programmes more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). Closer linkages with agencies concerned with entrepreneurship programmes in the country have been established to make the programmes more effective. Government have also set up a National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development as an apex national level institute for promoting entrepreneurship in the small scale industries sector.

Power Shortage in Steel Plants

3784. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the production of special steel is seriously affected because of the power shortage;
- (b) if so, what is the estimated loss of production in tonnage and its value; and
- (c) steps Government propose to take to restore the normal production in the public sector steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c). Production of steel including of special steels has been affected in the SAIL Steel Plants because of shortage of power. Separate figures are not available in respect of loss of production relating to special steels. However, the loss of production in respect of all types of saleable steel during the first

four months of 1983-84 has been 4,42,750 tonnes. Efforts are being made to ensure regular supply of power in close cooperation with the supplying organisations. The steel plants are also making efforts to maximise their own captive power generation. As a long-term measure, additional captive power generating units are being established in Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur.

Technological processes developed by CSIR laboratories

3785. SHRIK. LAKKAPPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study has been made as to how many and in what fields the CSIR laboratories and other scientific bodies developed new and imported technological processes and how many of them have been put to industrial uses; and
- (b) whether the results achieved by the laboratories are found commensurate with the investments in setting them up and maintaining them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND ATOMIC TECHNOLOGY. ENERGY. SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) CSIR and other scientific bodies have been offering new/improved processes and technologies developed by the NRDC for commercialisation. About 1600 processes have so far been acquired by NRDC.

Over the last several years, about 370 processes and technologies have been utilised in the country, resulting in commercial production. The technologies developed pertain to chemical and allied industry, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dyes and dyeintermediates, food industry, pesticides and insecticides, leather industry, marine chemicals, plastic resins and paints, engineering industry covering mechanical, electrical, electronics and building construction:

(b) Laboratories and institutions established under the Department of Atomic Energy, Space, Electronics, Defence, and

agencies such as CSIR, ICMR, ICAR have been undertaking research in basic sciences industrial research. Impressive capabilities have been created which have led to many discoveries and inventions resulting in a high degree of self-reliance as well as self-sufficiency in several areas including food. In particular, success has been achieved in import substitution and production of a variety of goods and in improvements in their quality and reliability. Further our capability for identification of valuable natural resources like minerals, fuels, plant products have been considerably strengthened. Such a capability has enabled a high degree of planned development in harnessing our natural resources and providing major infrastructure in the country covering fuels and utilities, transport, and communications. It has also enabled us to train personnel in design, fabrication, construction and successful operation of many plants, equipments and machinery. Further it has enabled us to contribute to improved environmental conditions. Many traditional technologies have been improved and have resulted in exports. Major advances have also been made in areas of health and in reduction in communicable diseases. The results achieved are, therefore, considered commensurate with the investments made in establishing and maintaining our scientific institutions.

Pollution in Doon Valley

3786. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a team of researchers has submitted a report on the Doon Valley Ecosystem in which it has been pointed out that the twenty-six lime based major industrial units proposed to be set up in the Doon Valley will be destroying the environment needed for forestry research by Forest Research Institute; and
- (b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to stop this kind of pollution of environment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir,

- (b) The following steps are being taken:
 - (1) Mandatory environmental impact assessment of all industrial projects likely to come up in the area so that necessary safeguards can be built into the projects from the very beginning.
 - (2) The draft Dehradun Master Plan is being reviewed to incorporate environmental aspects in such a way that pollution hazard due to the industrial units can be brought within safe limits.
 - (3) It is proposed that the existing units also should take necessary pollution abatement measures so that the cumulative effect is within tolerable limits.

राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली केन्द्र की दोनों युनिटों को लगाने पर लागत

3787. श्री चंद डागा: क्या प्रघान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: (क) राजस्थान के कोटा परमाणु बिजलीघर की दोनों यूनिटों की स्थापना पर कितनी लागत आई है तथा इसकी स्थापना से लेकर जब तक सरकार ने उनके रखरखाव तथा मरम्मत पर कितना व्यय किया है;

- (ख) क्या इन परमाणु बिजली केन्द्रों में उनकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के अनुसार बिजली पैदा हुई है और यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा उत्पादित बिजली की प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और
- (ग) उनके बिजली उत्पादन में पिछले बार वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष कितने प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई तथा उसके परिमामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ी?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्षा, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पाटिल:

(事)

पूंजीगत निवेश प्रचालन व्यय (संचर्थी)

172.65 करोड़ रुपये 101.22 करोड़ रुपये

(ख)

स्थापित क्षमता

संचयी क्षमता गुणक (30-6-83 तक)

राजस्थान परमाणु

बिजलीघर-1

220 मेगावाट

3197%

राजस्थान परमाण् बिजलीघर-।।

220 मेगावाट

35.42%

(刊)

वर्ष	उत्पादन के लिए रखा गया लक्ष्य	वास्तविक उत्पादन	कितने प्रतिशत कमी रही	लाभ/हानि(—) (करोड़ रुपये)	
	(मिलिय	न यूनिट)			
1979-80	1200	1130	5.8%	3.25	
1980-81	1431	1035	27.7%	1.74	
1981-82	1642	1057	35.6%	() 13.51@	
1982-83	2365	552	76.7%	(—) 26.75@	G.
@ये आंकड़े र्आ	न्तम हैं ।			•	

गंदर्भ, कुटालिया बोरा और अनवल समुदायों को अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में शामिल करना

3788. श्री हरीश रावतः क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले "गंदर्भ, कुठालिया, बोरा और अनवल समुदायों को अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में कुठालिया और बोरा समुदायों को शामिल करने के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हुई। शेष दो समुदायों अर्थात् गंदर्भ और अनवल के संबंध में राज्य सरकार की टिप्पणियों की अभी प्रतीक्षा है।

Repatriation of State Government deputationists

3789. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of officers, who were on deputation to the Central Government offices from various States, have since been repatriated to their parent offices upto 31st July, 1983;
- (b) the number of deputationists who have completed their tenure of deputation and are still working with the Central Government offices; and
- (c) the firm policy of Government in sending all deputationists back to their parent offices as soon as they complete their tenure of deputation and not to extend the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) According to the information available with the Department, during the period 1st February, 1983 to 31st July 1983, 171 officers who were on tenure deputation at the Centre have reverted to their States/parent cadres.

- (b) At present 30 officers who have completed their normal tenure are working with the Central Government.
- (c) Normally officers who come to Centre on tenure deputation are reverted back to their States/parent cadres at the completion of their tenure. However, their tenure may be curtailed/extended in the exigencies of Government work and for administrative considerations in public interest.

Poor standard and quality of salt

KUMAR 3790. SHRI KRISHNA GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether standard and quality of salt manufactured in India is far from satisfactory and causing anaemia in children and women;
- (b) the world standard and norm fixed by the Indian Standards Institution for edible salts; and
- (c) the measures proposed by Government for improvement in technology and quality of salt for promotion of health of the people as also to gain a share of the world market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIS.M. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir. Substantial quantities of salt manufactured in India conform to the standard prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration (1st Amendment) Rules, 1981, viz. 950% of Sodium Chloride content (on dry basis). Anaemia in children and women has no relation with the consumption of salt.

(b) Standards of edible salt in developed

countries range from 98% to 99.7% of Sodium Chloride content (on dry basis). Indian standard of edible salt is 96% of Sodium Chloride content on dry basis) with 1% insoluble and 3% water soluble impurities.

(c) The Government of India have set up a Working Group to study the question of bringing improvements in the technology of salt manufacture, and in quality of salt produced in the country and suitable measures would be taken in this behalf on receipt of the recommendations of the Workng Group.

Drinking water for Kalimpong from Neora Khola

3791. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have raised objections to the scheme, jointly sponsored by Government of West Bengal and the Ministry of Defence, for supply of drinking water to the town of Kalimpong from Neora Khola:
 - (b) if so, the nature of the objections;
- (c) whether the Chief Minister, as well as the Darjeeling Hill Areas Development Council, have assured that all steps will be taken under the proposed scheme to preserve the entire catchment area of the Neora Valley and there will be no ecological damage; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction in he matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Due to limited availability of water in the Neora Valley, this water supply scheme is neither technically nor environmentally desirable.
- (c) Their stand is that no large scale damage to the Neora Valley is involved in the implementation of this project.

(d) The Neora Valley is the only remaining representative deciduous monsoon forest left in that area and its survey has revealed the occurrence of many rare and endemic species of both flora and fauna. The Neora Valley needs to be protected as a National Park. Therefore, an alternative scheme for pumping water from Teesta has been suggested.

Number of cottage and small scale industries

3792. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-

LAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of new units set up by the State Governments in the field of cottage and small scale industries during the last three years, State-wise?

Written Answers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): A statement indicating the state-wise number of new units set up under the District Industries Centres Programme during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 is attached.

Statement

S.No	o. State/U.T.	No.	of DICs r	eported	Ne	w Units esta	blished
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	22	22	25427	21029	26251
2.	Assam	5	5	2	1622	3069	989
3.	Bihar	25	31	27	25662	30671	17780
4.	Gujarat	17	17	17	15773	24984	29215
5.	Haryana	5	12	12	1573	6747	8953
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	2950	4382	4710
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	10	10	434	802	1014
8.	Karnataka	6	13	13	2505	11006	9548
9.	Kerala	11	11	11	15674	9933	7586
10.	Madhya Pradesh	41	32	32	17692	10960	13435
11.	Maharashtra	25	25	25	18812	20591	37506
12.	Manipur	6	6	4	385	1898	1920
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1260	575	871
14.	Nagaland	_	7	7	-	881	744
15.	Orissa	13	13	13	27574	34747	60369
16.	Punjab	7	7	12	7244	10963	12406

111	Written Answers		AUGUS	T 17, 1983	И	ritten Answ	ers 112
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Rajasthan	16	24	26	6285	4968	10655
18.	Sikkim	_	1	1	_	43	42
19.	Tamil Nadu	14	14	14	12476	12614	11798
20.	Tripura	_	3	3	_	516	805
21.	Uttar Pradesh	30	37	48	9838	22115	46131
22.	West Bengal	15	15	15	3138	3632	4575
23.	A and N Islands	1	1	NR	33	27	NR
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	1	69	128	88
25.	Chandigarh	_	_	1	_	-	127
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	_	1	16	-	30
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu		_	NR	_	_	NR
28.	Mizoram	2	1	2	44	99	427
29.	Pondicherry	1	1	1	286	184	246
	Total (All India)	-			196772	237564	308221

The whole Nagaland belongs to Nagas

3793. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: SHRI SATYASADHAN CHA-KRABORTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the document published in a Nagaland Weekly in which Mr. Isak Swu, Chairman of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) said that the whole of Nagaland belongs to Nagas;
- (b) what is the reaction of Government hereto;

- (c) how Government is going to deal with the rebel group NSCN; and
 - (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The Government firmly holds that Nagaland is an integral part of India.
- (c) Government will deal with any insurgent activity firmly and there is no question of any compromise on the question of integrity of the country.
- (d) During 1983 (so far) nearly 30 NSCN underground personnel have been arrested.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के पास पड़े सप्लाई क्रयादेश

3794. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची, बिहार के पास कितने सप्लाई ऋयादेश लंबित पड़े हैं और उन्हें कब तक पूरा किये जाने की संभावना हैं;
- (ख) प्रतिष्ठानों तथा उपक्रमों को उनके क्रयादेशों के अनुसार हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरे-शन द्वारा सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या वह इस प्रमुख निर्मात्री उद्योग की कर्मियों और अन्य प्रबंध संबंधी दोषों की ओर ध्यान देंगे जिससे कि देश में आयात की रोक-थाम हो सके?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस॰ एम॰ कृष्ण): (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) विलम्ब के कारणों में ये मामिल हैं, सामग्री और आयातित हिस्से-पुर्जों की अनुपलब्धता, रुक-रुक कर और सीमित मात्रा में बिजली की सप्लाई होना, गैर तय औद्योगिक संबंध और कुछ मामलों में, ग्राहकों द्वारा स्थगन। इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए बराबर कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और उत्पादन कार्य को सुप्रवाही बनाने के लिए बराबर प्रयास किये जाते रहेंगे।

विवरण अनिर्णीत क्यादेशों की स्थिति

डिलीवरी का वर्ष	अनिर्णीत मात्रा मी० टन में	मूल्य, लाख रुपये में प्रति मी०टन (अनिर्णीत)
1976	64.988	9.69
1977	10.729	4.88
1978	3,794.810	2,068.80
1979	1,328.188	481.09
1980	2,913.478	766.37
1981	8,406.353	3,601.62
1982	15,943.115	5,504.86
	32,461.661	12,437.31

अनिर्णीत ऋयादेशों में, जैसा कि ऊपर दिखाया गया है 1976 से 1982 तक की सुपुर्दगी की अवधि शामिल है।

Mercury pollution

3795. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study was conducted on the Mercury pollution;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether Government feel inclined to conduct any such study soon, details thereof, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 23 Chlor-Alkali units using mercury cell process in the country, survey of 16 units has been completed by the Boards so far. It has been observed that varying levels of effluent treatment facilities for

removal of mercury, have been provided in seven units. The remaining nine units have neither established treatment facilities nor have taken adequate in-plant mercury pollution control measures.

(c) Does not arise.

Investment in industrial sector in Punjab

3796. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government have not made any major investment in the industrial sector in Punjab; and
 - (b) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has indicated that Central Investment in industrial projects in Punjab during the Sixth Plan is as follows:—

S.No.	Central industrial project in Punjab	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Outlay (Rs. in crores)
	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Tractor Assembly, Mohali.	0.80
2.	Semi-conductor Complex	15.43
3. 1	National Fertilizers Ltd. (Bhatinda)	20.83
4.	Deptt. of Petroleum (exploration of oil)	1.04

Central investments in public sector enterprises are largely in capital intensive industries in which techno-economic considerations become paramount in locational decisions. Subject to this, every attempt is made to spread Central investment in public sector enterprises in as equitable a manner as possible.

Programmes for Speedy Development in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

3797. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government have decided that the Central Ministries will set apart specific outlays for tribal areas beginning with 1978-79 and prepare suitable supporting programmes for speedy development in Tribal sub-Plan areas of the country;
- (b) if so, what steps have so far been taken on the part of each Central Ministry

in operationalising such a decision and with what physical results, if any;

- (c) whether Home Ministry is satisfied with the progress made so far in this regard; if not, proposals, if any to affect expeditious and effective implementation of such a decision; and
- (d) whether due care so far on the part of each Central Ministry could be taken while operationalising such Centrally-supported programmes in tribal areas to conform to the 'Guidelines for Central programmes in Tribal Areas'; if not, the specific details in respect thereof with reasons therefor and remedial measures suggested therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Madam.

- (b) Prime Minister addressed all the Central Ministers in March, 1980 asking them to (i) formulate appropriate need-based programmes for tribal areas, (ii) suitably adapt ongoing programmes to suit the specific development requirements of Scheduled Tribes; and (iii) quantify funds for tribal areas under Central Ministries' Programme. Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs have also pursued action with the Central Ministries for quantification of funds for tribal areas and requested them to exhibit quantified funds under distinct sub-heads in the Budget of the Ministries/ Departments and set up special cells for dealing with matters connected with tribal development under the supervision of a senior officer. Home Ministry has again addressed the Central Ministers on the matter on 6.7.1983. The Ministry has also been having meetings with the officers of the Central Ministries for follow-up action. A statement showing quantification of funds made by the Central Ministries/Departments for tribal areas is enclosed.
- (c) and (d). The Central Ministries/Departments have undertaken the exercise of quantification of funds and formulation of appropriate programmes as shown in the enclosed statement. (See Col 119-122). However, exercises assessing the problems of the tribal areas

are at a preliminary stage in some of the Central Ministries and a stage of conclusive action has still to be reached. It is proposed to have a high-level meeting with the officers of the Central Ministries to expedite quantification of funds, opening of separate budget sub-heads and monetary mechanism by the Ministries/Departments.

Self Sufficiency in cement

3798. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are hoping to become self sufficient in cement; if so, when; and
- (b) the estimated production and consumption of cement, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Working Group on Cement Industry (1980-85) on the basis of certain assumptions had indicated a projected demand of 38 million tonnes of cement by 1984-85. The annual production target of 34.5 million tonnes is expected to be achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan Period leaving a gap of over 3 million tonnes between the demand and domestic production. With the materialisation of additional capacity in the early part of the Seventh Five Year Plan Period, the availability position of cement as against demand is expected to ease considerably.

The production of cement State-wise during the year 1982-83 is indicated in the Statement attached. The total production is expected to be stepped up to about 28 million tonnes during the year 1983-84. Domestic production of cement being less than the demand, the entire quantity produced in the country is consumed within the country. It is difficult to indicate State-wise consumption of cement, as a part of the domestic production and the quantities imported are free from price and distribution control and their consumption varies from State to State.

Amount Quantified

Statement

Quantification of Funds by Central Ministries Departments For Tribal Areas

							(Rs. in lakhs)
I	Name of Ministry/Department	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1		2	m	4	\$	9	7
	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation	586.00	(&) 122.00	266.00	754.00	1144.00	1150.60
	2. Ministry of Civil Supplies	I		I	41.45	26.45	1
	3. Ministry of Commerce	I	!		93.00	I	I
	4. Ministry of Communications (Postal services)	Į	1	67.65	81.15	228.39	1
	5. Ministry of Education and Culture	31.80	328.00	127.00	464.43	717.25	1460.49
9.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	1144.10	972.86	1119.29	1037.65	841,71	976.22
	7. Deptt. of Industrial Development	ł	ł	131.10	133.10	172.60	193.50

Written Answers

7	100.00	ļ	1	502.00	2.40
9	1364.00	ļ	+2394.96	202.44	1
S	1280.00	89.00	+2167.80	94.07	1
4	1350.00	16.70	1	57.76	1
3	850.00	j	43.26		1
2	810.00	Ħ	43.66		I
-	8. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	9. Ministry of Irrigation	10. Ministry of Rural Develop- ment	 @Ministry of Information and Broadcasting 	12. Deptt. of Labour
	∞°	9.	10.	11.	12.

Note: 1. (&) Includes combined scheme for SCs and STs.

This does not include allocation under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in which minimum of 30% of (+) Includes combined schemes for SCs and STs beneficiaries are to be SCs/STs. 2.

(@) The quantification is not strictly for Tribal Sub-Plan areas, but includes tribal majority North Eastern States also. 3

Statement

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State-wise production of cement during the year 1982-83

SI. No.	Name of the State	Production in lakh tonnes
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.52
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.88
3.	Haryana	6.53
4.	Uttar Pradesh	9.32
5.	Rajasthan	25.36
6.	Assam	1.57
7.	Bihar	17.17
8.	Orissa	8.29
9.	West Bengal	3.48
10.	Meghalaya	0.83
11.	Gujarat	18.57
12.	Maharashtra	7.74
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50.20
14.	Andhra Pradesh	34.41
15.	Tamil Nadu	29.51
16.	Karnataka	16.25

Supply of Hot Rolled Coils to Tube Manufacturing Units

3799. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of skelp and hot-rolled coils supplied to the tube manufacturing units in Eastern Region by the SAIL during the last five years, year-wise details thereof;
- (b) the requirement of those materials to the tube industry;

- (c) whether there is any gap between the requirement and supply;
 - (d) if so, details thereof; and
 - (e) how the gap would be fulfilled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K P. SALVE): (a) to (e). Supplies of HR Coils and Skelp to the tube manufacturing units in the Eastern Region by the Steel Authority of India Limited have been as follows:

	(Tonnes)
Year	Quantity
1978-79	55,000
1979-80	55,300
1980-81	52,900
1981-82	52,000
1982-83	69,800
April-June '83	16,300

For the year 1983-84, the Joint Plant Committee has assessed the total domestic demand of HR Coils/Skelp at 1.047 million tonnes. This assessed demand includes the requirements of tube manufacturers, cold rolling units, Hamilton pole manufacturers and other consumers. Domestic availability for the year 1983-84 is expected to be adequate to fully meet the assessed demand though production in the first quarter of this year has suffered due to severe power cuts imposed on the steel plants and other constraints.

Loans for setting up of industries in Tripura

3800. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total loan given so far to Tripura State under the Rural Industries Project and number of industrial units set up in the State under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Rural Industries Projects Programme was replaced by District Industries Centres Programme with effect from 1978-79. The entire State of Tripura is covered under District Industries Centres Programme. Central loan assistance released

to Tripura Government under this programme for assisting entrepreneurs from 1978-79 to 1982-83 was Rs. 15.10 lakh.

The number of new industrial units established in Tripura State during the years 1978-79 to 1981-82 under this programme are reported to be as under:

Year	Artisans	SSI	Total
1978-79	286	288	574
1979-80	Not available	Not Available	Not Available
1980-81	341	175	516
1981-82	535	270	805

सीमेंट के मूल्यों में वृद्धि किए जाने से प्राप्त लाभ

3801. श्री सुब्रह् मयम स्वामी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल ही में सीमेंट के मूल्यों में वृद्धि किये जाने से सीमेंट उद्योग को वाणिक रूप से कितना लाभ होने की संभावना है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी):
भारत सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में मूल्य बढ़ाए जाने
की अनुमित सीमेंट के रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य के
सम्बन्ध में दी गई है न कि सीमेंट उत्पादकों को देय
संधारण मूल्य बढ़ाने के लिए सीमेंट पर। रेल भाड़ा
बढ़ जाने के कारण रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य में वृद्धि
करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। अतः हाल में सीमेंट
के रेल भाड़ा मुक्त मूल्य में की गई वृद्धि सीमेंट
उद्योग की प्रदता बढ़ाने के लिए की जाने का प्रशन
ही नहीं उठता।

Paper mills functioning under Hindustan
Paper Corporation

3802. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN

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

- (a) the details of Paper mills at present functioning under the Hindustan Paper Corporation;
- (b) whether, there is any proposal to open more paper mills under the Corporation, if so, details thereof, and the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to shift the Head Quarters of the Hindustan Paper Corporation from Calcutta to Delhi; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for the proposed shifting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) There are five units/mills which are functioning or being implemented by the Hindustan Paper Corporation, as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company (Joint Venture of HPC and Nagaland Government)	Fuli, District Mokokchung (Nagaland)	33,000 tonnes per annum
2.	Nowgong Paper Project	Jagi Road, Dis- trict Nowgong (Assam)	1,00,000 tonnes per annum
3.	Cachar Paper Projec	Panchgram, District Cachar, (Assam)	1,00,000 tonnes per annum
4.	Kerala Newsprint Project (now a wholly owned Subsidiary of Hindustan Newsprint Limited)	Velloor, District Kottayam (Kerala)	80,000 tonnes per annum.
5.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd. (A Subsidiary of HPC)	Belagula (Karnataka)	16,500 tonnes per annum.

- (b) Hindustan Paper Corporation is exploring the feasibility of setting up of paper/newsprint projects in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh.
 - (c) No, Sir.
 - (d) Does not arise.

All India Services Officers/Central Government Employees seeking Assignments with UN/FAO Organisations

3803. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Services officer

or State/Central Government employee approaching and negotiating directly with the UN/FAO, authorities for his/her assignments with such organisation (i.e. UN/FAO) shall be treated as a departure from prescribed procedure in this regard and/or will be construed as violation of the relevant provision/s of the Conduct Rules framed for IAS officers and State/Central Government employees; and

(b) instances, if any, of the kind noted in part (a) above that had/have come to the notice of Government during the past one year period and Ministry's reactions thereto and action, if any, taken thereon with reasons therefor?

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

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

Expansion of Existing T.V. Manufacturing Units

3804. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIG-RAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some Television manufacturing units have submitted proposals Government to expand their existing units;
 - (b) if so, the names of those units who

manufacturing propose to expand their units;

Written Answers

- (c) how many of them have been issued the letters of intents; and
 - (d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF **ELECTRONICS** AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SAN-JEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The details, as asked for are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement Names of the Existing Companies in the Organised Sector

Sr. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity nos. p/a.	Location	Letter of intent
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Uptron India Ltd., Lucknow	1 lakh	Cat. 'A' backward area	23.7.83
*2.	M/s Television and Components Pvt Ltd., Ahmedabad	50,000	Naroda, Gujarat	-do-
*3.	M/s Video Electronics Pvt Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	Sahibabad, UP	-do-
4.	M/s Bush India Ltd., Bombay	50,000	Cat. 'B' backward area	-do-
5.	M/s Dynavision Ltd., Madras	1 lakh	Cat. 'A' backward area	-do-
* 6.	M/s Electronics Consortium Ltd., N. Delhi	1 lakh	-do-	-do-
7.	M/s Sigma Engineers	50,000	Poona, Maharashtra	-do

31	Written Answers	AUGUST 17, 1983	Written Ans	swers 13
1	2	3	4	5
8.	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Corpn., Jaipur	25,000	Jaipur Rajasthan	23.7.83
9. a	M/s ECIL, Hyderabad	30,000	Ranga Reddy Distt., Andhra Pradesh	26.7.83
10.	M/s Bihar State Elect. Development Corporation	40,000	Location not mentioned	Under issue
11.	M/s Haryana Television Ltd., Faridabad		Ballabgarh, Haryana	-do-
12.	M/s J and K State Indl. Dev. Corpn., Srinagar	50,000	Badgam, J and K	-do-
13.	Electronics Dev. Corpn.,	20,000	Bangalore	-do-
14.	no boussi M/s Orient Vision, Hosur	20,000	Hosur	-do-
15.	M/s Konark Television Ltd., Bhubaneswar	50,000	Bhubaneswar	-do-
16.	M/s H.P. Mineral and Indl. Development Corporation	20,000	Solan	-do-
17.	M/s Kerala State Elect. Dev. Corpn., Triyandrum -OD-	1 lakh	Location not mentioned	23.7.83
*18	5. VI. 1983 & HE 1. ACT	50,000	Delhi	23.7.83
and in	-op- 'A',	isting Companies in th	e Small Scale Sector	
Sr	W. (W. C.	Capacity nos, p/a	Location of the unit	Approval letter issued on
1	2	3	4	5
1	. Mpb-Bharat Televison	50,000	Hyderabad. Andhra Pradesh	5.8.83

133	Written Answers	SRAVANA 26, 1903	S (SAKA) Writte	n Answers 1
1	2	3	4	5
2.	M/s Eskay Electronics (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	10,000	Delhi	5.8.83
3.	M/s Jolly Redio and Sound Services, Rampur, UP	20,000	Rampur, UP	-do-
4.	M/s Acharya Electronics Ltd., Nagpur	10,000	Nagpur Maharashtra	-do-
5.	M/s Sonodyne Television Co. Ltd., Calcutta	40,000	Calcutta	-do-
6.	M/s Beltek Electronics (P) Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	Delhi	-do-
7.	M/s Hi-Beam Electronics (P) Ltd., Madras	40,000	Madras, Tamil Nadu	-do-
8.	M/s Telerama (India) Ltd., Calcutta	30,000	Calcutta, West Bengal	-do-
9.	M/s Kingston Electronics, New Delhi	25,000	Delhi	-do-
10.	M/s Disco Electronics, New Delhi	20,000	Delhi	-do-
11.	M/s Jupiter Radios, New Delhi	50,000	Delhi	-do-
12.	M/s Weston Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	50,000	Delhi	-do-
13.	M/s Punjstar Standard Electronics Ltd., SAS Nagar, Mohali	50,000	Mohali, Punjab	-do-

50,000

5,000

6,000

Bombay,

Delhi

Maharashtra

Bangalore,

Karnataka

-do-

Under Issue

Under Issue

14. M/s Polestar Electronics

(P) Ltd., Bombay

M/s Canon Electronics
 Pvt Ltd., New Delhi

16. M/s Video Technica (P)

Ltd., Bangalore

Note:

22. M/s Quasar Electronics

(P) Ltd., Bombay

 As on date, 11 existing Black and White T.V. Units, have been approved in the organised sector and 20 units have been approved in the small scale sector.

10,000

It may be noted that out of 11 organised sector units, 4 units are at present operating in the small scale sector. (*), but have applied in the organised sector.

Replacement of Khadi Village Industries Commissions design of gas holders

3805. SHRI D.L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of gobar gas plants, all of conventional Khadi and Village Industries Commission's design, have been set up in the country;
- (b) whether this KVIC design has a serious problem of arduous maintenance of steel gas holders annually;
- (c) whether the steel gas holder gets corroded and leaks and thereby becomes unfit for use;

(d) whether the newly developed janata type replacing the steel gas holder by a fixed dome of masonry work, is not suitable for the purpose as the same gets cracked owing to the inner gas pressure and no smooth supply with regular gas pressure is available; and

Bombay,

Maharashtra

10.8.83

(e) whether Government contemplate to replace these two designs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A large number of gobar gas plant both of conventional Khadi and Village Industries Commission's (KVIC's) design and of fixed dome type (Janata design) have been set up in the country; the number of conven-

tional KVIC design plants set up is over one lakh.

- (b) and (c). The gas holders in KVIC design are made of mild steel which is prone to corrosion. Corrosion can be easily prevented by painting them from outside with anti-corrosive paint regularly twice a year. In case the gas holders are not painted regularly, they may get corroded and may become unfit for use if neglected for long.
- (d) The fixed dome Janata type designs need special skill for construction, particularly the dome gas storage structure. Such gas plants constructed by trained master masons have been found to work satisfactorily. Because the dome is of fixed type in this design, unlike the floating type in KVIC design, the pressure of gas flow varies according to the quantity of gas available in the dome.
- (e) At present both the designs are considered as mature technologies and have been adopted for extension under the National Project on Biogas Development. Nevertheless, efforts are being made to improve on the existing designs, particularly to replace the mild steel gas holder in KVIC design by fibre glass gas holder to overcome the problem of corrosion.

Pending Death Sentences

3806. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKA-SHAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons who have been sentenced to death by various courts and are still being kept in prisons in different States;
- (b) the number of persons who have been granted mercy petitions during last two years; and
- (c) the number of petitions which are pending against such sentences and if so, from which dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The Government of India does not receive information regarding all prisoners who are condemned to death by the various courts in the country. However, the Government maintains a record of such condemned prisoners who submit mercy petitions to the President. As on 17.8.1983, 34 such prisoners whose mercy petitions have been rejected by the President are awaiting execution.

- (b) The President granted mercy to 8 condemned prisoners during the period from January, 1981 to July, 1983.
- (c) As on 17.8.1983, mercy petitions of 5 condemned prisoners are pending. The dates, they are pending from are 30.10.1976, 12.4.1979, 12.6.1980, 7.12.1981 and 28.5.1983, respectively.

बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस

3807. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान करने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए जाते हैं ; और
- (ख) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान बिहार में किन-किन व्यक्तियों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं तथा ऐसे कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं और किस प्रयोजन से ये लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी):
(क) (उद्योग विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम,
1951 के उपबंधों के अधीन प्राप्त सभी आवेदनों
पर निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए
गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता
है—

(1) औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प, 1956 के उद्देश्य।

- (2) समय-समय पर की गई सरकारी घोष-णाओं में शामिल औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी नीतिविषयक उद्देश्य।
- (3) पंचवर्षीय और वार्षिक योजनाओं की विशिष्ट प्राथमिकताएं।
- (4) उद्योग विशेष से सम्बद्ध तकनीकी-आर्थिक बातें।
- (5) परियोजना सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव की तक-

नीकी आर्थिक विशेषताएं।

- (6) मांग और पहले से ही लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता; तथा
- (7) क्षेत्रीय बातें पिछडे क्षेत्रों का विकास।
- (ख) वर्ष 1982 में बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है—

ऋ० सं०	पार्टी का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	विनिर्माण की वस्तु
1	2	3	4
		(जिला)	
1.	टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी लिमिटेड	सिहभूम	आधारभूत रिफ्र क्टरीज (डोलोमाइट/मैगनाडाइट)
2.	टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी लिमिटेड	सिहभूम	कार्बन तथा एलाय स्टील रिंग, एनोलर फोर्जि तथा 150 से 1100 मि०मी ओ० डी० के फ्लेजेज।
3.	इन्डज इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड	हजारीबाग	 गोल आकार के सिरेमि केपेसिटर आदि।
4.	बोकारो स्टील प्लांट, स्टील आ थिरिटी आफ इं डिया लिमि टे ड	धनबाद	ग्रेन्युलेटेड स्लैंग
5.	मैसर्स बिहार एक्स्ट्र शन कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	जमशेदंपुर सिंहभूम	अल्युमीनियम एक्सट्रजन
6.	टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी लिमिटेड	सिहभूम	नाइट्रोजन गैस (आक्सीज गैस के विनिर्माण में एक उपे त्पाद के रूप में)

141	Written Answers SI	RAVANA 26, 1905 (<i>ŠAKĀ</i>) Written	Answers 142	Ē
1	2	3		4	
7.	बिहार एक्स्ट्रशन कंपर्न (प्रा०) लिमिटेड	ो जमशेदपुर सिंहभूम	एलाय पर नियम	आधारित अल्युमी-	
8.	बिहार स्टेट लैदर इंडस्ट्र डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड		खालों से चमड़ा	तैयार किया _. हुआ	•
9.	अरनिल सेराट्रोनिक्स	पटना	सिरेमिक के	पेसिटर	

एक जीवित पत्नी/पति वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी

लिमिटेड

3808. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी सेवा काल में रहते हुए केवल एक जीवित पत्नी अथवा पित रख सकता है और क्या यह शर्त सभी कर्मचारियों पर समान रूप से लागू होती है;
- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में यदि कोई अपवाद हो, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और
- (ग) क्या एक से अधिक विवाह करना सर-कारी सेवा के लिए अयोग्यता है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंशट-सुब्बय्या) (क) और (ख): आचरण नियमावली के उपबन्धों के अनुसार कोई भी सरकारी कर्म-चारी किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से विवाह नहीं करेगा या विवाह के लिए वचनबद्ध नहीं होगा, जिसका पहला-जीवन साथी अभी जीवित है। इसके अति-रिक्त कोई भी सरकारो कर्मचारी, जिसका जीवन साथी जीवित है, किसी अन्य व्यक्ति से विवाह नहीं करेगा या विवाह के लिए वचनबद्ध नहीं होगा।

तथापि सरकार किसी सरकारी सेवक को उपलिखित इस प्रकार का विवाह करने या ऐसे विवाह के लिए वचनबद्ध होने की अनुमति दे सकती है, बशर्तें कि वह संतुष्ट हो जाए कि:

- उस सरकारी कर्मचारी और विवाह करने के इच्छुक दूसरे पक्ष पर लागू होने वाली स्वीय विधि के अन्तर्गत ऐसा विवाह करने की अनुमति है;
- ऐसा करने के पीछे दूसरे कारण भी
- (ग) एक से अधिक जीवित जीवन साथी रखने वाला कोई व्यक्ति सरकारी सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिए तब तक पात्र नहीं है जब तक कि संबंधित व्यक्ति द्वारा इस संबंध में दिए गए किसी आवेदन पर सरकार द्वारा छूट की मंजूरी न दे दी जाय। यह छूट केवल तभी दी जाएगी जब एक से अधिक जीवन साथी रखने के संबंध में संबंधित व्यक्ति पर लाग् स्वीय विधि के तहत ऐसा करना अनुज्ञेय हो और गुणावगुण के आधार पर ऐसी छूट मंजूर करने के लिए आधार हों।

Shift in the Work of Scientific Laboratories

3809. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in her recent address to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Society she had observed the need for a shift in the work of the scientific laboratories towards developing industrial processes;
- (b) whether any new proposals have been formulated for meaningful translation of her views; and
 - (c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TE-CHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Prime Minister appreciated that linkages between Research Institutes and Industries had improved and wanted these to be strengthened further and underlined the need for more regular and more frequent dialogues between CSIR and the industry. Prime Minister stated that technology must suit local needs and make an impact on the lives of the ordinary citizens by better and more cost effective use of existing material and methods of work. She also mentioned that the CSIR and its existing infrastructure must be harnessed to national goals which had already been identified.

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

Charter of Demands from the Contractor Workers of I.I.S.C.O., Burnpur

3810. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received the charter of demands from the contractor workers working in IISCO Ltd., Burnpur;
- (b) if so, salient points raised in the charter of demands; and

(c) steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, IISCO has received a memorandum regarding wage increase and dearness allowance for contractors' workers. This memorandum has been signed by three out of five negotiating unions. IISCO will the discussing these issues with the unions.

Unearthing of Gang of Child Lifters in Chandigarh

3811. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a gang of child lifters under operation throughout the country has been unearthed in Chandigarh as reported in the Patriot dated 14 July, 1983;
- (b) if so, whether any arrest has been made; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to smash such gangs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) According to the report received from Chandigarh Administration the child lifters gang was apprehended at Ludhiana in Punjab State.

- (b) The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.
- (c) As the matter relates to the maintenance of law and order it falls within the sphere of responsibility of State Governments who would take appropriate action in accordance with law.

आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

3812. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों के अलावा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े ऋणग्रस्त और बेरोजगार लोगों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यीरा क्या है और सरकार ने इस वर्ग को राहत उपलब्ध कराने हेत् क्या योजना बनाई है तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवटित की गई धनराणि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या समाज के ऐसे वर्ग को राहत उपलब्ध कराने हेतु तत्काल ठोस कदम उठाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार ऐसा कोई सर्वेक्षण कराने का है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): (क) जी, नहीं। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 25वें दौर (जुलाई, 1970 जून, 1971) में ग्रामीण जन-संख्या के गरीब वर्गों के बारे में किए गए सर्वेक्षण में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को भी शामिल किया गया था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं। इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Increase in Extremists Activities

3813. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that of late the activities of the extremists are on the increase;
- (b) if so, the special steps being taken by Government to tackle this problem; and
 - (c) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strength of IAS Personnel in States

SHRI MUZAFFAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total strength of personnel in Indian Administrative Services, State-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Total strength of Personnel in Indian Administrative Services (Statewise) (as on 1.1.1983)

N	ame of the State	No. of officers in position (as on 1.1.1983)	
1		2	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	297	
2.	Assam-Meghalaya	166	
3.	Bihar	333	
4.	Gujarat	186	
5.	Haryana	155	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	98	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	81	
8.	Karnataka	214	
9.	Kerala	149	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	344	
11.	Maharashtra	304	
12.	Manipur-Tripura	102	
13.	Nagaland	43	
14.	Orissa	194	
15.	Punjab	166	
16.	Rajasthan	215	

]	l	2
17.	Sikkim	25
18.	Tamil Nadu	275
19.	Union Territories	165
20.	Uttar Pradesh	474
21.	West Bengal	250
	Total	4236
	Total	4236

Extinction of Primitive Tribes

3815. SHRI ANANTHARAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have given any serious thought so far to the question of saving primitive tribes from danger of extinction;
- (b) whether some State Governments have approached Central Government in this regard and forwarded their proposals also to the Wild Life Wing in the Department of Environment; and
- (c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). At the time of review of tribal development programmes on the eve of the Fifth Plan, it was recognised that special programmes for the extremely backward tribal groups, known as primitive groups, should be taken up on the basis of proper identification. In the identification of primitive groups, States have generally followed three norms: (i) preagriculture level of technology (ii) low level of literacy and (iii) a stagnant or diminishing population. On the basis of these criteria, 71 communities have been identified as primitive till the end of July 1983. Separate project reports for each identified groups is sought to be prepared for taking up appropriate developmental programmes. Special allocation is also made by the Ministry of Home Affairs for financing such programmes.

The department of Environment has not received any proposal from the State Governments.

SC/ST in Section Officer Grade in Central Secretariat Service

3816. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is no Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidate in the zone for long term temporary vacancies of Section Officer Grade in Central Secretariat Service fixed by Government vide O.M.No. 5/39/80-CS(I) dated 23 September, 1980; and
- (b) if so, whether Government are considering to extend the zone for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to provide fair representation and avoid discrimination against Scheduled Castes and Tribes employees in Section Officer Grade in Central Secretariat Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). A separate zone for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates has been prescribed vide Department of Personnel and A.R. O.M's No. 5/21/83-CS. I, dated 26.7.1983 for Select List vacancies of Section Officers' Grade for the year 1982 against seniority quota. As sufficient number of SC/ST candidates are available in the zone for promotion to Select List vacancies there is no question of discrimination against them. This Department has advised the various cadre controlling authorities to keep reservation orders in view for making appointments of SC/ST officials against long term vacancies from amongst those who are covered by the zone but do not get included in the Select List.

खनिज पदार्थों का पता लगाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखंड डिवीजन में सर्वेक्षण

3817. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या खनिज पदार्थों के संबंध में मध्य-प्रदेश के बुन्देल खंड डिवीजन में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन जिलों में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और वहां किन-किन खनिज पदार्थों के निक्षेप मिलने की संभावना है; और
 - (ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन को पी साल्वे) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) बुन्देलखंड संभाग में दो महत्वपूर्ण सर्वेक्षण किए जा रहे हैं, एक पन्ना जिले में हीरों हेतु तथा दूसरा छत्तरपुर/सागर जिलों में फास्फोराइट हेतु। अभी तक इन दो जिलों में 20 से 30 फास्फोरस पेंट आक्साइड वाले 17.20 मि० टन भंडारों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त बुन्देलखंड संभाग में निम्न-लिखित खनिजों के लिए भी सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है:—

खनिज्ञ	जिले
1. पायराइट	छतरपुर, दमोह
2. गैलिना	दमोह, टीकमगढ़
3. खनिज मिट्टियां	छत रपु र
4. कांचरेत	पन्ना, श्विवपुरी, ग्वालिय र, मुरै ना
5. चूनापत्थर	दमोह, शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर, मुरैना
6. लोह अयस्क	टीकमगढ़
7. पायरोफाइलाइट	टीकमगढ़
8. बहु-धातु (तांबा, सीसा	शि व पुरी

तथा जस्ता खनिजीकरण)

Setting up of a Cable Plant

3818. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a cable plant at Baripada in Orissa;
 - (b) if so, the cost of that project;
 - (c) when it is going to set up; and
- (d) the progress made so far in this regard?

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

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

Proposal of petitions for commutation/ remission of sentence of death

3819. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKA-SHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have prescribed any time limit for disposing of petitions for commutation, remission of sentence of death;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether Government propose to prescribe such time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIP. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). There is no statutory time-limit for disposal of mercy petitions submitted to the President by prisoners under sentence of death. The Government of India have however, decided that every such petition should be disposed of within 3-4 months of its receipt.

IAS cadre officers in World Bank and International Agencies

3820. SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5070 on 11 August, 1982 regarding IAS cadre officers in World Bank and International Agencies and state:

- (a) whether the information sought in parts (a) to (c) of the question referred to above has since been collected; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIP. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The information concerning part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 5070 answered on 11th August, 1982, was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 22nd February, 1983. The information relating to parts (a) and (b) of the Question is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in fulfilment of the assurance given in that Question.

Criteria for appointment to the posts of Additional Secretaries/Special Secretaries/Secretaries

3821. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for appointment of Central Secretariat Service officers to the posts of Additional Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Secretaries and equivalent level posts in Central Government offices;
- (b) how many C.S.S. officers have been appointed to the said posts in the last five years in the Central Government offices;
- (c) whether Government have reserved any number of posts of Additional Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Secretaries and equivalent level posts in the Central Government for appointment of CSS officers;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Appointments to posts at the level of Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and above are made after considering the names of suitable officers from various sources. Such appointments are made from within the organised government services as well as from outside of them. While no specific period of service in any grade is prescribed under any rule, the experience and performance at different levels in a person's previous career is duly taken into account while making selections for appointments to these posts.

- (b) None.
- (c) to (e). There is no quota prescribed for any particular service for these posts. As such the question of making any reservation for members of C.S.S. or for those of any other service for such posts does not arise. However, the names of available CSS officers eligible for appointment to these posts are duly considered alongwith other eligible officers.

उद्योगों द्वारा प्रदूषण

3822. श्री नर्रासह मकवाना : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) पर्यावरण का प्रदूषण करने वाले उद्योगों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और उन उद्योगों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं;
- (ख) प्रदूषण निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन उनके खिलाफ कड़ा दंड दिये जाने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जा रही है; और
- (ग) प्रदूषण रोकने के लिए नये उद्योगों को इस संबंध में जारी किए गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों का ब्योरा क्या है और क्या उन पर अमल हो रहा है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह): (क) और (ख) अवज्ञा करने वाले उद्योगों के विरुद्ध जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम के अनुसार उपयुक्त उपाय किए गए हैं। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य बोर्डो द्वारा चलाए गए राज्यवार अभियोजन अनुबंध 1 में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) नए उद्योगों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए जाने से पहले उन्हें आमतौर पर राज्यबोर्डों से अनापति प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करना होता है। महत्वपूर्ण प्रदूषण संमाव्यता वाले बड़े उद्योगों के मामले में पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव का मूल्यां-कन भी किया जाता है।

विवरण बोर्डो द्वारा चलाए गए अभियोजन

राज्य बोर्ड	चलाए गए अभि- योजनों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	10
बिहार	5
गुजरा त	25
हिमाचल प्रदेश	शून्य
हरियाणा	87
कर्नाटक	3
केरल	4
पंजाब	19
उत्तर प्रदेश	6
राजस्थान	81
महाराष्ट्र	88
पश्चिम बंगाल	2
केन्द्रीय बोर्ड	56

Allotment of scooters to Government **Employees**

3823. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scooters booked in 1976

under Government quota by Government employees through proper channel, have not been allotted to them so far; if so, the reasons therefor;

- (b) whether Government propose to allot scooters to these employees on the basis of old priority after getting a security of Rs. 500 from them; and
 - (c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). With the lifting of Government control on the sale and distribution of automobile vehicles including scooters on 1.1.1978, all outstanding bookings against various quotas were deemed to have lapsed. All vehicles are now sold in accordance with the commercial practices established by the manufacturers.

राजस्थान में हरियाली लाने के लिए कार्य

3824. श्री बिरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में हरियाली लाने के लिए वहां पर युद्ध स्तर पर काम शुरू करने का विचार है;
- (ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये एक विशेष बैटालियन का गठन किया जा रहा है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य को कब तक शुरू कर दिया जाएगा और राज्य में ऐसे कितने जिले हैं जिनकी सीमाओं को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया जाएगा और इस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ; और
- (घ) इस बैटालियन में कितने जवान होंगे और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह): (क) और (ख) जी, हां।

(ग) पौधरोपण कार्यक्रम के लिए चालू मान-

सून ऋतु का उपयोग करने हेतु जुलाई, 1983 में प्रादेशिक सेना की चार कम्पनियों को लगाया गया है। अक्तूबर, 1980 में इन कम्पनियों का स्थान एक पारिस्थितिकी कृतिक बल (टी ए-128) ले लेगी। यह कृतिक बल बीकानेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों में राजस्थान नहर के साथ-साथ पौधरोपण शुरू कर रहा है। पौधरोपण तथा चारागाह विकास कार्य राजस्थान सरकार की एक व्यापक विकास योजना के भाग हैं जिसमें केन्द्रीय पर्यावरण विभाग कृतिक बल को बढ़ाने तथा उसके रख-रखाव के व्यय को बहन करने के लिए लगभग 48.0 लाख रुपए के निवेश के लिए सिद्धान्तरूप से सहमत हो गया है।

(ध) प्रादेशिक सेना द्वारा अक्तूबर, 83 तक तैनात की जाने वाली चार कम्पनियों में 400 जवान हैं। इनका स्थान अक्तूबर में 200 जवानों की एक कम्पनी तथा मुख्यालय में 43 के द्वारा पारिस्थितिकी कृतिक बल (टी ए-128) द्वारा लिया जायेगा। ये यूनिटें प्रादेशिक सेना यूनिटों के प्रति-मान पर कार्य करेंगी।

Execution of Centrally sponsored schemes in Orissa

3825. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes being executed in Orissa State, district-wise during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the Central assistance allocated and actually given for each scheme under execution;
- (c) when the schemes are likely to be completed;
- (d) whether any of these schemes have so far been abandoned; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING

(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN); (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a Centre for Advanced Technology at Indore

3826. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to set up a Centre for Advanced Technology at Indore;
- (b) if so, what are the areas in which research will be conducted according to the proposal;
- (c) what is the estimated cost of setting up the Centre and its running cost;
- (d) when it is likely to start functioning; and
- (e) what is the reason for selecting Indore as the site for the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATO-MIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The Centre for Advanced Technology will conduct research in the fields of advanced high energy accelerators, lasers and other related technologies.
- (c) An amount of Rs. 289/- lakhs has been sanctioned for the development of infrastructure for this Centre.
- (d) The Centre is likely to start functioning during the VII Plan period.
- (e) Indore was selected as the site for this Centre on the basis of recommendations of a Site Selection Committee appointed by the Government.

Political Murders

3827. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many political murders have taken place since 1980 and the State-wise lists thereof; and
- (b) how many are convicted or still not arrested or proceedings are in progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Government of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and Sikkim and the Union Territory Administrations except Mizoram have not reported any political murder during the period in question. The information from the other State Governments and the Union Territory Administration of Mizoram is awaited.

Useful uses made of atomic energy

3828. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the specific and useful uses made of atomic energy in the country; and
- (b) whether India is contributing anything towards the development of under developed and developing nations sharing technical know-how with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATO-MIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Atomic Energy in India is being used only for peaceful purposes. The main thrust of this programme is in the field of power generation and use of isotopes in industry, medicine, agriculture and research. Details in this regard are available in the published documents including the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) Yes, Sir. Under the IAEA Technical Assistance Programme and various bilateral cooperation agreements with several developing countries, India provides training facilities, services of experts, exchange of information etc.

No-Industry districts in Kerala

3829. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the 'No Industry' districts in Kerala have been left out of the list of No Industry districts;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government of Kerala have complained in this regard; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The list of No Industry Districts issued in November, 1981 was revised in August, 1982 on receipt of recommendation of various State Governments. Recently Government of Kerala have requested for inclusion of two districts in the list of No Industry Districts which is under consideration and a decision in the matter will be taken shortly.

हिन्दी शिक्षण के लिए ''मानक आशुलिपि'' का उपयोग

3830. श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के कुछ आशुलिपि सहायक निदेशकों ने केवल "मानक आशुलिपि" पढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है जो कि हिन्दी आशुलेखन संबंधी श्रम मंत्रा-लय को समिति के निर्णय के विरुद्ध है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आशुलेखन संबंधी इस समिति को राष्ट्रीय नीति संबंधी निर्णय लेने की शक्तियां दी गई थीं;
- (ग) क्या मंत्रालय के राजभाषा विभाग ने देश में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए केवल सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित पद्धति अपनाने के लिए अनुदेश जारी किए गए थे, और

(घ) यदि हां तो सरकार के पास कौन सी प्रमाणित उपलब्धियां हैं जिनके आधार पर निर्णय किया गया था?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर: (क) ''मानक आशुलिपि'' में दी गई आशु-लिपि प्रणाली को राजभाषा विभाग की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना द्वारा अपनाया गया है। ऐसा करने से हिन्दी आशुलिपि से संबंधित श्रम मंत्रालय की समिति की सिफारिशों का उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ था।

- (ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। श्रम मंत्रालय ने "शिल्पकार प्रशिक्षण योजना" के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी आशुलिपि के पाठ्य विवरणों में संशोधन करने के लिए एक व्यावसायिक (ट्रेड) समिति का गठन किया था।
- (ग) निदेशक, सिववालय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल,
 गृह मंत्रालय ने आशुलिपि की एक मानक प्रणाली
 "हिन्दी आशुलिपि प्रशिक्षक" नाम से बनाई थी
 जिसका बाद में "मानक आशुलिपि" नाम रखा
 गया। राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा हिन्दी शिक्षण
 योजना के अन्तर्गत अपनाई जाने वाली यही
 प्रणाली थी।
- (घ) राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली ''मानक आशुलिपि'' प्रणाली शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की ''आशुलिपि विशेषज्ञ समिति'' की सिफारिशों के अनुसार थी ।

Additional Quota of Cement to Gujarat

3831. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of cement in Metric Tonnes requested by Gujarat State as an additional quota for relief works of recent flood affected Saurashtra region in the State;
- (b) the quantity of cement to be allotted to the State for the purpose; and

(c) whether the quantity would represent the full demand of the State Government; if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIS.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). The State Government of Gujarat had requested for additional ad-hoc allocation of one lakh tonnes of levy cement for flood relief works in the State. Due to limited availability of levy cement, it was not possible to meet this demand in full. However, in response to this request from the State Government of Gujarat, an additional ad-hoc allocation of 40,000 tonnes of levy cement has been made, of which 20,000 tonnes were allocated during Quarter III/1983 (July-Sept. 83) and the balance to be allocated in two instalments of 10,000 tonnes each in Quarter IV/ 1983 (Oct.-Dec. 83) and Quarter 1/84 (Jan.-Mar. 84).

Effect on Sixth Plan targets due to price-rise

3832. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price-rise during the past three years has affected Sixth Plan targets;
- (b) whether the price-rise has proportionately increased Government revenue; and
 - (c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Price rises will affect projected investment outlays. Taking the first four years of the Plan, the total actual and approved outlays come to 83% of the public sector outlay of Rs. 97,500 crores

(b) and (c). It has been estimated that in the Indian economy the elasticity of tax revenues to price changes is close to unity i.e., percentage changes in prices are equal to percentage changes in tax revenues.

Further than this it is not possible to disaggregate the precise increase in Government revenue as a result of price rises.

Promotion of direct recruited Assistants in Ministry of Home Affairs

3833. SWAMI INDERVESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9906 on 28 April, 1982 regarding promotion of direct recruited Assistants in the Ministry of Home Affairs and state the latest position in his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Direct recruited Assistants of 1975 batch in respect of general category and of 1976 batch in respect of SC/ST category have been promoted against regular/short-term vacancies in order of their seniority.

Retirement age of Government employees

3834. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the question of age of retirement of the Government employees will also be considered by the Fourth Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The terms of reference of the Fourth Pay Commission inter-clia include conditions of service of Central Government employees. As such it is expected that the Commission may consider the age of retirement also.

Press debarred from visiting Tihar Jail

SINGH KA-3835. SHRI JAIPAL SHYAP: **KUMAR** RAJESH SHRI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appear-

ing in the Statesman dated 17th July, 1983 captioned "Tihar out of bounds for Press";

- (b) whether Government has made any inquiry to know the circumstances under which Press has been debarred from visiting Tihar Jail; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). Government have seen the Press The Report. The Delhi Administration have reported that one lady who introduced herself as a Press Correspondent of the Statesman had met the Inspector General of Prison on 6th July, 1983 with a request to meet women convicts in Tihar Jail, as she wanted to carry out some survey on the possible reasons as to why women take to crime. She was told that she could be allowed to meet a woman convict or two during the interview time in the presence of an official of the jail on 8th July, 1983. But on reaching Tihar Jail on the appointed date she insisted on going round the jail and meeting the convicts of her own accord, which was not allowed. She was, however, allowed to interview one of the prisoners in the room of Superintendent, Central Jail Tihar.

Government servants working in the Cabinet Secretariat under suspension

3836. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government servants working in the Cabinet Secretariat under suspension or placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during the last three years together with reasons;
- (b) when they were suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and in how many cases suspension was reviewed by the

disciplinary authorities of their own and the decision communicated to the public servant;

- (c) whether the subsistence allowance was reviewed immediately after 90 days of the suspension, if not, reasons thereof and steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease therein with retrospective effect.
- (d) in how many cases the charges were not communicated to the Government servants after suspension; and
- (e) the steps taken to expedite investigation of pending cases?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (e). Information is being collected.

Government servants working in the Department of Atomic Energy under suspension

3837. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government servants working in the Department of Atomic Energy under suspension or placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during the last three years together with reasons;
- (b) when they were suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and in how many cases suspension was reviewed by the disciplinary authorities of their own and the decision communicated to the public servant;
- (c) whether the subsistence allowance was reviewed immediately after 90 days of the suspension; if not, reasons thereof; steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease therein with retrospective effect;
- (d) in how many cases the charges were not communicated to the Government servants after suspension; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite investigation of pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATO-MIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Government servants working in the Department of Environment under suspension

3838. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government servants working in the Department of Environment who are under suspension or were placed under suspension or grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during the last three years together with reasons;
- (b) when they were suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and in how many cases suspension was reviewed by the disciplinary authorities of their own and the decision communicated to the public servant;
- (c) whether the subsistence allowance was reviewed immediately after 90 days of the suspension; if not, reasons thereof; steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease therein with retrospective effect;
- (d) in how many cases the charges were not communicated to Government servants after suspension; and
- (e) the steps taken to expedite investigation of pending cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) One Group-C Official against whom the disciplinary proceedings are in progress was placed under suspension for alleged misuse of Government vehicle.

- (b) The Official was suspended on 1.9.1982 and after review the suspension was revoked on 16.10.1982. The disciplinary proceedings against the official were initiate on 16.10.1982.
 - (c) Does not arise.
 - (d) None.
- (e) The Inquiry Officer has since submitted his inquiry report and is pending with the disciplinary authority for decision.

Government servants working in the Department of Space under suspension

3839. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Government servants working in the Department of Space who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress during the last three years together with reasons;
- (b) when they were suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted and in how many cases suspension was reviewed by the disciplinary authorities of their own and the decision communicated to the public servant ;
- (c) whether the subsistence allowance was reviewed immediately after 90 days of the suspension; if not, reasons thereof, steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease therein with retrospective effect;
- (d) in how many cases the charges were not communicated to the Government servants after suspension; and
- (e) the steps taken to expedite investigation of pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND ATOMIC ENERGY. TECHNOLOGY. SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As on 31st March 1983, there were 14 employees in the Department of Space who were under suspension on other than criminal grounds as indicated below:

- (i) negligence of duty and/or misbehaviour 6 (ii) carrying on private business 1 (iii) unauthorised removal of Government property 6 (iv) extracting money by cheating co-employees 1 Total 14
- (b) Out of the 14 cases mentioned above. five employees were suspended in 1981 and nine in 1982. The number of cases in which suspension was reviewed by the disciplinary authorities on their own is not readily available and is being ascertained from the concerned disciplinary authorities of the Centres and Units of the Department of Space.
- (c) Rate of subsistence allowance was reviewed in respect of eleven employees in the course of suspension. The number out of them reviewed immediately after 90 days and the reasons for not reviewing the other three cases, are being ascertained from the disciplinary authorities concerned.
 - (d) None, Sir.
- (e) The concerned disciplinary authorities have strict instructions to review the cases periodically and to expedite completion of investigations of all pending disciplinary cases.

Creation of Manpower Development for National Reconstruction

3840. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paradox of growing number of unemployed Science and Technology

Graduates along with paucity of experts in certain fields particularly in electronics has been looked into by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to set it right and create manpower development aimed to produce a significant impact on national reconstruction rather than attempting to imitate high technology of developed nations?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) The employment situation in respect of educated manpower has been dealt with in paras 13.18 to 13.27 of Sixth Plan Document: Annexure 13.9 thereof gives details by manpower educational categories.

(b) While dealing with the question of employment and manpower planning of S and T personnel, SACC (Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet) had suggested various measures, one being the creation of a National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board; this was set up by a resolution of Government on 18th January, 1982. The main objectives of the Board have been to deal with problem of unemployment and inappropriate employment among qualified S and T personnel; to ensure an institutional, single-window mechanism at the central level for entrepreneurs desirous of setting up production ventures; to promote opportunities for gainful self employment for them and to develop entrepreneurship.

Supply of Hardware and Software for the Railways Computerisation and Communications Modernisation Programme

3841. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the scrutiny of tenders from the British and Canadian firms for the supply of hardware and software for the Railways computerisation and communications modernisation programme has been stalled at the last moment by the Department of Electronics;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the Department of Electronics propose to tackle this matter to ensure that the Railways programme is not held up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DE-PARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The Department of Electronics (DOE) is working closely with the Railways and the Department of Atomic Energy on the configuration of the overall Freight Operations Information System (FOIS) to meet the need of the Indian Railways, on the drafting of the foreign tender for consultancy for Indian Railways modifying and adapting the Total Operations Processing System (TOPS) as operating on a foreign railway to meet the needs and conditions of the central segment of the FOIS of Indian Railways on a maximally self reliant basis and the promotion of design, engineering and implementation of the zonal/regional segment of the FOIS on an indigenous basis. The work is being done through a Steering Committee at the level of concerned Secretaries, and a Negotiating Committe at the level of Joint Secretaries. The integrated programme of realising FOIS as a whole is being pursued on high priority.

Cement Plant at Bastar

3842. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Cement Corporation of India has since taken in hand a cement plant under construction at Bastar:
- (b) whether the Corporation had been granted a mining lease over an area of 299 hectares in Kanger Reserve Forest in December 1972, for extraction of limestone to feed the said Cement plant; and
- (c) if so, whether extraction has since been started and, if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (b),

The Cement Corporation of India has obtained a mining lease, in December 1972, for extraction of lime-stone over an area of 299 hectares of forest land in District Bastar.

Work on the project could not be taken up due to constraints on financial resources and rail transportation. The rail transportation angle has since been sorted out, and the project is likely to be taken for execution in the Seventh Plan period.

Setting up of a Pelletisation Plant at Bailadilla, Bastar (M.P.)

3843. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a pelletisation plant based on iron ore fines at Bailadilla, Bastar (M.P.);
- (b) if so, the proposed capacity, cost and other details of the plant; and
- (c) decision, if any, since taken in regard thereto and the action so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c). The proposal for setting up a pelletization plant in Bailadilla for export purposes has been under consideration of Government. In view of the depressed conditions in the world steel market, the prospects of a pelletization plant in Bailadilla in this situation are not encouraging.

Deterioration of Ecological Environment in Goa

3844. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether mineral ore mining have caused deterioration in ecological environment of the Union Territories of Goa; and
- (b) if so, the steps proposed by Government for the eco-development of the Territory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir. Mining activities in general, may disrupt the environment. In the Union Territory of Goa there has been some ecological disruption in a limited areas. However, deterioration of the environment hither-to has not been extensive or serious.

(b) Government has under consideration a plan for eco-development of the Territory, specially in the mining area. The Task Force set up by the Planning Commission has prepared a report on Eco-Development Plan for Goa. The Department of Environment has funded studies in relation to eco-development of Western Ghats which include the study of mining practices in the Union Ferritory of Goa. The Department has also prepared guidelines for environment management of mining operations which is being incorporated in new mining projects.

Inclusion of Tamangs in the List of Scheduled Tribe

3845. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA-SHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5034 on 30 March, 1983 and state:

- (a) the names of State Governments which have still not submitted their views regarding the inclusion of Tamangs in the List of Sheduled Tribes:
- (b) the occasions when State Governments concerned were reminded to send their views; and
- (c) the likely date by which a decision for the inclusion of Tamangs in the list of Scheduled Tribes would be taken and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Representations have been received regarding inclusion of Tamangs in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Assam, Sikkim and West Bengal. All these State Governments

have been addressed in the matter. The views of the Government of Assam regarding inclusion of Tamangs in the list of Scheduled Tribes are still awaited.

- (b) The Government of Assam has been reminded at least seventeen times to expedite the comments.
- (c) The demand for inclusion of Tamangs in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Assam, Sikkim and West Bengal alongwith other such proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations are being duly considered in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U.T. Admns. including that of Assam, Sikkim and West Bengal and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. A final view in the matter would be taken after the comments from the remaining State Governments/U.T. Administrations are received and processed in consultation with the Registrar General of India. The Government is, however, anxious to introduce the proposed Bill in the Parliament as soon as possible.

Applications Pending for Adoption of Indian Citizenship

NARAIN CHAND 3846. PROF. PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications pending for the adoption of Indian citizenship with the Government of India as on 1 August, 1983;
- (b) the particulars of such persons among them whose cases are pending for decision for over (i) one year, (ii) two years, (iii) three years and above ;
- (c) the likely date by which pending cases would be cleared; and
 - (d) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) 54.

- (b) No case for more than one year is pending with the Central Government.
- (c) and (d). These cases are under process and decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Filling up of Post of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

3847. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10006 on 4 May, 1983 and state:

- (a) whether the post of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has since been filled up;
- (b) if so, the name of the incumbent and the date of his appointment; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay for not filling up the post since May, 1977 and the likely date by which it would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The matter regarding making a substantive appointment to the post of Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities has been under consideration of the Government. It may be difficult to indicate a precise time limit for the purpose.

Industrialisation of backward areas of **Himachal Pradesh**

NARAIN 3848. PROF. CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IN-DUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the whole State of Himachal Pradesh has been declared a Specially Backward State for the purpose of industrial development; and
- (b) if so, brief outline of the facilities/ incentive; allowed to Himachal Pradesh for ensuring its industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The whole State of Himachal Pradesh has been included as Special Region in the Category 'A' of the identified backward areas.

(b) For the rapid industrialisation of the State of Himachal Pradesh, the facilities/ concessions available to entrepreneurs setting up industries in the State are Central Investment Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs 25 lakhs, concessional finance facilities, transport subsidy, tax concessions, consultancy facilities for technical services, hirepurchase of machinery for Small Scale Industry, Special facilities for import of raw-materials, comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres, Margin Money Assistance, MRTP/FERA Companies have been allowed with effect from 1.483 to set up non-Appendix-I Industries not reserved for Small Scale Sector with an export of obligation of 30% only in respect of Category 'A' districts.

In addition to the above concessions, the Government is giving over-riding priority in Licensing for setting up Industries in No Industry Districts and assistance to State Government for development of infrastructural facilities in No Industry Districts to the extent of 1/3rd of the total cost with a ceiling of Rs. 2 Crores per district.

Inventory of various Steel Items with SAIL

3849. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the present inventory of various steel items with the SAIL;
- (b) whether crores of Rupees have been locked up in this inventory;
- (c) whether there is at present a recession in the demand for various steel items, if so, which are these main items;
- (d) whether the SAIL's present production, marketing and pricing policies are faulty; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL. AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (e). As on 1.8.1983, Steel Plants and Home Sales stockyards of SAIL had stocks of 1.23 million tonnes of steel (provisional) valued at about Rs. 510 crores. Stocks have been high as demand did not keep pace with production. The production plans of SAIL steel plants are being made more market oriented and the plants have been told to produce what they can sell and sell what they produce.

Sub Standard Salt

3850. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether while addressing a meeting of the working group on improvement in technology of salt manufacture, quality control and training in New Delhi on 22 July, 1983 he said that though the ISI fixed the standard at 9 per cent sodium chloride for edible salts in 1951, the country has yet to attain that standard;
- (b) the measures his Ministry has devised particularly in the salt producing areas in Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu to bring the salt produced in the country in line with world standards of salt manufacture:
- (c) whether he is aware that at present sub-standard salt is being produced and supplied without checking its purity; and
- (d) if so, how Government propose to set right this state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The standard fixed by ISI for edible purpose at 96% of Sodium Chloride was referred to in the address.

(b) A decision on measures to be taken

to improve the quality of salt produced in various salt producing States will be taken on receipt of recommendations of the Working Group set up to suggest improvements in technology of salt manufacture.

(c) and (d). Some small scale salt manufacturers are producing salt which does not conform to standards laid down in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and rules made there under. Salt Deptt. are adopting pursuasive methods to ensure production of good quality salt. Meetings of small scale salt manufacturers at various producing centres are proposed to be convened shortly to impress on them the need to produce salt of requisite standards.

Efforts to Improve the Situation of Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel

3851. SHRI MATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Research and Development Centre for Iron and Steel, a subsidiary of Steel Authority of India Ltd. is stand still since November, 1982;
- (b) if so, the main factors responsible therefor; and
- (c) efforts made by Government to improve the situation?

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

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

500 रुपये प्रतिमाह पेंशन पाने वाले स्वतंत्रता सेनानी

3852. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को 500/- रुपये प्रतिमाह स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन देती है;

- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए मानदण्ड क्या है ;
- (ग) उक्त धनराशि प्राप्त करने वाले स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या यह सच है कि आल इण्डिया फ्रीडम फाइटर आगैनाइजेशन (अखिल भारतीत स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संगठन) ने उन्हें एक सूची प्रस्तुत की है और अनुरोध किया गया है कि इस सूची में उल्लि-खित व्यक्तियों को 500/- रुपये प्रतिमाह पेंशन मंजूर की जाए; और
- (ड़) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इन व्यक्तियों को उक्त दर पर पेंशन देने के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी॰ वेंकट सुब्बय्या): (क) से (ग) पात्रता के निम्नलिखित मानदण्डों को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वतंत्रता सेनानी से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने पर पेंशन को बढ़ा कर 500 रु. प्रतिमास करने के अनुरोध पर विचार किया जाता है:—

- (i) कारावास 5 साल या अधिक
- (ii) आश्रितों की संख्या—5 या अधिक
- (iii) आयु 65 वर्ष से अधिक
- (iv) आय—1800 रुपये प्रति वर्ष से कम।

वर्तमान मानदंडों के अनुसार बढ़ी हुई दर पर पेंशन गृह मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री के अनुमोदन से स्वीकृत की जाती है। अब तक लगभग 50 स्वतं-त्रता सेनानियों को 500/- रु० प्रति माह के बढ़े हुए दर पर पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है। गैर सरकारी परामर्श दात्री समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उपर्युंक्त आय के मानदण्डों की पुनद्रीक्षा की जा रही है।

(घ) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ङ) यह निर्णय किया है कि उक्त सूची में उल्लिखित स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को बढ़ी हुई पेंशन देने के प्रश्न पर सम्बन्धित स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने पर विचार किया जाएगा।

New Process and Technologies Available for Commercialisation

3853. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the new processes and technologies available for commercialisation with different agencies like C S.I.R., N.R.D.C. etc.;
- (b) how many of such technologies/processes have been in commercial production in the last three years along with details thereof; and
- (c) the technologies/processes relevant for the small scale sector and the terms on which entrepreneurs are offered the know how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) National Research Development Corporation of India, receives processes and technologies for commercialisation from research laboratories and institutions like CSIR, ICMR, DRDO, IIT/ Universities and individuals. During the last 3 decades over 1600 processes and technologies have been received by NRDC. These cover areas of food, building material, chemicals, drugs, pesticides, leather, plastic resine etc. In addition several processes have been developed for sponsors by the laboratories for their direct use.

- (b) Over the last several years, NRDC has licensed a large number of processes and technologies of which 370, have actually gone into production. During the last 3 years, over 80 new technologies and processes have gone into production.
- (c) Over 1000 technologies and processes offered by NRDC are relevant for the small

scale sector, and well over 300 of these technologies and processes are in production.

The terms for release of the processes vary and in general involves a lumpsum payment, royalty on production or a combination of both. Usually the period of the licence would be upto 10 years and they are generally non-exclusive in nature. About 100 technologies have been made available to small scale sector, without any payments.

Policy for Domestic Manufacturing of V.C.R. and V.C.P.

3854. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy for domestic manufacture of VCRs and VCPs along with names of domestic firms engaged in the assembly/marketing of these items;
- (b) the policy for import of components/ kits for manufacture of such Videos and the firm wise licences issued during the last two years along with C.I.F. value thereof;
- (c) the rate of excise and local taxes on such Videos, import duties on imported Videos/components and whether the tariff wall is high enough to protect growth of domestic industry; and
- (d) names of assembling/producing Video cassettes in India and details of import licences cleared in last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loses in H.E.C.

- 3855. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:
 - (a) the economy of the Heavy Engineer-

ing Corporation, Ranchi for the last three years giving the extent of loss it has suffered per year;

Written Answers

- (b) the details of the steps taken to bring this prime concern out of red;
- (c) whether lack of orders is the main cause of ailment in that industry;
- (d) if so, orders received by the HEC in the last three years with year-wise break up and now in hand as on 1 August, 1983; and
- (e) the break even point of the HEC in terms of value of turnover with facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) HEC has incurred loss for the last three years as under:

	(Rs. in crores)
1980-81	() 51.13
1981-82	(—) 22.82
1982-83	(—) 45.00°

(*Provisional under Audit)

- (b) Steps taken by the Government and the Corporation include:
 - (i) Economy in Expenditure;
 - (ii) No unremunerative order to be accepted in future.
 - (iii) Greater cost control.
 - (iv) Arrangements to ensure regular and adequate power supply.
 - (v) Optimise capacity utilisation through diversification etc; as also taking up products involving series production.
 - (vi) Improvements in Production Planning and Control.

- (vii) Improvement in maintenance of machinery.
- (viii) Improvements in industrial relations and discipline, including attendance.
- (c) Lack of balanced orders has also affected production from time to time.
 - (d) Value of orders received are

	(Rs. in crores)
1980-84	221
1981-82	361
1982-83	68

The order book position as on 1.8.1983 amounted to Rs. 473.39 crores, besides turn-key projects valued at Rs. 78 crores are under execution.

(e) The Budget Estimates for 1983-84 for HEC provide for a break-even turnover of Rs. 269.10 crores, with a profit of Rs. 4.40 crores.

Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant

3856. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) details of the original schedule of expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant in different phases with dates and capacity;
- (b) actual period of expansion till this date;
- (c) whether there is apprehension that Bokaro Steel Plant expansion may be further delayed, if so, details thereof; and
- (d) the cost of Bokaro Steel Plant till 1 April, 1983 and the cost escalation that it has suffered due to delay, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) The original commissioning schedule of the 4 million tonnes expansion scheme of Bokaro Steel

Plant excluding the Cold Rolling Mill was June 1979 and the original commissioning schedule of the Cold Rolling Mill was December, 1982.

- (b) The expansion scheme with the exception of the Cold Rolling Mill is now scheduled for commissioning by April 1984; the Cold Rolling Mill is scheduled to be commissioned by December, 1985.
- (c) The commissioning schedules depend on the schedule of supply of equipment by suppliers and the schedule of construction by construction organisations.; the commissioning schedules indicated above are based on the schedules provided by the equipment suppliers and construction agencies.
- (d) The original sanctioned cost of the project based on 1974 prices was Rs. 947.24 crores. The revised cost estimate is Rs. 1637.55 crores.

Cost estimates have undergone revision due to escalations in prices, increase in the quantity of work and also changes in scope of the project.

Facilities to Freedom Fighters

3857. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to consider free travel facilities, free education to the children, enhancement of pension etc. to the freedom fighters; and
 - (b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). In so far as the Central Government is concerned, mainly there is one scheme known as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 for the welfare of the freedom fighters. Some State Governments have their own schemes for free travel facilities, free education of children etc. to the freedom fighters.

Selection Grade for Delhi Police Constables

3858. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Police Promotion and Confirmation Rules, 1980 have been amended and notified;
 - (b) if so, when;
- (c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and
- (d) whether the Selection Grades for the matriculate and non-matriculate Delhi police constables have become admissible and enforced; if so, since when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) 10th May, 1983.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) For the purpose of granting Selection Grades to the Delhi Police Constables, it is not necessary to amend the Delhi Police (Promotion and Confirmation) Rules, 1980. Action has been initiated for holding a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee to consider the cases of eligible Constables for granting Selection Grade pay.

Diversion of funds out of profit by M.R.T.P. Houses to set up other establishments

3859. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken by Government against the diversion of funds out of profit to set up other establishments in search of profit by MRTP houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): The contents of the Question are not clear. If, however, the Honou-

rable Member is referring to the deployment of surplus profits available with the MRTP companies in setting up new units, the Government feels that there is nothing wrong in it provided such deployment is done in accordance with the relevant laws, rules, policies and procedures laid down in the matter.

Safeguards from radiation hazards

3860. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

the steps Government have taken as safeguards from the radiation hazards from the atomic establishments now working and after their life period is over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-PARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECH-NOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVE-LOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Exposure to workers in an atomic establishment is regulated in such a way that no one is allowed to exceed the prescribed limits in a given period of time. These limits are based on the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection. Doses to the public living in the neighbourhood of these establishments are also regulated through control on the radioactive discharges to the environment. In each plant, there is a well established radiation protection programme which is administered by the local Health Physics Unit of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (which is independent of Station operations and maintenance) and reviewed at various stages by several safety review committees, through an elaborate safety set-up. Workers are regularly monitored to ensure that no one is adversely affected by the operations of the establishment. When a nuclear facility has outlived its design life, it is "decommissioned" to ensure that it no longer poses a problem of radiation exposure to workers and to the public. During decommissioning, the workers employed to undertake this operation will receive exposure but such exposures are always regulated to ensure compliance to the limits prescribed. After decommissioning, radiation hazards to the public will be negligible.

Interior decoration of administrative complex of Research and Development Centre of SAIL

3861. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he has gone through the news item published in the daily Statesman dated 8 July, 1983 entitled "SAIL Research Centre's Accent on Decor";
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Research and Development Centre of Steel Authority of India Ltd. is going to spend more than Rs. 1.50 crore on the interior decoration of its administrative complex:
- (c) whether such luxurious expenditure has got the approval of the SAIL; and
- (d) detail of the plans of the interior decoration needed by the department?

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

(b) to (d). An estimate has been submitted to the Research and Development Centre of SAIL to furnish and to carry out works for sound proofing and dust proofing of functional areas of the Laboratory Complex including the Auditorium, Conference rooms, Computer Centre, Library and Documentation Centre and Offices. But this is to be scrutinised by the R and D Centre and thereafter the recommendation of the R and D Centre will have to be carefully considered by SAIL Infructuous and wasteful expenditure will be avoided.

Appointment in B.H.E.L./Heavy Electricals Equipment Plant, Ranipur

- 3862. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that many applications have been received for appointment on compassionate grounds in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Ranipur, Hardwar:

- (b) if so, the number of applications received and the number of appointments made;
- (c) how many of those who have been appointed on compassionate grounds belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe; and
- (d) details of persons retired or died due to accident or otherwise whose next of kin

have been given appointments?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Out of 43 applicants, 8 have been provided employment in BHEL.

- (c) None.
- (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

Details of persons Retired | died due to accident or otherwise whose next of kin have been given appointment

	Details of the deceased employee	Name of kin appointed
1.	Hasan Hadi, D/Man died on 29.9.78. Date of appointment in BHEL: 19.1.68	Smt. S.A.F. Zaidi
2.	Veer Singh, Driver, died on 27.2.1979 Date of appointment in BHEL: 6.3.1961	Smt. Satya Devi
3.	B.P. Gupta, Turner, Gr. I died on 1.4.1979 Date of appointment in BHEL: 24.4.1967	Smt. Maya Devi Gupta
4.	R.K. Rastogi, Sr. Manager died on 11.10.79 Date of appointment in BHEL: 8.8.1962	Smt. Veena Rastogi, M.A.L.T.
5.	S.K. Sharma, Sr. Art. Gr. III died on 8.11.79 Date of appointment in BHEL: 19.6.66	Smt. Shail Bala Sharma
6.	S.C. Saxena, Office Supdt. died on 23.5.80 Dade of appointment in BHEL: 24.8.63	Smt. Savitri Saxena
7.	S.P. Garg, Foreman died on 2.9.1980 Date of appointment in BHEL: 5.11.1970	Smt. Varun Lata Garg
8.	H.C. Agrawal, Adm. Officer died on 22.1.81 Date of appointment in BHEL: 10.6.60	Smt. Tara Agrawal

Departmental Examination conducted by U.P.S.C. for Section Officers and Senior PAs

3863. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Section Officers/ Senior PAs. selected through the Departmental Examinations conducted by the U.P.S.C. since 1980-81, year-wise, break-up, from 1980 to 1982;

- (b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates selected by the U.P.S.C. since 1980-81;
- (c) whether it is a fact that reservation quota in each Ministry/Department is not up-to-date as per policy for reservation for SC and ST; and
 - (d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is as under:

For Section Officers

Category

Year of Examination	General	SC	ST	Total
1980	101	28	_	129
1981	95	29	2	126
For Senior PAs.				
1980	39			39
1981	44	1		45

The results of 1982 examinations have not been announced so far.

- (c) The reservation quota is worked out on all Secretariat basis. Adequate number of SC officers are available through the Departmental Examination for Section Officers' Grade. However, there is a backlog of vacancies reserved for ST candidates in the Section Officers' Grade and for SC and ST in the case of Grade B Stenographers.
- (d) The requisite number of candidates belonging to SC/ST communities are not able to qualify in the said examinations even with relaxed standards.

Gap between demand and supply of paper

3864. SHRI CHINTAMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated gap in the demand and

- supply of paper during the Sixth Plan period:
- (b) the estimated quantity of paper (with foreign exchange involved) proposed to be imported to meet the gap during the said period;
- (c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for the expansion of the existing capacity of the Paper Mills in the country or to set up more mini or major paper plants to meet the demand of paper indigenously; and
- (d) if so, details thereof and whether any application has deen received by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIS.M

KRISHNA): (a) The Planning Commission's estimates of demand and production of paper and paper board, by 1984-85, are 15.40 lakh tonnes and 15 lakh tonnes, respectively.

- (b) There is only a marginal gap between the demand and supply of paper, and generally, only certain special varieties of paper which are not being manufactured in the country are being imported. Tae quantum of import of such paper is approximately about 10,000 tonnes per annum, and the value thereof is about Rs. 18 crores. However, the actual imports during the Sixth Plan period would depend on the gap between demand and availability from time to time, and the value would be according to the ruling international market prices.
- (c) and (d). Government have taken the following steps to ensure adequate build-up of capacity during the Sixth Plan Period:
 - (i) The Hindustan Paper Corporation, a public sector undertaking has already commissioned an integrated pulp and paper mill at Tuli, Nagaland, for an annual installed capacity of 33,000 tonnes. The Corporation is also engaged in setting up integrated pulp and paper plants with an annual installed capacity of 100,000 tonnes each, at Jagi Road and Panchgram in Assam. The Corporation is also examining the feasibility of taking up of further projects for manufacture of paper.
 - (ii) Approvals have also been granted for substantial expansion and for setting up new undertakings for the manufacture of different varieties of paper and paper board. Nearly 50 of such schemes are expected to be implemented during 1983-84 and 1984-85, resulting in an approximate additional capacity of 1.5 and 2.5 lakh tonnes, respectively, during these years.

Anti-India activities by foreign agencies

3865. SHRI B.V. DESA :I Will the

Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that serious concern has been shown by various agencies in regard to the role of forcign agencies in the context of recent reports with national security implications;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government's attention has been drawn to the foreigners' activities in the border areas including Punjab;
- (c) if so, whether he had assured the Members of Parliament also to look into the charges made against the foreign agencies in the country; and
- (d) if so, what steps Union Government propose to take to deal with the foreign agencies who are creating disturbances in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d). Government is maintaining a continuing vigilance to safeguard the country's integrity and security. Sustained efforts are made to detect, unearth and take other necessary action against any attempt at subversion, espionage and other prejudicial activities by foreign intelligence and other organistions or individuals.

It is, however, not in the public interest to discuss such sensitive matters affecting national security and friendly relations with foreign powers.

Manufacturing of Colour T.V. sets by Equity Companies

3866. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Colour TV sets will be manufactured in India; and
- (b) whether Indian Equity Companies have been considered for manufacture of these colour TV sets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This industry is open to all sectors, except foreign equity companies.

Solution of unemployment problem through cottage industries

3867. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures Government have taken to solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas through cottage industries;
- (b) whether some targets have been fixed by Government under the 20-Point Programme, state-wise, during the current financial year; and
- (c) if so, the details of the assistance given and the number of families which are going to be benefited during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) As far as the Central Government is concerned, a number of agencies such as the Khadi and Village Commission, Coir Board, Industries National Small Industries Corporation, Development Commissioner (Handlooms), All India Handicrafts Board and the Central Silk Board have developmental programmes to assist in the setting up of appropriate cottage and small industries to solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas. Financial and other facilities are provided to eligible persons below the poverty line for setting up industries in rural areas under the industries, services and business component of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. To provide an integrated set of services to those wishing to set up industries in rural areas, the Central Government have sponsored the District Industries Centres Programme under which a total additional employment for 9.57 lakh

persons was generated during the year 1981-82 out of which 6.15 lakh persons (64%) were from rural areas.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A target of setting up 97,267 units in the village and small industries sector has been fixed up. A statement indicating State-wise details of these targets is attached.

Statement

Target for the setting up of V and SI units during 1983-84

	State/U.T.	No. of units
	1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3270
2.	Assam	460
3.	Bihar	5000
4.	Gujarat	5670
5.	Haryana	5000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1310
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000
8.	Kerala	4500
9.	Karnataka	3350
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15880
11.	Maharashtra	9840
12.	Manipur	200
13.	Meghalaya	70
14.	Nagaland	200
15.	Orissa	3200
16.	Punjab	7200
17.	Rajasthan	8020
18.	Sikkim	20
19.	Tamil Nadu	8000
20.	Tripura	125
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7620
22.	West Bengal	4000
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	90

	1	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
25.	Chandigarh	17
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30
27.	Delhi	1660
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	200
29.	Lakshadweep	5
30.	Mizoram	100
31.	Pondicherry	200
	Total	97267

State Lotteries

3868. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States which have started state lotteries;
- (b) the amount for which lotteries have been drawn by each State during the last three years and the income reported to have earned therefrom;
- (c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the income derived from the State lotteries is not utilised by the State Governments for development purposes;

- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard so far; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) All the States (except Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa) and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi are running lotteries.

- (b) The amounts of lottery prizes vary from time to time and from State to State and this information is not maintained by Central Govt. The profits earned by States and Union territories during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 were as given in the attached statement.
- (c) to (e). The State lotteries have been permitted by the Central Government to augment the financial resources of State Governments and the profits earned by the States through State lotteries are generally credited to their total revenue earnings and are not earmarked for any specific schemes. However, some of the States have earmarked the profits from lotteries for specific items, including development schemes. Health, educational and Cultural Schemes, Sports development, Welfare Schemes and relief measures etc. The Central Government does not interfere with details of utilisation of profits from lottery Scheme.

Statement

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl. No. Name of the States	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1 2	. 3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	32.847	58.227	9.873*
2. Assam	Nil	Nil	16.38
3. Bihar	-	1.	

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1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat			(not yet availa- ble with State Govts).
5.	Haryana	2.80	23.91	103.94
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.11	16.00	60.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	energy.		-
8.	Karnataka	186.00	206.00	238.00
9.	Kerala	126.42	147.48	231.21
10.	Madhya Pradesh	82.00		Not yet compiled by State Govt.
11.	Maharashtra	435.71	5 87.55	547.41£
12.	Manipur	14.98	(for all three years)	
13.	Meghalaya	_		10.80
14.	Nagaland	12.00	12.00	14.00
15.	Orissa	-		_
16.	Punjab	0.02	19.62	103.96
17.	Rajasthan	70.56	115.54	74.30
18.	Sikkim	60.30	8.00	14.12
19.	Tamil Nadu	242.00	315.00	196 00@
20.	Tripura	64.00	(for all three years)	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	161.50	302.001
22.	West Bengal	192.15	138.87	59.65
23.	A and N Islands	ation	_	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	desa	atten	enthin

Not running any State lottery

@Tentative

31. Pondicherry

£Provisional

Started only in July 1982

Growth of Savings

3869. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether efforts have been made for the growth of savings in the country;
- (b) if so, what is the strategy adopted during the Sixth Plan period for this purpose; and
 - (c) the details thereof;

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

(b) and (c). The basic strategy adopted for the Sixth Plan has been to create necessary conditions for the mobilisation of resources for development in a non-inflationary manner which needed a multipronged approach involving appropriate changes in fiscal, monetary and pricing policies. Broadly, the major efforts made may be described as follow:

- 2. Attempts were made to make the Indian fiscal system more responsive to the need of raising the rate of saving while providing enough incentive for higher productivity; efficiency and reduction in disparities. The scope for raising the taxation rates being limited due to the existing rates being already high, appropriate adjustments in taxation have been attempted during this period and efforts have been made to ensure better tax collection and check tax evasion. Non-Plan expenditure of the Central and State Governments were subjected to strict fiscal discipline.
 - 3. Various tax incentives were provided

^{*}upto 23.10.1982

for in the Central and State Government budgets to encourage private saving with a view to promoting investment both in the corporate and unincorporated sectors and to inculcate the climate of austerity and provide a disincentive to unproductive, avoidable and conspicuous spending by trade and industry.

- 4. The resources base for the public sector plans were found to be considerably eroded, among other things, due to inability of the public sector enterprises to generate adequate saving for the expansion of public sector investment mainly due to uneconomic pricing policies. Price adjustments were carried out as and when considered necessary in regard to the outputs of such enterprises with a view to ensuring viable operations, generating additional resources and reducing the scope for generation of black money. Attempts were also made to adjust administered prices in line with economic costs as far as possible.
- 5. Monetary and credit policies were suitably modified to help maintain a balance between the aggregate demand and supply of goods and services in the interest of price stability which is conducive to higher rate of domestic saving. Interest rates on deposits and public sector borrowings were raised to stimulate and attract private savings to financial institutions.
- 6. Specific instruments for savings like National Development Bonds, Social Security Certificates and Capital Investment Bonds were issued by the Government to encourage people to convert their money into effective savings.
- 7. The net-work of financial institutions embracing commercial banks, Life Insurance Corporation, Cooperative Credit Societies, Post-Office Saving Banks etc. have been strengthened and enlarged to induce and mop-up private savings for raising the level of public and private investments.

Supreme Court Guidelines re: Awarding of Death Penalty

3870. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU
MALLU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for determining the cases in which murderers should be awarded the death penalty instead of life imprisonment; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). In Macchi Singh Vs. State of Punjab, the Supreme Court has broadly indicated the types of cases in which death sentence could be awarded by Courts. Relevant extracts from the judgment are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6891/83]

Nationalisation of sick industrial units

3872. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government have not agreed to a proposal to nationalise 50 sick Industrial units at present;
- (b) if so, whether a proposal was made in which 50 sick industrial units may be nationalised under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;
- (c) if so, the main reasons for not nationalising these 50 sick Industrial units; and
- (d) the names and details of the industrial units which have been shown in the sick list?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Government are examining various alternative solutions for final disposition of the 49 industrial undertakings, presently being managed under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, in accordance with the policy guidelines announced in October, 1981. Decision will be taken on the basis of merits of each case.

(d) Details of the industrial undertakings

presently managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6892/83]

Written Answers

Antarctica Treaty

3873. SHRI B.V. DESAI: SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to join the 1959 Antarctica Treaty is being considered by Government seriously;
- (b) if so, what were the main reasons for not joining the treaty in 1959;
- (c) what were the reasons which have forced Government to consider this aspect; and
- (d) to what extent the treaty will be helpful to India?

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

- (b) India's scientific interest in Antarctica has developed only over the last few years and our first scientific expedition was sent in January 1982. Consideration of the question of accession to the Antarctic Treaty now by India has arisen primarily as a consequence of our growing activities in the field of scientific exploration and research in Antesctica.
- (c) and (d). The reasons for deciding to join this Treaty now are as follows:
 - (i) India would be able to exchange scientific information with members of the Treaty and thereby enhance its analytical capabilities.
 - (ii) India would be able to participate in meetings of the Consultative Commi-

ttee and in doing so, will effectively project her own views as well as those of the non-aligned countries of which India is presently the Chair-person.

India will be able to participate in ongoing discussions on the Antarctic resources and ensure that any regime set up is in harmony with India's overall policies and objectives.

Industrialisation of backward areas

3874. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIG-RAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) since when the programme for the development of industries in backward areas are under implementation;
- (b) the State-wise progress made in this regard; and
 - (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). For the Industrial development of backward areas the Central Government is administering the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Transport Subsidy Scheme.

The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, which has been in vogue since 1.10.1970, has recently been modified vide Press Note No. 4/1/81/BAD-Vol. III dated 27.4.83 (copies are available in the Parliament Library). Under the Scheme industrial units ' set up in the three cotegories of backward areas viz. Category 'A', 'B' and 'C' are eligible to subsidy at the following rates:

Category 'A'-25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 21 lakhs.

Category 'B'-15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Category 'C'-10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Under the Transport Subsidy Scheme, (in vogue since 15.7.1971), industrial units set up in the remote hilly and backward areas

are entitled to 50% transport subsidy on the movement of raw materials and finished goods to and from certain selected rail-heads/ports up-to the location of the industrial units.

A statement indicating the amounts reimbursed under the two schemes during the years 1972-73 to 1982-83 is laid on the Table of the House. [Palced in Library. See No. LT-6893/83]

Grenade Blast in Super Bazar, New Delhi

3875. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : SHRI R.L. BHATIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was a Grenade blast in Super Bazar, New Delhi on the 19 July, 1983;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). On 19th July, 1983, an explosion took place in the toilet on the first floor of Super Bazar causing damage to the fittings, but no one was injured.

(c) A case under Section 3/4 Explosive Substances Act, 2 Punjab Security of State Act as extended to Delhi and 427 IPC has been registered at Police Station Connaught Place and the investigation of the case is in hand.

परमाणु बिजलीघर, कोटा की दोनों इकाइयों का बन्द होना

3876 श्री दौलत राम सारण : श्री जगपाल सिंह : श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान परमाणु बिजलीघर, कोटा की पहली और दूसरी दकाइयां, अलग-अलग कितनी बार बन्द की गई;
- (ख) उनकी मरम्मत पर अलग-अलग कितना धन खर्च हुआ ; और
- (ग) कोटा परमाणु बिजलीघर की इन इका-इयों के बन्द हो जाने से कुल कितनी हानि हुई तथा इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलंक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी॰ पाटिल): (क)सूचना नीचे दी जा रही है—

राजस्थान परमाणु 4-3-1982 विजलीघर का पहला से बंद है यूनिट

राजस्थान परमाणु 11 बार जुलाई के अंत बिजलीघर का दूसरा तक 7 बार यूनिट

- (ख) मरम्मत करने पर आने वाला व्यय प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आता है। केवल मरम्मत करने पर आने वाले व्यय को अलग करना संभव नहीं है।
- (ग) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के प्रत्येक यूनिट के बन्द होने से उत्तरी ग्रिड को सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली में औसतन लगभग 3 मिलि-यन यूनिट प्रतिदिन को हानि होती है।

Deficit in Plan

3877. SHRI B.D. SINGH: SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: DR. A.U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that State Governments are not likely to achieve the Sixth Plan targets because of the large deficits in their Plan funds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof stating the extent to which the State Governments (Statewise) are facing deficit in their Plan funds and the consequential anticipated shortfall in the Sixth Plan targets;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to allocate additional funds to State Governments concerned to tide over their financial position;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor and what is its likely effect on the Centre-State financial relations?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The achievement of Sixth Plan targets is likely to be affected in the event of a shortfall in mobilisation of resources. Attention is invited in this connection to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1777 on 3.8.1983.

Vocationalisation of Secondary Education

3878. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that faulty planning by States has defeated the main purpose of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education; and
- (b) if so, the names of the States and Union Territories which have adopted the system of vocationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The system of vocationalisation has been adopted in the following States and Union Territories:

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, A and N Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Pondicherry.

Rehabilitation of Medium Size Sick Small Scale Units

3879. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether while Government have shown adequate concern for big industrial units going sick and even they have been taken over by Government to nurse them to health, there is as yet no plan or scheme to rehabilitate medium size sick small scale industries;
- (b) if so, whether Government have any proposal in this regard; and
- (c) if not, when a scheme will be drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). In order to rehabilitate sick small scale industries, a number of measures have been initiated by Central and State Governments and financial institutions, such as establishment of Special Cell in Reserve Bank of India on sick units, State Level Inter-Institutional Committees, Margin Money Scheme for sick small scale industries, Industrial Finance Corporation of India Scheme of assistance for revival of sick units and the constitution of a Standing Committee of the All India Small Scale Industries Board on Industrial Sickness.

In October, 1981, the Government also announced certain policy measures for the guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions so as to enable them to adopt appropriate preventive as well as curative measures against industrial sickness.

Pollution in Damodar River

3880. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in Economic Times dated 22 July, 1983 that river Damodar has become highly polluted because 15 industries, all in public sector, are discharging untreated water into the river;
- (b) whether Central Government have taken a note of this disturbing situation;
- (c) whether Central Government have moved into the matter and asked the undertakings to immediately stop discharging polluted water; and
- (d) if so, the names of the undertakings and action taken by Centre against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DE-PARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir, 26 industries including 21 public sector units are discharging polluted water into the river.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution had convened a meeting of the officials of the concerned State Pollution Control Boards and polluting industries. These industries have been directed to submit phasewise programme for pollution control. The prosecutiog against non-compliance for pollution control can be launched only by the State Pollution Control Boards.
 - (d) Does not arise.

रामपुरा अंगुचा परियोजना में कनाडा के धन का निवेश

3881. श्री जगपाल सिंह : श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा : श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या हाल ही में कनाडा के उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा विदेश मंत्री के साथ रामपुरा अंगुचा परियोजना राजस्थान में धन का निवेश करने संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव पर सहमति व्यक्त की गई है;
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो सहमति का ब्यौरा क्या है ;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो उपरोक्त परियोजना पर कब तक समझौता होने की संभावना है और उक्त परियोजना पर कनाडा कितनी राशि का निवेश करेगा तथा किस अविध तक वह उस पर धन का निवेश करेगा; और
- (घ) पूंजीगत निवेश की अन्य शतें क्या हैं और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और लान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे): (क) कनाडा के उप प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने हाल के भारत दौरे के समय राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले में रामपुरा—अगुचा जस्ता सीसा खानों के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा औपचारिक अनुरोध किए जाने की स्थिति में उस पर विचार किए जाने की कनाडा सरकार की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी। चूंकि अभी इस परियोजना पर पूंजी निवेश संबंधी निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, इसलिए इस संबंध में विदेश से वित्तीय सहायता लेने के बारे में कुछ कहना जल्दवाजी होगी।

(ख) से (घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Central investment in Industries

- 3882. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:
- (a) the amount of Central investment made by way of setting up new industrial units during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of such industrial units State-wise: and

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(c) the amount of projected investment unit-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Utilisation of Special Central Assistance

3883. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Special Central Assistance by his Ministry has been utilised by the States in Integrated Tribal Development Agency areas for different programmes; and
 - (b) if so, the State plan outlays and

Special Central Assistance received by each Integrated Tribal Development Agency during Annual plans of Sixth Plan in Orissa therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Special Central assistance is released to the States as a lumpsum and is not distributed Integrated Tribal Development Agency-wise. The State Governments release special Central assistance received from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies.

Integrated Tribal Development Agencywise accounts are not maintained in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The amounts released to the Tribal sub-Plan Area and expenditure incurred as reported by the Government of Orissa during the first three years of the Sixth Plan are as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State Plan	S.C.A. Released	Expenditure Reported	
	Allocation		State Plan	S.C.A.
80-81	8472.09	775.35	8472.09	724.27
981-82	9209.22	1022.00	2909,22	992.77
982-83	10702.31	1200.00	10702.31	1199.48

Completion of Orissa Alumina-Aluminium Complex

3884. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction of different units of Orissa Alumina-Aluminium Complex has been started;
- (b) if so, the particulars of the agencies which got work order from NALCO and

estimated cost of the work therefor, itemwise;

- (c) whether Government of Orissa and some public sector undertakings have also received the order from NALCO authority:
- (d) if so, the nature of the work therefor: and
- (e) the measures taken by his Ministry to see that the works entrusted to different

agencies are completed in scheduled time, if any?

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

- (b) The particulars of the agencies which got work orders from NALCO, and the estimated cost of the work, item-wise, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6894/83].
- (c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Public Works Department of Government of Orissa was awarded the work of construction of the approach road from Semiliguda to Damanjodi for the Alumina Plant. Various Central and State public sector undertakings have received work orders from NALCO. The nature of work orders awarded include civil, structural, fabrication, mechanical erection and commissioning of various equipments.
- (e) The Department obtains a consolidated monthly monitoring report of the project. This is scrutinised in detail and corrective directions issued. The status of the project is also periodically reviewed at the level of Secretary/Minister with the Company and its major consultants.

Apart from this, senior officers of the Department visit the Project sites to obtain first hand information about the progress of the work.

Clearance to Projects involving Submerging of Forests

3885. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture has referred to his Ministry to clear the projects in which large forest areas are estimated to be submerged or to be cleared by felling trees;
- (b) if so, the names of the projects, the forest area envisaged to be involved in each

project therefor State-wise, so far pending for clearance with his Ministry;

- (c) whether his Ministry estimated the forest areas submerged and had to be cleared due to these developmental project since beginning of the plan; and
- (d) if so, the total areas therefor and forest areas to be sacrificed in new developmental projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) The Advisory Committee, constituted under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 in the Ministry of Agriculture, refers some projects to the Department of Environment for environmental impact assessment.

(b) The following projects referred by the Ministry of Agriculture are at various stages of processing by Expert Committees in the Department of Environment:

Forest land (ha.)

(i) River Valley Projects

Vishnu Prayag

Hydel Project

50.89

(ii) Mining Projects

Bauxite Mining by
HINDALCO in Shahdal
(M.P.) 33.55
Bauxite Mining by BALCO
(M.P.) 206.00

(iii) Thermal Projects

Sanjay Gandhi (M.P.) 1377.00 Bhusawal Thermal Plant (Maharashtra) 799.62

(iv) Industrial Projects

Bijaipur Fertilizer Project

1062.89

(c) and (d). Assessment of the forest areas coming under development projects is done by the concerned State Forest Departments and a total of 10,429.39 ha. forest land has been permitted to be disforested under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 from 29.10.80 to 30.5.83.

Industrial Performance

3886. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the industrial performance in the country is virtually stagnant, and improvement, if any, is marginal and slow;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
 - (c) the steps taken to rejuvenate it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) According to C.S.O., the rate of growth of average monthly indices of industrial production (provisional) during 1982-83 was 3.8 per cent as against 8.6 per cent during 1981-82. The monthly index of industrial production for April, 1983 was higher than the index for April, 1982 by 4.9 per cent.

- (b) The slower growth rate during 1982-83 may be attributed to factors such as power shortages, international market conditions, industrial relations, short-term supplydemand imbalances, etc.
- (c) Since 1980. Government have taken several important measures to improve industrial production. These include:
 - (1) Provision for automatic growth at the rate of 5 per cent per annum subject to a maximum of 25 per cent over a period of 5 years;
 - (2) Recognition of excess capacity over the licensed/registered capacity in industries of basic and critical importance as also those of export potential;
 - (3) Permitting capacities on the basis of

the best production achieved by the units, with due protection to small scale sector, etc.

- (4) De-licensing of schemes for exploitation of alternate sources of energy;
- (5) Preference to be given to notified backward districts/areas in licensing and change of location;
- (6) Raising of investment limit pertaining to exemption from licensing, from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 5 crores, subject to certain conditions;
- (7) Creation of a special cell in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (Deptt. of Industrial Development) to receive and process industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians:
- (8) Certain fiscal measures aimed at encouraging higher production:
- (9) Review of investment policies in order to provide a positive production orientation to the industrial economy.

Poisoned Water in Nagda, Ujjain

3887. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether one million residents of Nagda industrial town in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh have been drinking poisoned water and breathing gases which may be fatal;
- (b) if so, whether Government have since caused an enquiry into the matter;
- (c) if so, the findings of the inquiry; and
- (d) steps taken to arrest the pollution of environment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DE-PARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) to (d). No, Sir. According to the study conducted by the M.P. State Pollution Control Board, the air quality in Nagda town is within acceptable limits and the drinking water for the township is drawn from upstream of the river. There is, thus, no significant health hazard to the residents of the town.

Steps to Protect Plan Resources

3888. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have considered steps to be taken in order to protect plan resources in real terms in periods of rising prices, having regard to the experiences gained during these decades of planning;
- (b) if so, whether this issue had given referred to the Economic Advisory Council; and
- (c) if so, whether the Council has given its view on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. This matter has been engaging the continuous attention of the Government.

(b) and (c). This issue had not been specifically referred to the Economic Advisory Council. The Council in its first report submitted to the Prime Minister sometime ago has examined a variety of subjects which have a bearing on the current functioning of the Indian economy.

वेश में सीमेंट कारखानों संबंधी ब्यौरा

3889. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) देश में सीमेंट के कितने कारखाने हैं, व कहां-कहां स्थित हैं और प्रत्येक कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या ऐसे भी सीमेंट कारखाने हैं जो अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता से कम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने कारखाने हैं और तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रीं (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

ऋ०सं०	कारखाने का नाम	स्थापना-स्थ ल	अधिष्ठा पित क्षमता (मी० टन)	1982 में उत्पादन (मी॰ टन)
1	2	3	4	5
आंध्र प्र	देश			
1. आं	ध्र सीमेंट कं० लि०	विजयवाड़ा	2,40,000	265446
2. ए	े सी० सी० लि०	किस्तना	259,050	266246
3. =	—वहो <i>-</i> —	मछरेली	335,240	271103

217	Written Answers	SRAVANA 26, 1905 (SAKA)	Written	Answers 218
1	2	3	4	5
4. के	गोराम सीमेंट	पेड्डापल्ली	900,000	802811
5. पण	यम सीमेंट एंड मिनरल्स	बुगानीपली	531,000	431491
6. के	सी० पी० लि०	मछरेला	253,970	295076
7. आं	ध्र सीमेंट कं० लि०	विशाखापत्तनम	250,000	153305
8. सी	मेंट कार० आफ इंडिया	येरागुन्तला	400,000	244725
9.	—वह <u>ी</u> —	अदिलाबाद	400,000	*
10. रा	सी सीमेंट लि०	नलगोंडा	300,000	416423
11. डेब	न सीमेंट	—वही —	66,000	10410
12. ओ	रिएन्ट सीमेंट	आदिलाबाद	4,50,000	72179
13. का	कतियां सीमेंट	हुजूर नगर	66,000	*
14. सो	मेश्वर सीमेंट	रंगनघाट	वही	*
असम				
15. सी	मेंट कार० आफ इं डिया	बोका जन	200,000	175450
बिहार				
16. ए	सी० सी० लि०	चाईबासा	782,000	546050
17.	—वही —	खलारी	101,590	99960
18. ए	सी० सी० लि०	सिन्दरी	304,760	198320
19. रोत	हतास इंडस्ट्रीज	डालमिया नगर	619,680	265529
20. क	न्या णपुर लाइम एंड सीमेंट	बनजारी	480,290	321325
21. सो	न वैली पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	जापना	253,970	176792
गुजरात				
22. ए	सी० सी० लि०	द्वरका	340,320	243508

219	Written Answers	AUGUST 17, 1983	Written Ans	wers 220
1	2	3	4	5
23	—वही —	पोरबन्दर	35,000	21495 (सफेद)
24	—वहो—	<u>—</u> वहो—	200,000	182555
25	—वहो—	सेवालिया	203,180	223382
26. सौर	तष्ट्र सीमेंट्स	रानवाव	863,180	321209
27. श्री	दिग्विजय सीमेंट	सिक्का	540,010	676020
28	वहो	अहमदाबाद	100,000	130454
29. কভা	छ सीमेंट	भुज	9,000	2825
30. नर्म	दा सीमेंट कं०	मागडल्ला	6,60,000	*
हरियाणा	r			
31. ए०	सी० सी० लि०	सूरजपुर	406,360	480535
32. सीमे हिमाच ल	ांट कार० आफ इंडिया प्रदेश	चर्खी दादरी	238,730	112675
33. सीमे	टि कार० आफ इंडिया	राजबन	200,000	181265
जम्मू औ	र काइमीर			
34. जे०	एंड के० मिनरल्स	व्यान	20,000	4370
35. जे०	एंड के० सीमेंट लि०	खूरू	200,000	45235
कर्नाटक			·	
36. ए०	सी॰ सी॰ लि॰	शाहबाद	573,970	383451
37	— बही	वाडी	600,000	337826
38. बाग	लकोट उद्योग लि०	बागलकोट	225,000	157378
39. सीमे	ंट कार० आफ इंडिया	कुरकुन्ता	200,000	214371
40. मैसू	र सीमेंट्स	आमासन्द्रा	510,000	384213

221	Written Answers	SŘÁVAŇA 26, 1905 (SAŘA	Written	Answers 222
1	2	3	4	5
41. वि	क्वेक्वरैय्या आयरन एंड स्ट <u>्</u>	ोल भद्रावती	100,000	72870
42. वेट	र सीमेंट	मालापुर	18,000	11430
43. लो	कापुर सीमेंट	लोकपुर	9,000	7985
केरल				
44. ट्रा	वनकौर सीमेंट्स	कोट्टायम	50,790	42776 (सफेद)
मध्य प्र	देश			
•	े सी० सी ० लि० मेकर्स ० सर्विसिज	बनमोर	60,950	53235
46. ए	॰ सी० सी० लि०	जामुल	13,80,000	1056939
47.	वहो	काईमोर	807,490	671950
48. सी	मेंट कार० आफ इंडिया	मांढर	380,490	349866
49.	—वही—	नीमच	400,000	286626
50.	—वही —	अकलतारा	— -वही—	308750
51. सत	ाना सीमेंट व र् क्स	सतना	581,430	520166
52. सैन	चुरी सीमेंट	तिल्दा	800,000	736220
53. मेह	रूर सीमेंट	मेहर	—वह <u>ी</u> —	468647
54. रेम	ण्ड वूलन मिल्स	अरसमेटा	400,000	80855
55. डा	यमण्ड सीमेंट	नरसिहगढ़	525,000	•
मघालय				
56. मव	गलह-चरा सीमेंट	चेरापूँजी	283,810	86,800

223	Written Answers	AUGUST 17, 1983	Written A	nswers 224
1	2	3	4	5
महारा	द ्			
57. ए	० सौ० सी० लि०	चान्दा	560,000	525010
58. श्रं	ो दिग्विजय सीमेंट	सिवरी	200,000	226186
59. न	र्मदा सीमेंट	रत्नागिरी	330,000	*
उड़ीसा				
60. ही	रा सीमेंट वक्स	बारगढ़	400,000	437882
61. उ	ड़ीसा सीमेंट लि०	राजगंगपुर	401,000	407852
राजस्थ	ान			
62. ए	० सी० सी० लि०	लाखेरी	365,710	285064
63. बि	ड़ला सीमेंट वर्क्स	चित्तौढ़गढ़	400,000	292307
64. ज	यपुर उद्योग लि०	सवाईमाधोपुर	1000,000	516777
65. जे	० के० सीमेंट वर्क्स	निम्बाहेड़ा	720,000	658392
66. ਭ	दयपुर सीमेंट वक्स	मावली	400,000	283893
67. मं	गलम सीमेंट वनर्स	मोराक	400,000	208155
68. ₹₹	ट्रा प्रोडक्ट्स	बनास	500,000	31201
तमिलन	ताडु			
69. ए	० सी० सी० लि०	मधुक्कराई	384,440	402486
70. छे	तीनाड सीमेंट कार०	पुलीयूर	400,000	389924
71. ड	लिमया सीमेंट (भारत) लि०	कल्लाकुडी	595,000	504023
72. इं	डिया सीमेंट लि०	संकरीदुर्ग	600,000	545706
73.	वही	तल ईयूथू	913,000	553,720

1 9	3	4	5
74. मद्रास सीमेंट लि०	थलूक्कापट्टी	525,000	460047
7 5. तमिलनाडु सीमेंट्स	आलंगुलम	400,000	318833
76. —वही—	अरियालूर	500,000	292368
उत्तर प्रदेश			
77. यू० पी० स्टेट सीमेंट कार०	चुर्क	474,670	204449
78. —वही—	डल्ला	432,000	58002
79. यू० पी० स्टेट सीमेंट कार०	चुनार	840,000	531841
80. ए० आर० सी० सीमेंट	देहरादून	60,000	1589
पश्चिम बंगाल			
81. दुर्गापुर सीमेंट वर्क्स	दुर्गापुर	600,000	320656

* वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन 1983 में शुरू हुआ है।

Revision of Master Plan of New Delhi

3890. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) when the Master Plan of New Delhi is being revised;
- (b) the areas reserved for industries; and
- (c) the policy regarding shifting of industries from the commercial areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). Master Plan for Delhi is under revision. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the areas reserved for industries and the policy regarding shifting of industries from the commercial areas.

Factories in NDMC area

3891. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) how many licensed factories are operating in NDMC area;
- (b) whether the Master Plan provides for factories in NDMC area; and
- (c) if so, of what type and what restrictions are provided for pollution, noise and traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Offer of Poland to set up non-ferrous metal design institute in India

3892. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Poland has offered to help India in setting up a non-ferrous metal design institute;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Poland has also discussed about shaft sinking for the Malanjkhand Copper project in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh and the Indian Copper Complex and also submitted a tender for assisting HCL in the integrated development of the Singhbhum copper belt in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (d). Poland has offered assistance to India in setting up of a Non-Ferrous Metals Design Institute. This Institute may serve the need of Hindustan Copper Ltd., Hindustan Zinc Limited and Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. The Polish side after they visited Hindustan Copper had submitted the tender for collaboration with HCL in the proposed integrated development of Singhbhum Copper Belt. They were also interested in shaft sinking for the Malanjkhand Copper Project and the deepening of shaft in Mosaboni area of Indian Copper Complex. The Polish proare under examination of the posals Government.

Survey of fauna and flora wealth of tiger reserves

3893. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zoological Survey of India has been asked to make a survey of the fauna and flora wealth of the country's

tiger reserves by the steering committee of Project Tiger';

- (b) if so, the details thereof with aims and objects;
- (c) whether Simlipal Tiger Project will also be covered by the said survey; and
- (d) the time by which the Zoological Survey of India is expected to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Zoological Survey of India and Botanical Survey of India have been directed to carry out respectively the faunal and floral surveys of the Tiger Reserves.

- (b) The aim of the surveys is to ascertain the faunal and floral diversity in order to provide better understanding of the wild-life and its habitat in the Tiger Reserves as well as help in improving further the management of these reserves.
 - (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The Zoological Survey of India has intimated the itinerary for survey in 11 Tiger Reserves from April, 1983 to April, 1984. The report will follow thereafter.

Rising prices of Aluminium

3894. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the rising Aluminium prices; and
- (b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the rising prices of Aluminium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) The prices of aluminium ingots, wire rods, and elec-

trical conductor grade billets and wire bars are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. There has been no increase in the controlled prices which were last fixed on 3rd December, 1981.

(b) Does not arise.

Water pollution by industries

3895. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the increasing threat of water pollution by industries particularly caustic soda industry;
- (b) whether any national minimal standard for discharge of pollutants by industries has been evolved so far ;
 - (c) if so, details thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether Government feel the need for a national minimal now and work on the job?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The Minimal National Standards (MINAS) have been evolved for the following industries:
 - (1) Man-made Fibre Industries
 - (2) Oil Refineries
 - (3) Distilleries
 - (4) Sugar Industries
 - (5) Caustic Soda (Mercury Cell) units,
 - (6) Textile (Cotton and Wool) Industries.
- (d) Does not arise. However group of Industries are planned to be added,

Discharge of mercury

3896. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 180 kg. of mercury was being discharged into the acquatic system in the country every year:
- (b) the corresponding figures for Minamata Bay in Japan; and
- (c) whether it can be denied that the country is not heading for another 'Minamata in India' soon if (a) above is true?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) Yes, Sir,

- (b) In case of Minamata Bay in Japan the concentration of mercury in the fish caught during the Minamata epidemic was 11 mg/kg fish weight while the fish tissue normally contains 0.1 to 0.2 mg/kg fish weight of mercury.
 - (c) Yes, Sir.

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

- 3897. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government have sought British Government's help for the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant;
- (b) if so, the salient features of this modernisation and the expected cost and time schedule; and
- (c) whether Government have received any reponse from British Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (c). The British Government has shown interest in assisting in the implementation of modernisation schemes of the Durgapur Steel Plant.

The phased modernisation scheme that has been formulated and is currently under examination by the Government envisages the provision of washing and other facilities in the mines, in the iron making zone, the provision of a sintering plant, increased production in the existing blast furnaces, a new blast furnace, installation of LD convertors, continuous casting billet casters, a wire rod mill, a light section and bar mill, in phases.

धुएं के कारण प्रदूषण

3898. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ने वातावरण को प्रदूषित करने में धुएं की भूमिका का पता लगाने का प्रयास किया है:
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए ऐसे मशीन इन्जनों और वाहनों का सुधार करने के लिए कोई प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जो धुएं छोड़ते हैं; और
 - (ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्वजय **सिंह)**: (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वाहन निर्माताओं को मनाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं कि वे धुएं के निस्सरण को कम करने के लिए अपने वाहन के डिजाइन में संगोधन करें।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Production of Friction Crimping/Texturising machines

3899. SHRIK, LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the different types of Friction crimp-

ing/texturising and draw texturising machines being produced in the country by both DGTD and Textile Commissioner units;

- (b) the particulars of their manufacturers with particulars of collaborators or suppliers of know-how;
- (c) the details including speed, number of spindles and heaters per machine, of orders booked and deliveries made of various models by each manufacturer during the period from 1 January, 1978 to 30 June, 1983 with particulars of buyers; and
- (d) the details of machines originally supplied with magnetic spindles but subsequently converted to friction machines by each manufacturer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIS.M. KRISHNA): (a) Crimping/Texturising machines are basically of two types—one with magnetic spindles and the other with friction spindles. Draw Texturising machines also consist of two types viz. Sequential Draw Texturising and the simultaneous Draw Texturising.

- (b) At present there are five manufacturers approved for manufacture of Crimping/Texturising/Draw Texturising Machines in collaboration with reputed foreign Companies. They are (1) M/s. Mafatlal Engineering Industries Ltd., Bombay-M/s. Barmag Barm, Maschinenfabrik, Germany, (2) M/s. Himson Textile Engineering Industries Pvt. Ltd., Surat-M/s. Rieter Scragg Ltd., England, (3) M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur-M/s. France, (4) M/s. Marchon Textile Indus-Pvt. Ltd., Bombay-M/s. Davide Guidici and Figli, Italy and (5) M/s. Benelon Industries Ltd., Bombay-M/s. RPR, Italy.
- (c) and (d). The machines are manufactured against customer's specifications in terms of speed, number of spindles, heaters etc. as required from time to time. Particulars of model of each machine, booked and delivered, the types of spindles used or

converted etc. are all matters of commercial detail, which are not maintained by the Government.

Shut down of R.A.P.P.

3900. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is under total shut down for more than a year because of leakages in one of the channels where the fuel has to be kept; and
- (b) steps being taken to set right this deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Unit-I of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been shut down since March 1982 due to a light water leak in one of the end-shields.

(b) Repair work is in progress and efforts are being made to bring the unit back on line as early as possible.

Setting up of Regulatory body in the Department of Atomic Energy

3901. SHRIK. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a proposal was made some 18 months ago to set up a regulatory body in the Department of Atomic Energy to lay down norms on radiation hazards and safety measures;
- (b) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up this body; and
 - (c) when it is likely to be set up?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Atomic Energy Commission had appointed a Search Committee to recommend names of persons suitable for the post of Chairman, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. The Report of the Committee is under Government's consideration. The Board will be constituted as soon as a decision is taken on this report. Pending the setting up of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, the existing Review Committee (SRC) which regulates the safety aspects of all our nuclear establishments has been reconstituted and empowered to carry out the regulatory and safety functions envisaged by the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to ensure the safety of nuclear installations.

Financial Grants to Voluntary Organisations for the Upliftment of Tribals

3902. SHRI N.E. HORO: SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government are providing some financial grants to some voluntary organisations working for the upliftment of tribal people in North Eastern region;
- (b) if so, the names of the organisations which receive such grants in the States of Orissa and Bihar and the amount sanctioned yearly and utilised during the last three years;
- (c) whether utilisation of such funds has been audited and if so, by whom; and
- (d) what are the rules and guidelines framed to determine the eligibility for receiving grants by such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) There are no voluntary organisations from Orissa and Bihar receiving grants-inaid from the Centre for welfare work among tribals. There are, however, two organisations, Nikhil Bharat Banbasi Panchayat, West Bengal and Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi, which have undertaken some schemes in these two States for the upliftment of tribals. Details of the amounts sanctioned and utilised during the last three years are given in the attached statement. (See Col. 237-238)
- (c) The accounts of these organisations are audited by Chartered Accountants.
- (d) The following rules and guidelines are applied to determine the eligibility for sanctioning grants:
 - (i) The recipient organisation should be of an all India character, i.e. its activities should extend to more than one State.
 - (ii) The organisation should be financially sound to bear part of the expenditure on schemes proposed to be undertaken.
- The organisation should not accept (iii) assistance for the same scheme from more than one source.
- (iv) The facilities offered by the organisation, financed by grant from the Government, should be free from any levy etc. from the beneficiaries.

Visa Entry for Foreign Tourists

3902. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) which categories of foreign-tourists entry Visas to enter India and whether persons of Indian origin entering India need a visa ;
- (b) if so, details of kinds of visa, places and duration thereof;
- (c) whether any statistics of foreigners' arrivals are kept if so, what are the different categories of foreign visitors to India during last three years;

- (d) how many persons in each category entered India during the last three years; and
- (e) whether the present policy of granting visas has been objected to by the Tourism Industry, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Under the existing instructions, all foreign tourists (including foreigners of Indian origin), except citizens of Commonwealth countries other than Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, have to obtain tourist visas before embarking for India. Tourist visas, ordinarily valid for a period of three months' stay in India, are issued to foreign tourists by the Indian Missions abroad on a very liberal basis. However, organised groups of foreign tourists sponsored and conducted recognised Indian travel agencies and arriving in India without visas by air or sea are granted, subject to usual checks, landing permits for specific periods as per itinerary presented to the Immigration authorities.

(c) and (d). Arrival of foreigners is a continuing process and information in regard to different categories of foreigners who arrived in India over a period of time is not being maintained. However, according to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, figures relating to tourist arrivals (excluding Pakistani and Bangladesh nationals) are given below:

-		
	1981	8,53,148
	1982	8,60,178
	1983	(upto May) 3,43,890

(e) the arrangement for admitting organised groups of foreign tourists to India (without visas) on the basis of landing permits for specific periods has been made after taking note of representations from the Tourism Industry.

Statement

Grant-in-Aid Sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations Working in the States of Orissa and Bihar during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

				-/2	-/2
	1982-83	Bihar	∞	2,27,095/-	20,112/-
during	15	Orissa	7	1,76,445/-	1
d and utilised o	1981-82	Bihar	9	1,56,397/-	17,600/-
Amounts sanctioned and utilised during	198	Orissa	5	1,21,238/-	1
Ame	1980-81	Bihar	4	-/096'-	-/906/-
		Orissa	3	31,880/-	
S. No. Name of the organisations			2	 Nikhil Bharat Banbasi Panchayat, West Bengal. 	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi (through, Adimjati Seva Mandal, Ranchi).
્ર					

Central strategy to deal with dacoits problem

3904. SHRI A.K. ROY: SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the Statesman dated 25 June, 1983 (Calcutta Edition) regarding Central strategy to deal with the dacoits problem in the country;
- (b) whether Government have made any census of such dacoits causing Central concern and their areas of operation;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government have formulated any policy and directives regarding surrender of dacoits; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) and (e). The State Governments of U.P., M.P. and Rajasthan which have been identified as dacoit prone areas have been advised that while individual surrender of dacoits should not be favoured, surrenders should be organised in a coordinated manner by the concerned State Governments.

भारत के रास्ते बंगला देश की लड़िकयों का पाकिस्तान ले जाया जाना

3905. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मासिक पत्रिका

"माया" के जुलाई, 1983 कै अंक में "पाकिस्तान जिस्म की तिजारत" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है;

- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि बंगला देश की लड़कियां भारत के रास्ते पाकिस्तान ले जायी जा रही हैं; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

- (ख) ऐसा कोई उदाहरण सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।
 - (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Planning Committees in Districts

3906. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission either by itself or through the State Planning bodies have set up Planning Committees in districts in each State; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the suggestions made by the Planning Commission in connection with decentralised district planning, many States have set up District Planning Committees variously called District Planning Boards, District Planning Committees, District Planning and Development Councils, etc.

Issue of Industrial Licences to Gujarat

3907. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications for industrial licences forwarded by the State Government of Gujarat during the last three years;
- (b) the number of applications rejected, granted licences and under consideration separately; and
- (c) the various industries for which licences are sought and the capital invested for each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). Under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 45 industrial licence applications were received during the last three years, i.e. 1980 to 1982, from various Gujarat State Government undertakings for setting up of industries in the State. In addition, 7 industrial licence applications from Cooperative Sugar Mills were also received through the State Government.

Out of these 52 applications, while 26 applications were approved and letters of intent granted to the applicant undertakings, 22 applications have been rejected. remaining 4 applications are at various stages of consideration. The details, viz, name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture/industry, and capacity, etc. of all letters of intent and industrial licences are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their Monthly Newsletter. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library. Information regarding investment made in different industries is not maintained centrally in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry.

गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाए गए लोग

3908. श्री मूल चन्द डागाः क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के अन्त तक 10 करोड़ 16 लाख और 80 हजार लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया जाएगा;

- (ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्र में कितने लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया गया है; और
- (ग) उपरोक्त आंकड़ों का आधार क्या है ? योजना मंत्री (श्री एस॰ बी॰ चंग्हाण): (क) गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में लक्ष्यित संख्या यही है।
- (ख) और (ग) गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे के व्यक्तियों की राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रवार संख्या के अद्यतन उपलब्ध अनुमान वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए हैं। गरीबी के राज्यवार अनुमान राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन द्वारा किए गए उपभोक्ता व्यय के आवधिक सर्वेक्षणों पर आधारित हैं। अगला सर्वेक्षण 1983 में होना है। अर्थ-व्यवस्था की संवृद्धि के सामान्य बहिर्वेशन और गरीबी दूर करने के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों की प्रगति जैसे सिमित अभिधारणाओं के आधार पर सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या का वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के लिए अनुमान लगाया गया था। गरीबी की रेखा से नीच रहने वाले लोगों की अनुमानित संख्या वर्ष 1977-78 में 3028 लाख से कम होकर वर्ष 1980-81 में 2923 लाख और वर्ष 1981-82 में 2820 लाख हो गई है। इन आंकड़ी का राज्यवार ब्यौरा देना सम्भव नहीं है।

रुग्ण उद्योग

3909. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) इस समय देश में कुल कितने रुगण उद्योग हैं तथा उनमें सरकार का कितना धन दूव गया है; और
- (ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उनके विभाग की सहायता से राज्यवार कितने रुग्ण उद्योग पुन: चालू किए गए हैं?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार जून, 1982 के अन्त तक 28,360 रुग्ण औद्योगिक एकक थे तथा इन पर बैंक का कुल 2,299 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण बकाया था।

(ख) बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा तैयार की गई पुन:स्थापना सम्बन्धी योजनाओं के आधार पर और अक्तूबर, 1981 में घोषित किए गए नीति विषयक मार्गदणीं सिद्धांतों के अनुसार उनके द्वारा रुग्ण एककों को पुनरुजीवित किया जाता है। जब कभी उनसे अनुरोध प्राप्त होता है तो सरकार भी जहां कहीं सम्भव होता है आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करती है।

Micro Projects for Primitive Tribes

3910. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the State of Orissa has approached Central Government for implementation of Micro Projects for some more primitive tribes; and
- (b) the names of other Micro projects which have been approved by Central Government; and the time by which they are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In Orissa, nine micro projects for primitive tribal groups were in operation in 1981-82. In October, 1982 three more primitive tribal groups, Lodha (Mayurbhanj District), Didayi (Koraput District) and Birhor (Sundergarh District) were identified and suitable programmes for these groups are being taken up in 1983-84.

Growth in Industrial Production in 1983-84

3911. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether he had urged the industrialists to draw up plans for 10 per cent growth in industrial production in 1983-84;
- (b) if so, whether any programme of action has been suggested to them; and
- (c) if so, the facilities that will be provided to them to achieve the aim?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). In an address to the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, it was suggested to industry that plans should be drawn up for a 9-10% growth during 1983-84, inter alia, with a view to containing inflationary pressures. In this context, industry was requested to consider the 10 Point Plan for growth of industries spelt out in the Address to the 56th Annual Session of this Organisation. The main features of the Plan are-horizontalisation of the production base, structural integration of industries, cost rationalisation. plant optimisation, conservation of materials, technology upgradation and modernisation, full capacity utilisation, professionalisation of management, organisation of export production mechanics and quality orientation.

(c) Review of policies in order to provide a positive production orientation to industrial economy is a continuous exercise.

Production of sufficient heavy water to meet the future needs

3912. SER1 DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government are now going for natural uranium-heavy water type reactors;
- (b) if so, whether Government are producing sufficient amount of heavy water to meet the present and future demand; and
- (c) if not, the alternative proposals under consideration at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT SHIVRAJ V. (SHRI PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The capacity established in the existing heavy water plants is approximately equal to the current demands for heavy water. Two more heavy water plants are also being established.
 - (c) Does not arise.

Periodical review of the implementation of personnel policy in tribal areas

- 3913. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether in conformity with the recommendation of the Working Group on Tribal Development during the mediumterm plan, 1978-83 appointed by the Union Home Ministry, Standing Committees have been set up at the State and national levels to specially review periodically the implementation of 'personnel policy' in tribal areas of the country;
- (b) if so, how often such periodical reviews during the Sixth Plan period, have been undertaken by the Union/Bihar Government and what suggestions/conclusions, if any, have so far emanated out of these reviews;
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefore; and
- (d) the proposals, if any, to effect implementation of such a recommendation; if so, timeframe proposed therefor and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Subsequent to the report of the Working Group on Tribal Development during the medium-term Plan 1978-83, the Working Group on Tribal Development during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and the Group on Administrative Arrangements and Personnel Police in tribal areas appointed by Home Ministry have gone into the question of personnel policy in the

tribal areas. Government have accepted the specific recommendations of the Group on Administrative Arrangements' Personnel Policy in tribal areas and implementation of the recommendations is being pursued with the States.

(b) to (d). Implementation of 'personnel policy' in tribal areas is being reviewed twice in a year by this Ministry with the representatives of the State Governments including Bihar Government while finalising the tribal sub-Plans of the States. Vacancy position in the posts in tribal sub-Plan areas and provision of monetary and non-monetary incentives to Government are specially reviewed in these meetings.

Meetings of Chief Ministers and/or Chief Secretaries of Tribal Sub-Plan States/UTs.

3914. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) when were the last meetings of the Chief Ministers and/or Chief Secretaries of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) States/Union Territories were convened by the Union Home Ministry either in groups or in isolation to discuss and review the progress of the Tribal sub-Plans during the Sixth Plan period;
- (b) the main issues discussed in the meetings and major decisions arrived at;
- (c) what were the impressions of the Home Ministry about the overall functioning and progress so far during Sixth Plan period of the Tribal sub-Plans in States/Union Territories in general and in Bihar in particular; and
- (d) whether any efforts were made on the part of the Home Ministry during such meetings to identify the States/Union Territories running the Tribal sub-Plans reasonably well during the Sixth Plan and the State/ Union Territories having none too satisfactory performance on this front so far; if so, details thereof and if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The last such meeting of the Chief Ministers of 4 States: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal was convened by the Home Minister on 17th February, 1983.

- (b) The following items relating to Tribal Sub-Plan/Tribal Welfare Schemes were discussed and important suggestions for improvement of the various programmes made:
 - (1) Orientation of tribal sub-Plan towards family benefitting schemes.
 - (2) Programmes and administrative machinery for development of Primitive Tribes.
 - administrative of (3) Streamlining structure and personnel policies for tribal areas.
 - (4) Rehabilitation of displaced tribals on account of location of irrigation, industrial, mining as well as other projects.
 - (5) Credit-cum-marketing structure for tribal areas.
 - (6) Forest policy and tribal development.
 - (7) Monitoring and Evaluation.

(c) and (d). The meeting was not convened to make a comparative assessment of the performance of the Tribal sub-Plans of the States. Review has revealed that the tribal progress are being implemented by the States in fairly satisfactory manner. Progress of implementation is being reviewed by this Ministry from time to time while finalising the Tribal Sub-Plans.

Pollution due to smoke

3945. SHRI MADHAVAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the establishment of independent Departments of Environment

both at the Centre and in the various States, large number of vehicles go about blowing out clouds of smoke on the roads, choking and blinding the road users with impunity; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps, both legislative and executive, so far taken and are proposed to be taken at the Central and State levels to prevent this hizard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) It is true that large number of heavy tonnage vehicles like trucks, buses etc., plying on the roads of cities in India emit smoke of high densities.

- (b) The measures taken so far or proposed are as follows:
 - (i) The provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act are being generally invoked at present to check emission of smoke from vehicles.
 - (ii) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1981 has been enacted. The Central and State Pollution Control Boards have been empowered to implement the Act to abate the air pollution problems including those from vehicular exhausts.
 - The Central Board has conducted (iii) vehicular emission inventory studies in Delhi to find out the impact of vehicular emissions on the ambient air quality and has made some recommendations for ameliorating the situation.
 - The Central Board has constituted (iv)a Committee to evolve Emission Standards.
 - (v) Efforts are being made to persuade vehicle manufacturers for reducing air pollution from automobile exhausts at the production stage.
 - (vi) Municipalities of Ahmedabad. Delhi, Bombay and Pune have been

directed to take measures against polluting vehicles.

Setting up of forest based industry in M.P.

3916. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any schemes for development of forest based industry in the State of Madhya Pradesh under the Sixth Plan have been submitted by the State Government for approval of the Centre;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No such scheme has been submitted for approval to the Planning Commission.

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

Colour T.V. sets made in the name of foreign technology

3917. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of some sale advertisements relating to Colour T.V. sets published in various papers;
- (b) if so, whether Government have noted with care that foreign technology is entering under Indian firm names; and
- (c) if so, the information so far collected by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Various advertisements appear in newspapers either directly by foreign manufacturers "for information", or by our manufacturers claiming that their technicians are trained

by foreign manufacturers. One unit has advertised use of components, imported from a particular foreign company and service being provided by foreign trained TV technicians and two units have advertised that servicing of their CTV sets would be provided by foreign trained technicians. The Industrial and Licensing Policy of Government for Colour TV receivers clearly stipulates that foreign equity, foreign technology and use of foreign brand names would not be permitted in this industry.

परमाणु बिजलीघर, कोटा की दूसरी यूनिट को स्थापित करने में सफलता

3918. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या प्रधान मस्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) परमाणु बिजली उत्पादन के मामले में देश को कितनी सफलता मिली है;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश के वैज्ञानिकों को प्रमाणु बिजलीघर, कोटा की दूसरी यूनिट स्थापित करने में अधिक सफलता नहीं मिली है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी सफलता मिली है; और
- (ग) क्या वैज्ञानिक मद्रास परमाणु बिजली-बर परियोजना स्थापित करने में पूरी तरह सफल रहे हैं?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्तरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिको तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शिवराज बी॰ पाटिल): (क) परमाणु बिजली का उत्पादन करने से सम्बन्धित सभी क्षेत्रों में हर दृष्टि से पूर्ण स्वदेशी क्षमता का विकास कर लिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। राजस्यान परमाणु बिजली-घर के दूसरे यूनिट को सन् 1980 में चालू किया गया था और वह तब से काम कर रहा है।

(ग) जी, हां।

Geological survey in Rajasthan and Gujarat

3919. SHRI CHANDER VIRDHI JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of districts in Rajasthan and Gujarat where mineral survey has been conducted so far by Geological Survey of India, Mineral Development Corporation and any other Central Agencies and the extent of success achieved therein; and
- (b) whether the Department propose to extend its geological activities to backward areas of Kutch and Mesana in Gujarat, and Barmer, Pali, Jaiselmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Churu, Ganga Nagar, Jalore and Nagaur districts which are rich in minerals; if so, from when and the method thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) Geological Survey of India has conducted surveys in practically every district of Rajasthan and Gujarat with the objective, inter alia, of mineral investigations. These surveys are continuing. Mineral Exploration Corporation is carrying out detailed exploration of mineral deposits in Jhunjhunu, Rampura-Agucha (Bhilwara) and Sirohi districts.

As a result of the work done by these agencies, deposits of several minerals have been located. Some of the important deposits are:

Rajasthan

- (1) Copper ore in the extension of Khetri copper belt.
- (2) Pyrrhotite in Sikar District.
- (3) Lead-Zinc ore in Dariba Rajpura and Sindeswar kalan in Udaipur and Bhilwara Districts.
- (4) Rock Phosphate in Udaipur District.
- (5) Rock Salt in Churu and Bikaner Districts.

- (6) Bentonite and Fuller's Earth in Barmer and Bikaner Districts.
- (7) Wollastonite in Pali District.
- (8) Gypsum in Nagaur District. Gujarat
- (1) Lead-Zinc ore in Banaskanta District.
- (2) Fluorite in Baroda District.
- (3) Bauxite in Kutch and Jamnagar Districts.
- (4) China Clay Sabarkantha in District.
- (5) Manganese ore in Panchmahals and Baroda Districts.
- (6) Dolomite in Vadodara, Bhavnagar and Sabarkantha Districts.
- (7) Limestone in most of the Districts.
- (8) Fire clay in Broach, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Suret, Mehsana and Kutch Districts.
- (9) Gypsum in Kutch, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Jamnagar and Junagarh Districts.
- (10) Lignite in Kutch and Broach Districts.
- (b) Yes, Sir. During the field season 1983-84, starting from October 1983, GSI would continue systematic mapping, quarternary geological studies, photogeological studies in Kutch district and studies of granitic rocks in Mehsana and adjoining districts.

Systematic geological studies would also continue in parts of Dungarpur, Banswara, Nagaur, Churu, Pali and Barmer Districts of Rajasthan. Mineral investigation would Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Pali, continue in Churu, Sirohi, Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur, Ganganagar, Bikaner and Churu districts.

Job racket by a man power export company of Kerala uncarthed by Delhi Police

3920. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

Written Answers

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have seen press reports appearing in the Patriot dated 21, July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that a Job Racket by a man power export company of Kerala has been unearthed by Delhi Police;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government have taken in regard thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Peasonnel of Police Station Mandir Marg raided a Guest House on 19th July, 1983, and arrested three Job Racketeers. A case under section 420/468/471 Indian Penal Code has been registered and investigation taken up. During investigation, 62 Passports, 31 Fake Stamps, 2 Bottles of Ink and Ink Remover and Tracing Paper were recovered from their possession. Investigation of this case is in progress.

Setting up of Atomic Power Plants in the Country

3921. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Atomic Power Plants which have been set up in the country at different places;
- (b) the annual production capacity of each of these Atomic Power Plants;
- (c) what are the problems of some of these Atomic Power Plants;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to solve the problems of each of these Atomic Power Plants; and
- (e) the details of the location of the new Atomic Power Plants proposed to be set up other than Kalpakkam in 1983-84, 1984-85?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There are at present two operating power stations consisting of two units each at Tarapur in Maharashtra and Kota in Rajasthan. Two units have been set up at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu of which the first unit has been commissioned and is being test run. In addition, two units each are being set up at Narora in Uttar Pradesh and Kakrapar in Gujarat.

- (b) The capacity of the Tarapur Units is 210 MWe each and that of the units at Kota is 220 MWe each. All other units have a capacity of 235 MWe each.
- (c) and (d). The Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been performing satisfactorily. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has had some operating and equipment problems. The Government had set up a Committee of experts to make a technical assessment of the Station. The Committee has made certain recommendations for improving the performance of the station and action is in hand to implement some of the measures recommended by them.
- (e) A decision regarding location of new atomic power plants is yet to be taken.

Amount earmarked for environmental programmes

3922. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount earmarked in the Sixth Plan for implementing environmental programmes in various States and Union Territories;
- (b) the amount spent by various States and Union Territories out of the allocation made to them for environmental programmes so far; and
- (c) the details of the environments scheme implemented in the States and

Union Territories so far and proposed to be Implemented in various States in the remaining period of the Sixth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) As per the Sixth Plan Document, there is no separate allocation for environment in the State Sector. However, Planning Commission, for the first time in 1983-84, made allocation for environment to the States and Union Territories within their plan resources under the Head 'Scientific Services and Research'. Details of the allocation are annexed.

- (b) As the allocation has been made only recently, a review has not been carried out.
- (c) The schemes proposed and under implementation generally deal with water and air pollution, research and investigation of environmental problems, study of environmental impact arising from development projects, eco-development schemes and environmental education, environmental awareness etc.

Statement

Planning Commission made the allocation for the period 1983-84 to different State Governments/Union Territories for S and T environment.

	No. States and Union Territories	Rs. Lakhs
	1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.00
2.	Assam	5.00
3.	Bihar	11.00
4.	Haryana	2.00*
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00*
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.00
7.	Karnataka	15.00
8.	Kerala	10.00

	1 *	2
	·	
9.	Maharashtra	5.00
10.	Manipur	0.50
11.	Meghalaya	5.00
12.	Nagaland	2.00
13.	Orissa	2.00
14.	Punjab	2.00
15.	Rajasthan	3.00*
16.	Sikkim	1.00*
17.	Tamil Nadu	26.00*
18.	Tripura	3.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	18.00
20.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1.00*
21.	Lakshadweep	2.00

^{*} Science and Technology and environment.

Self Reliance of Space Technology

3923. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADA-SAN NADAR: Will the PRIME MINIS-TER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that our space technology at present is mainly based on foreign collaboration;
- (b) if so, whether Government have tried to make our space technology based mainly on self reliance;
 - (c) if so, details thereof;
- (d) if not, whether Government will take steps in that direction; and
 - (e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Indian Space Programme has clearly defined objectives from the beginning. The main aim of the programme is to use space technology in a self-reliant manner for various national tasks, especially for enhancement of satellite communications and for the survey and management of natural resources.

India has designed and built experimental satellites like Aryabhata, Bhaskara I and II, APPLE and Rohini series. The Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE), the Satellite Telecommunications Experiments Project (STEP), Bhaskara and APPLE Projects were crucial steps in orienting technological capability towards practical applications and operational systems. India has demonstrated its capability for launching satellites by carrying out the launch of Rohini satellites by India's Satellite Launch Vehicle, SLV-3, from SHAR Centre. These satellites were of 40 kg. class. However, due to technological and schedule constraints, for the launching of bigger satellites like Aryabhata, Bhaskara I and II, APPLE and INSAT, India had to utilise foreign space agencies for launch services. Government have approved two launch vehicle projects, one with a capability to launch satellites of 150 kg, class in the near earth orbit (Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle-ASLV) and another more powerful launch vehicle capable of launching satellites of 1000 kg. class in near earth polar orbits (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle-PSLV), towards realisation of one of the basic objectives in the approved Space Profile 1980-90 which is to hasten the transition of national space efforts from competence building and useful demonstrations towards realisation of semi-operational and operational systems for specific practical applications. Work on these projects is progressing. ASLV is scheduled for launch in 1984-85 and the PSLV in 1987-88. Government have also approved the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) Project, the main aim of which is to design, develop and fabricate indigenously semi-operational 900 kg. class satellite.

The Space Research and Development

Profile of the decade 1980-90 as approved by the Government gives in detail the indigenous achievements in space programme during the 70s and the future programme for the 80s. A copy of the profile was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on August 19, 1981. The Annual Reports of the Department of Space also give the progress achieved in the Indian Space Programme Copies of Department of Space Annual Reports are available in Parliament library.

Areas Identified Economically Backward

3924. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the areas in each State covering backwardness and the areas which have been identified as economically backward by the Planning Commission;
- (b) whether some directions have been issued by Central Government to States to give preference in their plans for the development of these regions with a view to putting them at par with the developed and developing regions of that State; and
 - (c) if so, the response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Information on this point has been furnished in the answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5923 on 6.4.1983.

- (b) Planning Commission has in the guidelines issued to the State Governments asked them to adopt a sub-plan approach for tribal as well as hill areas so that the special central assistance becomes as additive to the normal flow of State Plan funds to those areas thereby accelerating their economic development.
- (c) Besides adopting the sub-plan approach for the tribal as well as hill areas, the States are vigorously tackling the problem of inter-State imbalances at their own level by various methods. This includes special assistance to certain backward areas identified by them, and district level planning

for which allocation of divisible resources is made to districts after taking into account the backwardness of the districts.

Unemployment Among Scientific Personnel

- 3925. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
- (a) wheter it is a fact that the number of unemployed among the scientific personnel are increasing;
- (b) whether many more science and technology graduates are likely to remain unemployed by the end of 1985;
 - (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to provide more jobs opportunity for the scientific personnel and reduce unemployment during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The number of Scientists and Technologists on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of 1980, 1981 and 1982 were 387.1 thousands, -16.0 thousands and 448.0 thousands respectively. However, all the job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed. Further, registration with the Employment Exchanges being voluntary, many of the unemployed persons may not be registered with the Employment Exchanges.

- (b) and (c). No data are available regarding the likely level of unemployment by the end of 1985 except the projections made by the Planning Commission in their 6th Plan Document. The actual unemployment in the various categories may be more or less depending on the development of economy during the intervening period.
- (d) Some of the steps being taken by the Govt. for creating more job opportunities for S and T personnel are:

- (i) large investments are being made in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, irrigation and power, oil refining and processing, coal, fertilizers, renewable sources of energy, small and large scale industries etc. which are likely to open employment avenues for the educated persons including scientific and technical manpower.
- (ii) The total outlay on science and technology during the 6th Plan has been increased to Rs. 3367 crores as against Rs. 1809 crores during the period 1974-75 to 1978-79. The enhanced allocation is expected to increase the tempo of R and D activities in the country as also improve the job opportunities for S and T personnel.
- (iii) The Govt. of India has set up a National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board in January, 1982 to tackle on a sustained basis the problem of unemployment and inappropriate employment among qualified science and technology personnel through self-employment.
- (iv) State Councils of Science and Technology have been set up in many States. These Councils would identify various research projects of advantage to the State and would be instrumental in harnessing science and technology for the benefit of masses.
- (v) Many incentives have been provided to the industry to encourage in house research and development activities.

Visit of the Delegation of SAIL to U.S.S.R.

3926. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a delegation of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has gone to USSR;
 - (b) if so, the purpose of their visit;

- (c) the number of officials included in that delegation; and
 - (d) the details thereof?

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

- (b) The visit of the delegation was in response to an invitation from M/s. TIAJ-PROMEXPORT of the USSR who proposed to explore the possibility of making a joint offer to the Ajaikouta steel plant in Nigeria for joint operation of the two mills that have been commissioned in this Soviet aided steel plant in that country.
- (c) The delegation consisted of the following persons:
 - Shri S. Samarapungavan, Chairman, SAIL (Leader)
 - Shri Tirlochan Singh, Joint Secretary, Department of Steel.
 - Shri M.R.R. Nair, Director (Personnel), SAIL.
 - 4. Shri S.R. Grover, Sr. Deputy Director (Law), SAIL.
- (d) It has been proposed that a Consortium will be formed which will include SAIL, that will offer services to operate these two mills. A bid will be submitted by this consortium.

Improvement in design of gas holder by K.V.I.C.

3927. SHRI D.L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several new designs have been suggested by Khadi and Village Industries Commission and also some other agencies including private individuals, for the improvement of the KVIC conventional design on the basis of the researches made by them to replace the steel gas holder by

either fibre gas holder or ferro cement gas holder etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been making efforts to improve its conventional design gas holder by replacing the mild steel gas holder, which is prone to corrosion, by gas holders made of some other suitable alternative materials such as ferro cement, fibre glass or high density polyethelene. After intensive trials. it has been found that fibre glass and high density polyethelen gas holders are suitable for field application. However, the Technical Committee constituted by KVIC which evaluated the gas holders manufactured by these materials has recommended the adoption of fibre glass gas holders for field application as its cost is almost on par with that of steel gas holders, whereas the cost of high density polyethelene gas holders is slightly higher. Ferro cement gas holder has some drawbacks, as it develops air gaps through which gas leaks out. Besides it has transportation and installation problems.

Haryana making Poor Man's Refrigerators

3928. SHRI D.L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item captioned "Haryana making poor man's refrigerators" as reported in the Indian Express dated 19 July, 1983;
- (b) whether Government have examined the fact that the refrigerator keeps raw vegetables and fruits for atleast three days and cooked food for two days and is available at a price of Rs. 6.50 only; and
- (c) the other details of the refrigerator and whether in view of the low price and utility Government are thinking to encourage the production and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government are aware of the news item which appeared in the Indian Express dated 19th July, 1983.

(b) and (c). The refrigerator in question is an earthen container made of common clay developed by the Artistic Pottery Training Centre, Malab (Haryana), a unit of Haryana State Small Industries and Export Corporation. A team of two officers has visited this place and according to its report the refrigerator consists of two pots of different diameters with collars one placed inside the other and a lid made of the same material is placed at the top. The annular space is filled with water and a small hole is provided at the top. Owing to porosity of the two walls of the container, evaporation of water takes place and it is claimed that a differential of 5° to 7°C could be achieved depending upon the porosity, humidity and prevailing room temperature. At present, this device is priced at Rs. 650 a piece. So far no verification has been made by any recognised laboratory, as to what extent the temperature inside the container comes down and whether the resultant cooling effect is sufficient to keep fruits, vegetables and cooked foods etc., for two to three days. Encouragement to production of this type of refrigerator would be considered after its utility and efficacy have been established by trial tests by some recognised laboratories and sufficient demand for them is created.

बिहार में रुग्ण उद्योग

3929. श्री डूमर लाल बैटा: क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) बिहार में गत तीन वर्षों में कितने उद्योग (छोटे मध्य स्तरीय तथा बड़े) स्थापित किए गए हैं;
- (ख) उनमें से कितने उद्योग रुग्ण हो चुके हैं और कितने चालू स्थिति में हैं;
 - (ग) क्या उद्योगों के रुग्ण होने के कारणों की

जांच की हुई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या करम उठाये हैं; और

(घ) क्या रुग्ण उद्योगों की प्रतिशतता में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है और यदि हां, तो प्रतिवर्ष रुग्ण उद्योगों की वृद्धि के प्रतिशत में कमी लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं और उनका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस॰ एम॰ कृष्णा): (क) और (ख) उद्योग मंत्रालय में केन्द्रीय रूप से आंकड़े इक्ट्ठे नहीं किए जाते। तथापि, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा एकत्र किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार दिसम्बर, 1981 के अन्त तक बिहार में 12 बड़े रुग्ण एकक (प्रत्येक को एक करोड़ रुपये या अधिक की वैंक ऋण सुविधा) और 981 छोटे रुग्ण एकक थे।

- (ः) बैंकों के अनुमानों के अनुसार उद्योगों की रुग्णता के कुछ मुख्य कारण हैं—प्रबन्ध की खामियां (कुप्रबन्ध और निधियों के दिशांतरण आदि सहित), त्रुटिपूर्ण प्रारम्भिक आयोजन, तक-नीकी खामियां, श्रमिक कठिनाइयां, बाजार में मंदी, बिजली की कटौती, कच्चे माल की कमी।
- (घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में बिहार में स्थापित किए गए औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या से संबंधित आंकड़ों के अभाव में यह बता सकना सभव नहीं होगा कि क्या रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों की प्रति-णतता धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रही है। औद्योगिक रुग्णता की समस्या से निपटने के उद्देश्य से अक्तूबर, 1981 में सरकार ने केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, राज्य सरकारों और वित्तीय संस्थानों के मार्ग-दर्शन हेतु कुछ नीति संबंधी उपायों की घोषणा की थी जिससे वे औद्योगिक रुग्णता के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त निवारक और उपचारात्मक उपाय अपना सकें।

उत्तर पूर्वी बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3930. श्री डूमर लाल बैठा: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर पूर्वी बिहार के क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना की दृष्टि से नेपाल की सीमा पर उपलब्ध कच्ची सामग्री और अन्य सुविधाओं का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है:

Written Answers

- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;
- (ग) इस क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थानवार स्थापना तथा इन उद्योगों की अद्यतन स्थिति का ब्यौराक्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस॰ एम० कृष्णा): (क) से (ग) बिहार के प्रत्येक जिले के जिला उद्योग केन्द्र ने जिले में संसाधनों के सर्वेक्षण, अवस्थापना सुविधाओं और दक्षता आदि के आधार पर कार्ययोजना तैयार की है और विद्यमान उद्योगों की सूची प्रकाशित की है तथा उत्पादन की नई दिशाओं के बारे में भी सुझाव दिया है।

इन जिलों में स्थापित किए गए विद्यमान उद्योगों में आरा मशीन तेल मिलें, कन्फेक्शनरी, आइस कैंडी, ईंटों के भट्टे, ढलाईघर, सीमेंट, उत्पाद, फल परिष्करण, एल्युमिनियम के बर्तन, रस्सियां बनाना लकडी का फर्नीचर, चमडे की वस्तुएं, इस्पात के सन्दूक, साबुन, छापेखाने, खंड-सारी एकक आदि शामिल हैं। सुझाए गए नए उद्योगों में धान कटने की आधुनिक मिलें, स्ट्रा बोर्ड, पशु आहार, चावल की भूसी का तेल, विद्युत चालित करघा, सिले-सिलाए वस्त्र, शृंगार प्रसा-धन, इस्पाती फर्नीचर, साजिकल पट्टियां, कीट-नाशी, बेकेलाइट, चश्मों के कांच की घिसाई (लैस ग्राइंडिंग), साइकिलों के टायर और ट्यूब, हवाई चप्पलें, मशीनीकृत ईटें, गोबर गैस संयंत्र आदि शामिल हैं।

New Industrial Licensing and Incentives **Policy**

RAMULU 3931. SHRI ANANTHA MALLU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new industrial licensing and incentives policy announced a few months back by Central Government for accelerating development of 'no industry districts' in the country has been virtually undermined by various special incentives package offered subsequently by different States competing with each other for roping in new units; and

Written Answers

(b) if so, the details regarding the directions issued to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Industrial development is primarily a function of the State Government and the Central Government acts in a supplemental role with appropriate promotional, fiscal and supporting measures. The various package of incentives that are being offered by the State Governments, therefore, cannot be considered as contradictory to the Central package of incentives.

मुद्रास्फीति के कारण पूंजी-निवेश में कमी

3932. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या मुद्रा स्फीति और राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता में वृद्धि व अन्य कारणों की वजह से अर्थव्यवस्था में वास्तविक निवेश में कमी आई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के लक्ष्यों में कमी की आशंका है और इस प्रकार प्राथमिक-ताओं के पुनर्निर्धारण की आवश्यकता है ; और
- (ख) यदि हां, तो वास्तविक निवेश में कितनी कमी होने का अनुमान है और इस कमी को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1979-80 की कीमतों पर योजना की कुल अवधि के लिए 158710 करोड़ रु० के निवेश की परिकल्पना की गई थी। योजना के पहले 2 वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन के वर्तमान मूल्यों पर 1980-81

के लिए 30486 करोड़ रु० और 1981-82 के लिए 37?77 करोड़ रु० का निवेश बताया है। 1979-80 की स्थिर कीमतों पर समानरूपी आंकड़े 1980-81 के लिए 27133 करोड़ रु० और 1981-82 के लिए 29255 करोड़ रु० हैं। इसलिए पहले 2 वर्षों में अर्थव्यवस्था में वास्तिवक निवेश योजना लक्ष्यों के बहुत नजदीक है। यह देखने के लिए हरेक प्रयत्न किया जाएगा कि योजना की अवधि में कुल मिलाकर योजना में वास्तिवक निवेश का यथासंभव संरक्षण किया गया है।

Pension to Freedom Fighters having no Police Record

3933. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that there are many independent Freedom Fighters who have not been in the prison or have no police record, even then they had a lion's share in the Independence struggle of India viz., printing/cyclostyling of handbills, supply of food to freedom fighters, shelters to them and other underground activities;
- (b) whether Government are giving freedom fighters pension to such persons;
 - (c) if so, how much per month;
- (d) whether there are any such freedom fighters excluded from pension;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, Statewise, and district-wise break-up; and
 - (f) the reasons for their exclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (f). Yes, Sir. According to the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, only the following categories of freedom fighters are entitled to Samman Pension @ Rs, 300/- p.m.:

- (i) A person who had suffered a minimum period of six months imprisonment/detention (3 months for women and SC/ST freedom fighters).
- (ii) A person who remained underground for more than six months provided he was a proclaimed offender; or one on whom an award for arrest/ head was announced; or one for whose detention order was issued but not served.
- (iii) A person interned/externed for six months, during freedom movement.
- (iv) A person whose property was confiscated/attached and sold.
- (v) A person who became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathicharge.
- (vi) A person who lost his Govt. job and thus means of livelihood.

Freedom Fighters Pension to INA Personnel

3934. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware about the role played by the INA personnel in the independence of India;
- (b) if so, the reasons why some sort of pension similar to freedom fighters pensions is not accorded to them or their dependent family members;
- (c) whether Government are having some plan/proposal for these personnel;
 - (d) if so, details thereof; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b to (e). Ex-INA personnel who have produced documentary evidence in support of their suffering for a minimum period of six months are being granted Samman Pension in the same way as other freedom fighters. After the death of the freedom fighter, family pension is payable to his widow and dependent, unmarried and unemployed daughters.

Written Answers

Antarctic Club

3935. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the 14 nations "Antarctic Club" has ended its two week session at Bonn without reaching agreement on working out a new "regime" for exploiting oil and mineral resources on continent and protecting its environment;
- (b) whether India has pressed its view that the treaty cannot keep non-members out of continent and that its resources are a common heritage of mankind;
- (c) if so, what was the reaction of the "Antarctic Club" thereto; and
- (d) whether India is going ahead for sending its 3rd expedition to Antarctica during next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) According to reports the recent Bonn meeting failed to reach agreement regarding exploitation of oil and minerals.

- (b) and (c). India has not yet been nominated a member of the Consultative Committee of the Antarctic Treaty. Hence, the question of pressing its views with the members of this Committee and of ascertaining their reactions does not arise.
- (d) India's third expedition will be leaving for the Antarctic towards the end of 1983.

Filling up of Posts of LDCs/UDCs/ Assistants/Stenographers

• 3936. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarted Question No. 2999 on 16 March, 1983 re: filling up of posts of LDCs/UDCs/Assistants/Stenographers and state:

- (a) whether 75 Assistants of the CSS/CSCS Cadre of Ministry of Home Affairs have been appointed substantively in the grade of UDC vide Order No. A. 31016/1/82-Ad. I (B) dated 2 March, 1983, from different dates;
- (b) whether 75 permanent posts in the grade of LDC were made available on account of issuing of order, quoted at (a) above, during the year 1976 to 1983; and
- (c) if so, the year-wise position and how does the information in regard to the LDCs given in reply to Question referred to above reconcile with these figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). On 2nd March, 1983, orders were issued confirming 75 officiating Assistants/Upper Division Clerks in the Upper Division Grade against available vacancies and on 3rd March 12 more officiating Assistants were similarly confirmed in the Upper Division Clerks Grade. The total number of permanent vacancies released in the LDC Grade as a result of confirmation in the Upper Division Clerks' Grade is as under:

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total	
7	3	7	40	30	87	

At the time of re-plying the Parliament Question No. 2999 the authorised permanent strength in the LDCs grade of the Ministry f Home Affairs was 6 07 whereas the number of permanent LDCs in the carde was 644 i.e. 37 over and above the authorised strength. Out of 87 vacancies which became available 37 had to be utilized to adjust the 37 permanent LDCs over and above the authorised permanent strength of the Grade. Thus there were only 50 permanent vacancies of LDCs available as indicated in the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2999 on 16.3.83.

ग्रामीण कुटीर उद्योग विकास

3 937. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) 1980 8। और 1981-82 के दौरान ग्रामीण कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया और उस दिशा में की गई प्रगति का उद्योग-बार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने इस दिशा में की गई प्रगति का मूल्यांकन किया है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ग्रामीण कुटीर उद्योग की स्थिति अभी भी बहुत खराब है और ग्रामीण कारीगर, ग्रामीण उद्योग छोड़कर साधा-रण मजदूर बन रहे हैं और शहरों में काम की तलाश में अपने गांव छोड़ने पर बाध्य हो रहे हैं; और
- (घ) क्या मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने, बढ़ई के काम, लोहार का काम, खपरा उद्योग (खपरैल तैयार करना), सिंचाई के लिए मिट्टी के पाईप, उद्योग पटसन के थैले और रस्सी उद्योग आदि जैसे ग्रामीण कुटीर उद्योग धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं, और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्णा): (क) 1980-81 से 1982-83 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों को जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए दी गई केन्द्रीय निधि और खादी तथा ग्रामो-द्योग आयोग को दी गई निधियों की राशि नीचे दिखाई गई है:—

		(करोड़ रुपयो मे)
वर्ष	जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य/ संघ क्षेत्रों को दी गई राशि	खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को दी गई राशि
1980-81	5.40	85.88
1981-82	12.40	95.00
1982-83	14.12	96.09

(ख) जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यं कम के अंतर्गत वर्ष 1980-81 में 2.37.564 नए एककों की स्थापना की गई थी और 1981-82 में 3,08,221 एकक स्थापित किये गए थे जिनसे

1981-82 में 8.07 लाख और 1981-82 में 9.57 लाख अतिरिक्त ब्यक्तियों के लिए रोज-गार की व्यवस्था की गई थी। खादी तथा ग्रामी-द्योग आयोग के कार्य क्षेत्र में आने वाले उद्योगों

में रोजगार का स्तर 1980-81 में 30.16 लाख था जो बढ़कर 1981-82 में 32.42 लाख हो गया तथा 1982-83 में इसमें और वृद्धि हुई और यह बढ़कर 34.75 लाख तक पहुंच गया।

- (ग) इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी अथवा सूचना सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।
- (घ) उत्पादों के विविधीकरण, वित्तीय सहा-यता, प्रशिक्षण, नीतिपरक सहायता और विषणन सुविधाएं देकर सरकार ग्रामीण उद्योगों को सदृढ़ बनाने के लिए अनेक कदम उठा रही है।

Schemes Taken up Under Ocean Development

3939. SHRIP. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes taken up this year under Ocean Development; and
- (b) the States in which these have been taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Important projects already in progress and new activities proposed to be undertaken during 1983-84 are indicated below:

- Setting up proto-station at Antarctica, establishment of Antarctic Study Centre.
- (2) Collection and analysis of data pertaining to polymetallic nodules programme.
- (3) Monitoring the construction work of Fisheries and Oceanographic Research Vessel.
- (4) Acquiring/hiring of two small vessels with scientific equipment for survey/ R and D in coastal area.

- (5) Exploration and surveys to locate two mine sites for exploitation of minerals from the deep sea.
- (6) Survey and collection of preliminary data for prevention of coastal erosion.
- (7) Development of Manpower and Training in the field of Oceanographic Research including survey and exploitation of marine resources, analysis of data and development of technologies etc.
- (b) The schemes cover all the maritime states of India, namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakhshadweep.

Cost of Production of Power from the Nuclear Power Station, Kalpakkam

3940. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the cost of production per kilo watt power from the Nuclear Power Station at Kalpakkam, near Madras; and
- (b) whether it is commercially viable and comparable with the thermal power in terms of reliability and safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The details in this regard are being worked out.

(b) Yes, Sir.

सी॰ एस॰ आई॰ आर॰ द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी विकास का बेकार किया जाना

3941. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह: क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसन्धान

परिषद की विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी का 50 प्रतिशत उपयोग नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि उनके लिए कोई खरीदार नहीं होता और शेष प्रौद्योगिकियों को भी छोड़ दिया जाता है क्योंकि इन्हें व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया जाता; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनता की राशि का दुरु-पयोग रोकने के लिए और इन प्रयोगशालाओं का कार्य अधिक लाभप्रद और व्यावहार्य बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; अथवा उठाने का विचार हैं?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अन्त-रिक्ष, इलंक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल): (क) जी, नहीं। नेशनल रिसर्च डिवलेपमेंट कारपोरेशन (एन० आर० डी० सी०) में उपलब्ध सी० एस० आई० आर० के 12 0 सिक्रय प्रक्रमों में से 850 प्रक्रम एन० आर० डी० सी० द्वारा वाणिज्यिकरण के लिए बेचे गए हैं। लगभग 100 प्रक्रम उद्यम-कत्ताओं को नि शुल्क दिए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्स प्रायोजकों के लिए विकसित किए गए लगभग 200 प्रक्रमों से उत्पादन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Radioactive Pencil on the Railway Tracks

3942. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a railway gangman picked up a shiny but deadly radioactive pencil from the railway track at Ghatkopar in Bombay sometime back; and
- (b) if so, wherefrom the radioactive pencil came on the railway track and what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,

SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). An Iridium-192 industrial radiography source pencil, which was being used for radiography work by M/s Bombay Test House at Bhandup, was lost between September 30 and October 4, 1982. The pencil was traced on October 4, 1982 near Ghatkopar railway yard. A railway gangman is reported to have found the pencil on the railway track near Thane Railway Station. A complaint has been lodged with the police to investigate into the matter.

Publication of Compilation of Orders issued by Administrative Ministries

3943. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5105 on 24 March, 1982 regarding publication of compilation of orders issued by administrative ministries and state:

- (a) how many more orders were issued after the above reply was given;
- (b) whether a copy of the orders issued in a consolidated form so far including 211 orders/instructions said to have been issued already will be laid on the Table; and
- (c) if so, whether Government propose creating a department for bringing out such books instead of depending upon books by private individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Ministries have been enjoined to prepare every year a list of subjects in respect of which orders issued by them require compilation/consolidation and fix a time bound programme for completion of compilation/ consolidation. This is a continual process. Information in regard to the number of orders issued is not available. Copies of those orders, instructions, when statutorily required, are laid on the Table of the House. There is, however no single compilation comprising all orders issued by all Ministries on various subjects.

(c) No, Sir. While the Ministries themselves are responsible for periodically updating their publications, private publications

do serve a useful purpose.

Written Answers

Laws for Checking Pollution

3944. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the laws made to check pollution and protect the environment in the country ;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the pollution control laws have been proved ineffective; and
- (c) if so, the reasons and what measure are being taken to enforce them strictly to protect the country's environment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH): (a) There are over 200 Central and State laws having bearing on the protection of the environment in the country. Some of the significant Central enactments are as follows:

- (1) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (2) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (3) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- Forest (Conservation) (4) The 1980.
- (5) The Insecticides Act, 1968.
- (b) and (c). No, Sir. However the Central Board has constituted Committee to propose amendments to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act so as to make it more effective.

Representation from Central Government Canteen Employees Union, West Bengal

the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have received a representation dated 7th June, 1983 from the General Secretary, Coordination Government Committee of the Central Canteen Employees Union, West Bengal, Calcutta; and
 - (b) if so, what steps have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the employees of Departmental Canteens/Tiffin Rooms were declared 'Holders of civil posts in connection with the affairs of the Union' vide a Notification issued on 11.12.1979, separate rules under powers conferred by the Proviso of Article 309 of the Constitution, have been issued vive GSR-54 in 1980 regulating the method of recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to such posts. In view of this no action is required to be taken in the matter. However on receipt of judgement by the Supreme Court in the Railways nonstatutory canteens employees case, the position will be reviewed.

तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के लिए उपकरणों और फालतू पुर्जी का आयात

3946. श्री विलास मुक्तेश्वर: क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या अमरीकी सरकार ने तारापुर पर-माणु बिजलीघर के लिए फ्रांस या पश्चिमी जर्मनी से उपकरणों और फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के लिए अपनी सहमति दे दी है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में फांस या पश्चिमी जर्मनी में जी० ई० सी० कम्पनी से सम्पर्क किया है ;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में वार्ता कब तक की जाएगी ;

3945. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH: Will

- (म) आयात किए जाने बाले उन उपकरणों और फालतू पुर्जों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी आवश्य-कता महसूस की जा रही है और उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होने का अनुमान है ; और
- (ङ) क्या इन उपकरणों का उत्पादन देश में ही सम्भव नहीं था?

प्रधान मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

- (ख) जी, नहीं।
- (ग) पश्चिमी जर्मनी और इटली के सम्ब-न्धित संगठनों के साथ बातचीत हो चुकी है।
- (घ) अत्यन्त जटिल किस्म के जो अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जे आवश्यक हैं, उनमें रिऐक्टर फलक्स मापक युक्तियां, पम्प के अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जे, वाल्ब और उसके अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जे, कन्ट्रोल राड ड्राइव के अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जे आदि शामिल हैं। अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जे की लागत दस लाख अमरीकी डालर से अधिक होने का अनुमान हैं।
- (ङ) इन सभी अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जी का उत्पादन देश में ही करना व्यवहार्य नहीं समझा गया है।

Effect of Power Tripping and Water disruption on Industry

3947. SHRI B.V. DESAI: SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether frequent power tripping and disruption in water supply are playing havoc in the industrial units in various States during 1983;
- (b) if so, to what extent the power and water have affected the industrial units in the country;
- (c) what are the States which have been mostly affected; and

(d) what steps Union Government propose to take to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No such information about power tripping and disruption in water supply is collected and maintained by the Ministry of Industry.

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

Special fund for artisans and economically weaker sections of society

3948. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have made any assessment of the backward class persons, like artisans and economically weaker sections of the society irrespective of Caste;
 and
- (b) whether Government propose to earmark any special fund for the persons mentioned in part (a) above and if not reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). During the Sixth Plan schemes like scholarships, coaching classes, boarding grants, hostel facilities etc. are given to the backward-classes sector for raising literacy and improving the educational levels. Based on detailed study, a programme of training of carpet weaving has been started. The All India Handicraft Board has schemes to provide training facilities in cane and bamboo work and handprinting of textile. A scheme exists for training the metal-ware craftsmen to match the export potential. Schemes continue for improvement of designs, training, marketing assistance, product diversification and common service facilities for the handicraft; and the State Level Handicraft Corporations are provided assistance to arrange supply of scarce rawmaterials and improved appliances to craftsmen. For the economically weaker class/section of the society schemes like Integrated Rural Development, National

Rural Employment Programme etc. are in operation in addition to schemes rehabilitating bonded labour. The funds are provided for the above both in Central and State plans under the general guidance of the Planning Commission.

Development of Nagaland

SATYASADHAN CHA-3949. SHRI KRABORTY: Will the Minister of PLAN-NING be pleased to state what steps have been taken for the improvement of State of Nagaland by improving the transport facilities like the railways, establishment of industries and educational facilities?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): A number of steps have been taken to develop transport, industries and educational facilities in Nagaland.

Six railway lines for the North Eastern Region have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. One of these is Amguri-Tuli metre gauge line which will link Nagaland with Assam. Dimapur in Nagaland is already a rail-head.

The total road length in Nagaland is proposed to be increased from 4,883 kilometres as on 31.3.1980 to 6,543 kilometres by the end of the Sixth Plan. Of these, 4,075 kilometres will be in the rural sector. The roads in the Central sector to be constructed through NEC, BRDB will be in addition.

The State has a sugar mill, a paper and pulp mill and a plywood factory. A mini cement plant is under construction under the NEC Plan. Setting up of a Khandsari mill has been included in the State's Annual Plan 1983-84.

For the development of village and small industries, Nagaland Industrial Development Nagaland Handloom and Corporation, Handicrafts Corporation and District Industries Centres have been set up. A State Khadi and Village Industries Board has been constituted to implement schemes of Khadi and Village Industries in collaboration with KVIC. Two mini industrial estates will be set up in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

With an enrolment coverage of 120 per cent for the age-group 6-11 and 95 per cent for the age-group 11-14, Nagaland is already ahead of the national average in respect of educational facilities. Almost all the villages in the State are provided with schooling facilities within a reasonable walking distance. For further development/improvement of education in Nagaland, an outlay of Rs. 1165.00 lakhs has been approved. Emphasis is being laid on science education at university level. NEC is also considering introduction of various other schemes for expansion of technical training facilities.

Tapping of more funds by States

3950. SHRI **CHIRANJI** LAL SHARMA: SHRI BAPU SAHEB PARU-LEKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that States have been told to tap more funds for their plans; and
- (b) if so, steps taken by the States in this regard (State-wise) ?

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

(b) Attention is invited to the answer given to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2848 on 16.3.1983, wherein State-wise details of estimated yield from additional resource mobilisation measures has been indicated for the first three years of the Sixth Plan 1980-81 to 1982-83. For 1983-84 the States have agreed to an additional resource mobilisation target of Rs. 830 crore but the details of the steps taken by each State to achieve its target will become available only by the end of the уеаг.

News Item Laldenga's family vanishes

3951. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news item under the caption "Laldenga's family vanishes" published in Tribune dated 11 July, 1983;
- (b) if so, whether the mysterious disappearance of Mizo rebel leader has been Enquired into; and
 - (c) result of the Enquiry held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SMRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Departure of the members of Shri Laldenga's family from Delhi on 7th July, 1983, for Mizoram has been within the knowledge of the Government.

Commissioning of Heavy Water Plants

3952. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the delay in the commission of Talcher and Kota Heavy Water Plants;
- (b) the reasons for Tuticorin and Baroda Heavy Water Plants working far below their installed capacity; and
- (c) when the Heavy Water Plants at Thal in Maharashtra and Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh, and power projects Kakrapar in Gujarat and Narora in U.P. will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The commissioning of the Heavy Water Plant at Talcher has been delayed essentially due to:

- non-availability of synthesis gas on a continuous basis;
- prolonged interruptions in power supply necessitating total shut down of the plant; and

3. some interal problems relating to process and equipment.

Delay in commissioning of the Heavy Water Plant at Kota has been due to:

- 1. prolonged pre-commissioning tests to ensure integrity of the plant.
- testing of systems with hydrogen sulphide for longer duration and at lower pressures to impart training to operators and build up confidence; and
- overcoming problems with some equipment and systems.
- (b) The reasons for low production at the Tuticorin and Baroda Heavy Water Plants are:
 - power cut and reduced power availability;
 - the interruptions and reduced availability as well as reduced deuterium content in feed gas supplied to the Heavy Water Plants from the fertilizer units to which these are linked.
 - 3. technical problems in the plants.
- (c) The scheduled completion dates for the Heavy Water Plants at Thal and Manuguru and Power Projects at Narora and Kakrapar are as under:

 Heavy Water Plant, Thal February 1987

 Heavy Water Plant, Manuguru. December 1987

3. Narora Atomic Power Project.

Unit-II 1986-87 Unit-II 1987-88

4. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project

Unit-I 1990-91 Unit-II 1991-92

Details of radioactive pencils missing in the country

3953. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) how many radioactive pencils have been missing in the country during the last 12 months and what are the details thereof; and
- (b) how these radioactive pencils have been missing and pilferaged and what measures are taken to keep them safely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Durin the last 12 months, two radioactive pencils were found missing. One pencil was lost by M/s Bombay Test House between September 30 and October 4, 1982. This was later on located near Ghatkopar railway yard. The other pencil was found missing from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre February 2, 1983 and it was later on recovered from a nullah near Santacruz. Police complaints have been filed in both cases. Surprise inspections at various radiography sites were also carried out. The security measures at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and licensing procedure for authorising industrial radiography companies have been tightened to prevent any such occurrence in future.

पुलिस सेवाओं में अल्पसंख्यकों का प्रतिनिधित्व

3954. श्री जैनुल बदार: क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या प्रधान मन्त्री ने अपने मन्त्रालय को तथा राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों को हाल में ऐसे निदेश जारी किए हैं कि पुलिस सेवाओं में अल्प-संख्यकों को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये;
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मन्त्रालय को

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल और राज्य पुलिस में इन निदेशों के कियान्वित किये जाने की सूचना मिली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों और अन्य सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों को सभी वर्गों के प्रतिनिधियों को लेकर पुलिस सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए चयन समिति का गठन किए जाने की सलाह दी गई ताकि सभी सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों में विश्वास उत्पन्न हो सके। राज्य सरकारों को अलग से भी कहा गया है कि वे सशस्त्र पुलिस के पुनर्गठन से समबन्धित स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण करें ताकि इसमें समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों का व्यापक रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व हो सके। राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से मालूम होता है कि वे स्थित के प्रति सजग हैं और मामले में आवश्यक कदम उठा रहे हैं।

स्वीकृत योजनाओं का समय पर पूरा न होना

3955. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्माः क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) 1971 में शुरू की गई उन राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें कि स्वीकृति के अनुसार 5 वर्षों में अथवा 5 वर्ष से कम की अवधि में पूरा किया जाना था तथा योजना आयोग ने तदनुसार निधियों का आवंटन किया था;
- (ख) स्वीकृत योजनाओं के समय पर पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि उनके लिए आवंटित निधियां समय पर उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;
- (ग) समयबद्ध योजनाओं के अनुमानों के संशो-धन के कारण सरकारी निधियों के 10 से 20 गुना अधिक व्यय के लिए उत्तरदायी कौन हैं; और
- (घ) क्या योजनाओं के समय पर कार्यान्व-यन, व्यय में मितव्ययता और सरकारी निधियों के

बेकार व्यस के प्रश्नों पर विचार करने के लिए संसद सदस्यों की एक उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति गठित की जाएगी?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) (क) से (ग): यह सही है कि अनेक स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में समय और लागत अनुमान उससे अधिक हो गए हैं जो उनके लिए मूलरूप में योजना करते समय निर्धारित किए गए थे। उन कारणों की जांच की जाती है जिनकी वजह से स्कीमों में बिलम्ब हुआ है अथवा अधिक लागत आई है और जहां कमियों का पता चलता है वहां सुधारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य यदि किसी विशेष स्कीम के बारे में ब्यौरे जानना चाहते हैं तो वे उन्हें उपलब्ध कराए जा सकते हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Reorientation of Horticulture Development in Garhwal Division

3956. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the need for reorientation of Horticulture Development in Garhwal Division within the overall national strategy; and
- (b) if so, the action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The need to re-orient horticultural development in the U.P. hill areas, including the Garhwal Division, has been recognised. In consonance with the national policy of emphasis on high-value low-volume perennial crops for hill areas, the Govt. of U.P. has, during the Sixth Plan, been encouraging cultivation of mushrooms, off-season vegetables, turmeric, ginger, flori-culture and dry fruit. Measures are proposed to be taken for proper arrangement for storage, marketing and processing facilities for the horticultural produce. Efforts are being made to streng-

then extension and training support at the field level, and provide better inputs, financial incentives and technical knowhow.

For the Sixth Plan, the U.P. Government have earmarked an outlay of Rs. 13.50 crores for development of horticulture in the U.P. hills including the Garhwal Division, the outlay for 1983-84 being Rs. 2.75 crores.

Additional Employment generated in Cottage and Small Scale Sector in States

3957. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPA-LAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of additional employment generated in the cottage and small-scale sector in the States for the last 3 years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): A Statement indicating the details of State-wise additional employment generated through the implementation of the District Industries Centres Programme during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 is attached.

Enhancement of wages of prisoners working inside the jails

3958. SHRI J.S. PATIL: SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the last week of May this year, the Supreme Court had issued notice to Central and State Government's asking them to explain why wages of prisoners working inside jail should not be enhanced and a proper wage structure formulated;
- (b) if so, the response of the Central Government and also that of State Governments; and
- (c) outline of the wage structure being proposed by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir. The Supreme Court had only sent a notice to the Govt. of India directing them to enter appearance in connection with the hearing of a Special Leave Petition filed by the Govt. of Kerala against the judgement dt. 13.4.83 of the Kerala High Court raising the rates of wages of the prisoners in the jails of that State.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Solutions for Rural Unemployment through Cottage Industries

3959. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures Government have taken to solve the problems of unemployment in rural areas through cottage industries; and
 - (b) the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). As far as the Central Government is concerned, a number of agencies such as the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Coir National Small Industries Corporation, Development Commissioner (Handlooms). All India Handicrafts Board and the Central Silk Board have developmental programmes to assist in the setting up of appropriate cottage and small industries to solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas. Financial and other facilities are provided to eligible persons below the poverty line for setting up industries in rural areas under the industries, services and business component of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. To provide an integrated set of services to those wishing to set up industries in rural areas, the Central Government have sponsored the District Industries Centres Programme under which a total additional employment for 9.57 lakh persons was generated during the year 1981-82 out of which 6.13 lakh persons (64%) were from rural areas.

Illegal increase of Industrial Capacity by M.R.T.P. Companies

3960. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the objective of the M.R.T.P. Act is getting defeated by the new industrial policy under which illegally increased industrial capacities are sought to be legalised; and
- (b) if so, will the relevant provision of the new industrial policy be reviewed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a wing for off-shore mineral exploration and marine surveys

3961. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a wing to handle off-shore mineral exploration and marine surveys;
- (b) the names of places where off-shore mineral exploration will be made; and
- (c) funds allocated for the purpose, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-PARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECH-NOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. At present survey work is being done by National Institute of Oceanography, Goa on behalf of Department of Ocean Development and by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) This depends upon the outcome of the survey work in progress.

Written Answers

(c) Rs. 9.60 crores for Polymetallic Nodules Programme and Rs. 4.50 crores for Oceanographic Research Vessel have been provided in the budget of Department of Ocean Development for this work during financial year 1983-84. Similarly Rs. 2.20 crores has been provided in the budget of the Geological Survey of India for marine geology during 1983-84.

Panel of Secretaries to oversee import of capital goods

3963. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had set up in May this year, a panel of Secretaries to oversee and minimise imports of capital goods needed for the public sector;
- (b) if so, what are the precise functions and composition of the panel; and
- (c) whether this panel has submitted any report/suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) A Group of Secretaries has been constituted to articulate policy outline and other connected issues for reduction of imports of capital goods for public sector projects.

- (b) The composition and functions of the Group are set out in Planning Commission Memorandum No. M-12016/1/83-CDN dated 12.5.1983. Additional Members were included in the Group vide Planning Commission Office Memorandum No. M-12016/1/83-CDN dated the 3rd June, 1983. Copies of these two Office Memoranda are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6895/83]
 - (c) No, Sir.

Erosion in real investment

3964. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state ?

(a) whether there has been an erosion in real investment in the economy caused by inflation in the country; and

Written Answers

(b) the steps being taken to step up the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged an investment of Rs. 158710 crores, at 1979-80 prices, for the total plan period. For the first two years of the Plan, the Central Statistical Organisation has indicated an investment, at current prices, of Rs. 30486 crores for 1980-81 and Rs. 37277 crores for 1981-82. The corresponding figures, at constant 1979-80 prices, are Rs. 27133 crores for 1980-81 and Rs. 29255 crores for 1981-82. The real investment in the economy over the first two years is, therefore, very close to the Plan targets. Every effort will be made to see, that, over the plan period as a whole real investment in the Plan is protected as much as possible.

Utilization of funds by States made available by L.I.C. and Reserve Bank

3965. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several States in the first three years of the current Plan period, failed to utilise funds made available by Life Insurance Corporation and Reserve Bank:
- (b) if so, what is the extent of short fall in the utilization;
- (c) the reasons for such non-utilization; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve the position and to see the specified projects got their funds in time?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN; : (a) Only Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and U.P. in the case of LIC funds, and Assam, Bihar and Tripura in the case of RBI funds, were able to utilise fully the amounts allocated to them in both the years 1980-81 and 1981-82. All the other States for which funds were allocated reported shortfall in either or both the years. Complete information for the year 1982-83 is still not available.

- (b) Relative to the Plan estimates the shortfall in the utilisation of LIC assistance in 1980-81 and 1981-82 has been reported at about Rs. 33 crores and Rs. 61 crores for all States taken together. In respect of RBI funds the shortfall for all States has been reported at Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 16 crores in 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.
- (c) and (d). The non-utilisation of LIC funds is mainly related to water supply and sewerage schemes and the shortfall in the utilisation of funds from Reserve Bank is due to the non-fulfilment of the norms laid down for this purpose.

In order to ensure full utilisation of LIC funds by States the allocation/release of funds has been streamlined. Further, in the case of North Eastern States which experienced difficulties in this regard, LIC funds will be made available to these States without rigid insistance on the norms applicable to other States. Moreover, the factors responsible for shortfall in the utilisation of funds for water supply and sewerage schemes have been identified by the LIC and the Union Ministry concerned has been requested by the Planning Commission to take remedial measures. The utilisation of funds from RBI depends upon the fulfilment of the norms laid down for the purpose. The State Governments have been asked from time to time to take all the measures for full utilisation of such funds.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, this Parliament has passed a resolution appealing to the Niran-karis to call off the Jettha. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if more than one Member speaks at a time, I will not be able to hear. I will call you one by one. All of you sit down.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This House passed a resolution asking the Niran-karis to call off the Jettha...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am on a point of order. I have no submission to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, I will tell you. First listen to me, what is the point of order. My point of order is relating to... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down, all of you.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I have a small submission to make.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister given precedence over everything else? (Interruptions.) Point of order has precedence over everything else, including the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have permitted Shri Buta Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please listen.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please hear him. Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRIBUTA SINGH: With your kind permission, I will submit. There is a procedure even for raising a point of order. A point of order can be raised if the House has something before it to discuss. Now, we

have passed the Question Hour. There is no item before the House. I wonder what point of order, the hon. Member can raise and how you permit a point of order without any subject before the House? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: See, when there is a vacuum in the House and when there is no subject-matter for discussion before the House, a Member must take the permission of the Chair to raise a point of order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): How is there a vacuum in the House? Is there no subject for discussion now?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have taken your permission to raise it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule? Prof. Dandavate asked me to give him permission to raise a point of order. Under what rule?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Under rule 376. I will not commit any mistake of rules. You need not refer to the books.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want to submit? Instead of a point of order, what do you want to submit ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is regarding the procedural matter....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was in the House yesterday. Yesterday, in the House when you raised a particular point, it was objected to...(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even before I formulate a point of order, you are giving a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know what you are going to raise. Therefore, I am telling you. ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to assist you,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me; you need not agree with me. Yesterday, you raised a point in the House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I object to this. Before I formulate my point of order, you are giving your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order without going into the subject matter?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Again, I want to read the relevant rule. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have already allowed me. There cannot be a point of order on a point of order. You have gone on record saying that you have permitted me. You have asked me to raise a point of order. Let me formulate my point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please hear him also; I will hear you also.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't violate the rules. Your have already permitted me to raise a point of order.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): You have allowed him to raise a point of order. Why do you change your mind? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not do that. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now. I will formulate my point of order. I have taken your permission. I am raising a point of order because there is a vacuum; no vacuum in the House but I am saving about the agenda.

My point of order is regarding the record of proceedings in the House. Even now the recording is going on. That is why, regarding the procedural matters, I am raising a point of order. It is regarding the record of

proceedings of the House. Yesterday, I sought the permission from the Hon. Speaker...

AN HON. MEMBER: Under what rule?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You want rule; rule 184.

Yesterday, I sought the permission of the Hon. Speaker. He allowed me and I made a submission that I wanted to move a substantive motion under rule 184 regarding the complaint that has been lodged by the Chief Minister of Sikkim to the Prime Minister regarding certain situation and conduct of the Governor. I will not say what it is. You have told me not to mention the subject matter. I made a submission in pin-drop silence. My submission was heard in pin-drop silence. Again, the Speaker is on record to have said:

"He is perfectly in his right to bring a substantive motion. He has given a notice. It is under my consideration."

Then, I made certain submissions not casting reflections on my behalf but only pointing out the complaint the Chief Minister of Sikkim has lodged with the Prime Minister. At that time, they were not at all expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't be so impatient. The ruling that you give will decide the fate of coming sessions of Parliament. So, don't be in a hurry. These observations were made by the Speaker when a number of submissions were made which were not at all defamatory, were not casting aspersions. I stated certain facts as stated by the Chief Minister. They were on record. To day, I find from the record of proceedings that most of my observations were completely expunged from the record.

Coming to the point, my point of order is this. There is no doubt rule 352 regarding

not casting reflections on persons in high authority and that has been defined, who enjoy a certain constitutional protection and who are guided by certain articles of the Constitution. But this rule is to be interpreted on the basis of past precedents. I want to point this out to you. Yesterday Speaker gave a ruling that the merits of the case can come before the House only under a substantive motion, and he had not taken the decision. I want to give you the precedents. On 3rd March, 1969, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu did not move any substantive motion, no 184; he was speaking on a Call-Attention Notice and in that he had gone into the details of the case; he had alleged that the then Governor of West Bengal was actually planted there to defeat the United Front Government in West Bengal, and he also referred to his past regarding economic matters. All that has appeared and it has been printed on c. 216 of the Debate-3rd to 10th March, 1969....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was on a Call-Attention....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It was not on a substantive motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not in Zero Hour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me complete. (Interruptions) I do not yield to the Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would you kindly listen to me?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me complete.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have heard you sufficiently. What else do you want?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My contention is that Call-Attention Notice is not a substantive motion.

Besides that, again I will quote, on 26th July 1983 I spoke on Pondicherry....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me complete the point of order. On Pondicherry matter I spoke in this House on 26th July, and I had the permission of the House; I said something. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If anything had been done by the Speaker, it would have been under the rules. I rule that what he has done is according to rules and I rule out your point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why are you giving your ruling before I complete the point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You cannot give your ruling before the point of order is completed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not record. Now we go to the next item. Papers to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)**

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Industries (Development and Regulation)
Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 372(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1983 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Britannia Engineering Company, Calcutta, beyond five years under sub-section(2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Develop-

ment and Regulation) Act, 1951 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6877/83]

Review on and Annual Report of National Federation of Industrial Cooperative Ltd., New Delhi for 1981-82 and statement for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6878/83].

Notifications under All India Services
Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Probation)
 Amendment Rules, 1983 published in
 Notification No. G.S.R. 554 in
 Gazette of India dated the 30th July,
 1983.
- (2) The Indian Administrative Services (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 555 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1983.

- (3) The Indian Forest Service (Probation)
 Amendment Rules, 1983 published in
 Notification No. F.G.R. 556 in
 Gazette of India dated the 30th July,
 1983.
- (4) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 557 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. I T-6879/83].

Notification under Central Excise Rules, 1944 and Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1983

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-DHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:
 - (i) G.S.R. 607(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding withdrawal of the concessional rates of excise duties for cigarettes packed for retail sale in packages containing more than twenty cigarettes.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 608(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding denial of the concessional rate of duty for cigarettes produced in a free trade zone. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6880/83].
- (2) A copy of the Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 621(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1983

under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6881/83].

12.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-third Report

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I present the Sixty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions).

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I suggest that you hold over your ruling. Let the Speaker give the ruling. Do not intervene and do not intercept. At least keep the matter pending till the Speaker comes...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We go to the next item. Calling Attention. Mr. Satyendra Narain Sinha.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything without my permission. Only Mr. Satyendra Narain Sinha. I am not permitting anybody else. Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can I hear everybody at the same time? I will hear every one of you provided you all take your seats. One by one I will call you. Let us conduct the proceedings according to rules. I am now calling Mr. Bagri. Only one minute. I will call you one by one. I will call Mr. Ramavatar Shastri also.

(Interruptions)

one from this side and one from that side. I call Shri Bagri.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है और नियम 377 के अधीन भी दिया है। नरवाना, जींद जिले में बाजरा और कपास की फसल खराब हो गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think 377 has been allowed on the subject. I have already told you. Should you not hear the others? He does not want it. That is the difficulty. I have allowed 377 on this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): According to announcement made by the Secretariat—your Office—the Mandal Commission's Report is to be discussed at 6 O'clock...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request Shri Vajpayee and other hon. Members that you meet the Speaker on the question of timing. (Interruptions) Item No. 8 is coming up. Then you can raise this issue.

The Report of the Business Advisory Committee is coming up.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They have fixed it at 6 O'Clock. It has no meaning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The report of the B.A.C. is coming up. You can raise this. Now you please hear the Minister. (Interruptions) Let him complete. I shall allow you. The B.A.C. report is placed before the House. You can raise this point. This is not the time. Item No. 8 is in the agenda. Please listen to me. You can raise it then.

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और आसास मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वाजपेयी जी से एडवांस में माफी मांग लेता हूं, क्योंकि जब भी बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का नाम आता है तो वे नाराज हो जाते हैं। टाइम एलोकेशन का फैसला बिजनेस एड-वाइजरी कमेटी ने किया है, जिसमें सभी पार्टियों के प्रतिनिधि बैठे हुए थे। आपकी पार्टी के प्रति-निधि भी बैठे हुए थे और स्पीकर साहब के नेतृत्व में फैसला हुआ है कि किस वक्त पर कौन सा आयटम लिया जाए। बिजनेस एडबाइजरी कमेटी का फैसला है। न स्पीकर साहब का फैसला है और न आपका या हमारा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हाउस इस बात को नहीं मान रहा है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): हाउस इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your adjournment motion permission has been withheld.

श्री राम विलास पास्वान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप चेयर पर हैं और आपकी भी जिम्मेदारी है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल हम लोगों ने 50 संसद-सदस्यों ने स्पीकर साहब को लिख कर दिया है। वहां पर मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए थे कि आप 184 के तहत मण्डल कमीशन पर चर्चा करवाइये और क्वश्चन आवर के बाद करवाइए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For adjournment motion, no permission Consent withheld.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपाघ्य महोदय 85 प्रतिशत जनता की समस्या से संबंधित मामला है । आप चेयर के मालिक हैं इसलिए आपकी भी जिम्मेदारी है । (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No permission for that.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: आप सोचिए कि 6 बजे के बाद प्राइवेट मेम्बर विजनेस के बाद इस पर कैसे डिसक्शन होगा? फाइडे को जब इस पर हाउस में डिस्कशन होगा तो कौन मेम्बर हाउस में रहेगा, मिनिस्टर ितने बजे रिप्लाई करेंगे और देश की जनता इसके संबंध में क्या जानेगी? यह जानबूझकर देश की जनता को हम गुमराह कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूं कि सदन के दोनों तरफ के सदस्य तैयार हैं, आप इसको फ्राइडे के क्वैश्चन-ऑवर के बाद लीजिए।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will just request you that since you are in the Chair please give a patient hearing to our submission. Now, we have been making a requestnot only Opposition members but members of the ruling party also-that this should be discussed and the recommendations be accepted. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has said that a discussion will take place but my basic point is that in this House there is violation of the Constitution. Article 340(3) clearly says that the Commission's report along with the Action Taken report will be placed before this House. The Government wanted to place it earlier and as a special situation the Speaker said that this is the unanimous opinion of the House and, therefore, he allowed the then Home Minister and the present President of India to place that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going into the details and then I will have to allow the others also. What do you want?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: First I want that the real utility of the discussion will be only when the Government fulfils its Constitutional obligation that the Action Taken Report is also placed now. Secondly, I say that this is a clear sabotage to have discussion on Friday at 6 p.m. We go for holiday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the

decision of the Business Advisory Committee. What can I do?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What do you mean by Business Advisory Committee. I have a right to raise it in the House. It is not that Business Advisory Committee binds us for all the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would suggest if you want to change the timing and as it has been done by the Business Advisory Committee, the Speaker will be coming this afternoon and all leaders of all political parties in the House may meet the Speaker and make some arrangement to alter the time and all that.

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, यह बहुत गंभीर मसला है। आप केवल विरोधी दल वालों की बात ही सुनते हैं।

सवाल यह है कि जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति के लोग डालडा में चर्बी मिलाकर बेच रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given any motion? It has already been discussed under Calling Attention motion.

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पांडे: 85 परसेंट हिन्दुओं को इससे खतरा है। बराबर हम लोग इस सदन में इस सवाल को उठा रहे हैं। इस मसले पर गंभीरता-पूर्वक विवार होना चाहिए।

श्री सत्य नारायण जिंद्या (उज्जैन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पीने का पानी है इसे जरा देखिए। इस तरह का गन्दा पानी पिलाकर लोगों को मारा जा रहा है, जिसका सिंटिफिकेट भी मेरे पास है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I go to the next item. Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When every-body is speaking, how can I allow? It is not possible. If everybody speaks, what can I do? You must help me. Even if I allow you, when all are speaking, what can we do? If all Hon. Members sit down, and speak one by one, then we can do something. Otherwise what is the use?

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record anything. I have gone to the next item.

(Intercuptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If one Member speaks, I will listen. But if everyone of you speak, how can I listen.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): You please call one by one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put it inside, Mr. Shastri. You are a senior leader.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention. Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha, you come to the front.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a limit. I have gone to next item. Calling Attention. Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha, you must come here.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is already 12.25. Don't record anything on what they say.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You decide that we can speak one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Three or four Hon. Members are there. If each of them gets up at the same time, they are not helping me. How can I hear all of you? I have got only two ears. Have I got one hundred ears? I will allow one by one.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): We can cooperate with you, But you have called Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am asking you to speak one by one. You please help me. I am calling you now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): In Kota, Rajasthan, a serious situation is prevailing. In January 1983 2000 workers have been retrenched in JK Synthetics. The workers are on strike. I have given calling attention motion as well as 377. But it has not been admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a State subject.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But this very subject was allowed in Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have given 377, you please meet the Speaker. I also will tell him.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: हमने और जयपाल सिंह कश्यप जी ने एक ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। बरेली जिन के भगवानपुर, थाना फतेहगंज पूर्वी में और बदायूं जिले के ग्राम कटिन्ना वरैचा, थाना कादर चौक में औरतों के साथ पुलिस बलात्कार कर रही है और लोगों के मुंह में पेशाब करवा रही है। वहां लूट पाट भी कर रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि इसके ऊपर डिस्कशन किया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Law and order is a State subject. (Interruptions) If one Member gets up and I give my decision, then all of them get up. If it goes on like this, then I will go to the next item. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Under what article 'balatkar' is a State subject? (Interruptions)

12.31 hrs.

Shri Jagpal Singh and Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri then left the House

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would humbly request all the hon. Members that we have already spent half-an-hour. If it ha been done in an organised way and according to the rules, everyone of you would have got a chance. Now, I am not responsible because everyone of you is getting up. The Reporters cannot hear; I cannot hear. What decision can I give?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must give me power to have 100 ears to hear all of you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Am I to teach all these things to the hon. Members? I am so sorry. (Interruptions.)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Let me sound the hon. House that this House should not be turned into a 'tamasha'. It should not be

allowed. This is not in accord with the decorum of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These things are not good. (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल मैं किसानों की मीटिंग में नरवाना गया हुआ था। उस इलाके में बाजरे की फसल होती है। बाजरे का बीज नेशनल सीड कार्पोरेशन ने सप्लाई किया था। तमाम बाजरे के पौधे उग तो गए, उसमें फूल भी लगे लेकिन अनाज नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think it has been allowed under rule 377.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: 377 से हम संतुष्ट नहीं होंगे। हम में से बहुतों ने काल अटेंशन नोटिस दी है, उसको आप स्वीकार कीजिए ताकि यहां पर ठीक से बहस हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have allowed one under rule 377 to Shri Man! Ram Bagri. There is also a Calling Attention Notice. We will go into this.

श्री सत्य नारायण जिंद्या : उपाध्यक्ष महो-दय, मैं आपका ध्यांन पश्चिम रेलवे के नागदा रेलवे जंक्शन पर जो पीने का पानी प्रदान किया जा रहा है, उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उस पानी की एक बन्द बोतल मैं साथ लाया हूं। मेरे पास स्टेशन मास्टर, नागदा का सिंटिफिकेट है :

"यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि दिनांक 14-8-83 को जो दो बोतल पानी रेलवे स्टेशन, नागदा के नलों से भरा गया है, उसके सैम्पल की एक भरी बोतल मेरे पास सुरक्षित है और एक बोतल पानी से भरी श्री सत्य नारायण जी जटिया, एम० पी० को सींपी गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He need not go into the details. He can write to the Minister concerned,

भी चंद्रपाल शंलानी (हाथरस): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गोरखपुर में मुस्लिम मजलिस के कार्य-कर्ताओं ने भारतीय संविधान की प्रति जलाई है। यह राष्ट्र विरोधी और देश विरोधी कार्यवाही है और यह अत्यन्त गंभीर मामला है। आप इस पर विचार करने के लिए समय दें तथा उन लोगों के विरुद्ध संख्त से संख्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए सरकार से कहें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I want to know the procedure in respect of raising supplementaries. I was the first person to raise my hand when that question was taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. You come and see me. As you are a new Member, I will educate you on these things.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Since 1 happen to be a new member...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not take it like that. If you have any grievance, come and meet me.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: About the 20-Point Programme I wanted to ask...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you come and meet me, I will convince you under the rules; but not here in this House; You should not raise it in the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You have not allowed my supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have told you the position. This is not the way to raise it. Please sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I expert knowledge on the subject...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know you are more knowledgeable than me. I do not claim that it is not so. But what I say is that, if you are a good parliamentarian, you have to obey the Chair. That is the first lesson.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: You tell me the procedure for supplementaries.

DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The first lesson to the parliamentarian is to obey the Chair. Now I ask you to obey the Chair. Please sit down.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): On 2.8.83 there was a very huge procession at the Kolar Gold Fields ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given any motion?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I have given a Calling Attention Notice. Two persons were killed and one Tamil MP was also assaulted...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have given a Calling Attention Notice, then it must be under the consideration of the Speaker.

Now I am passing on to the next item, Calling Attention. Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड टाइव्ज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी आपके पास आ गई है और सरकार के पास आ गई है। 35 वर्षों में हरिजनों की जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिए थी और जितने हक उनको मिलने चाहिए थे-यह सारी बातें रिपोर्ट में इंगित की गई हैं। मैं आपसे दर-ख्वास्त करूंगा कि जिस तरह से मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर आप चर्चा करा रहे हैं उसी तरह से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज की जो रिपोर्ट है उस पर भी बहस कराई जानी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can meet the Speaker.

Now, we go to the next item—Calling

Attention motion. Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you call him, I have to make one request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is that?

MR. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just listen to me. My request to you is that about the matter on which you have given the ruling, please allow the matter to be handled by the Speaker for final ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Definitely. It does not deprive you of your meeting the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, no. Final ruling should be given on it. Keep the matter pending.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not deprive you...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My request to you is to keep the matter pending. Let the Speaker give the final ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, it is kept pending.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir, it is an important issue of expunction.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is kept pending, you can meet the Speaker. Mine is not final.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Let the Speaker apply his mind. Let him give a final ruling.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I support Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. Now, Calling Attention—Mr. Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

12.42 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported dropsy epidemic in various parts of the country suspected to have been caused by adulterated mustard oil

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: (Aurangabad): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported dropsy epidemic in various parts of the country particularly in the villages in Palam area, Delhi, suspected to have been caused by adulterated mustard oil and the action taken by the Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): Epidemic Dropsy is toxic disease characterised by swelling of the extremities and pulpitation and breathlessness. This is usually caused by the adulteration in mustard oil with argemone oil. Seeds of Argemone Mexicana (prickle poppy) closely resemble mustard seeds and grow wild in the country. These seeds also mature seasonally at the same time as the mustards seeds mature and thus there is likelihood of simultaneous harvesting of argemone seeds with mustard.

2. On the 5th August, '83, the National Institute of Communicable Diseases were alerted by the zonal Health Officer, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, about the outbreak of epidemic dropsy in Palam Colony area. Immediately, the Director of National Institute of Communicable Diseases sent a team to the area to investigate the reported incidence. The team surveyed the affected areas from 5th to 11th August, '83. During this period, the team surveyed the villages of Raj Nagar, Shad Nagar and Jherala with a total population of 42910. The total number of cases detected were 121 with three

deaths. In addition, information received from the Air Force authorities indicate that 92 cases have been detected in Maude Line (Air Force Lines). Thus, the total number of cases detected so far is 213 cases out of the areas surveyed so far. Further survey is in progress.

Dropsy Epidemic

in the Country (CA)

- 3. All the cases detected by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases Team indicate history of using mustard oil. In a majority of cases it was found that mustard oil was purchased in loose form. 9 samples of mustard oil were collected by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases from the affected families and got examined by the Delhi Administration laboratory. 6 of these 9 samples were found to be positive for argemone oil.
- 4. A Health Team from National Institute of Communicable Diseases provided immediate medical relief in Jherala village. All the 8 Delhi Administration dispensaries in the concerned area have been instructed to provide needed domiciliary facilities to the affected cases. 2 Mobile Dispensaries of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are also engaged in the provision of medical relief in the concerned villages. Besides, the Rural Health Training Centre at Najafgarh and the Lady Hardinge Medical College, which are Health Ministry institutions are supplementing the efforts of the Delhi Administration and other authorities in regard to medical facilities. Along with medical care, these organisations are also providing needed health education. result of these interventions, the use of mustard oil in the affected area has substantially declined.
- A major step up in the health education activities aimed at educating the community against purchase of mustard oil in loose form and about the steps for securing urgent medical relief in affected cases has been got under way.
- 6. Apart from samples of mustard oil collected by National Institute of Communicable Diseases, the Delhi Administration had drawn 4 samples from the affected areas of which three, on analysis by the Public Analyst, were found to be not conforming

to standards prescribed under PFA Rules. Presence of argemone oil was noticed in 2 out of 3 samples. Prosecutions are being launched by the Delhi Administration in respect of vendors concerned in all the 3 cases not conforming to PFA standards. Administration has also samples of mustard seed from Najafgarh grains market which have been sent for analysis. Samples of mustard oil are also being drawn from other areas of Delhi to ascertain the extent of adulteration if any.

Dropsy Epidemic

in the Country (CA)

7. The situation is being kept under close watch.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

You might recall that last week we discussed in this House the adulteration of vegetable ghee with beef tallow. We were assured then that beef tallow had not been imported and would not be imported. We found about three days ago, some trucks were found with beef tallow. Similarly, today we are discussing the question of adulteration of mustard oil. It is very unfortunate that people are so much guided by their greed and avarice that they do not stop short at anything to earn money and they have resorted to adulteration of mustard oil or vegetable ghee or even drugs for the purpose of earning money despite the fact that it is iniurious to the health of the people and is a matter of concern for the whole nation.

Calling Attention related to the reported dropsy cases in various parts of the country and particularly in the villages in Palam area, Delhi. But the hon. Minister has referred to the out-break of epidemic dropsy only in Delhi area and he has not told us anything about its incidence elsewhere in the country. As far as I know Rajasthan Patrika has carried the news that several villages in Rajasthan also have been affected by the epidemic and Rajasthan Government have taken steps to alert the people, warn them against use of mustard oil. They have sent out their mobile units. Yet six people are reported to have died and 385 persons are still suffering. My friend Shri Daulat Ram Saran comes from that area. He told me that most of these cases are serious. Likewise in Delhi my hon, friend has said that Delhi

Administration have taken steps to educate people now about the risk in taking mustard oil. They have not taken the same kind of steps as Rajasthan did by publicising it. Leaflets could have been printed and could have been distributed so that people should have known the risk in taking mustard oil in loose form.

From the statement it appears that seeds of Argemone Mexicana (prickle poppy) closely resemble mustard oil and grow wild in the country. These seeds also mature seasonally at the same time as the mustard seeds mature and thus there is likelihood of simultaneous harvesting of argemone seeds with mustard. It means the Minister does not consider any active hand in the adulteration of the mustard oil. I beg to differ from him. If this is the case, will the Minister tell us if there was any incidence of epidemic dropsy last year, year before last or any year before this?

If this is the practice and the chance of simultaneous harvesting of argemone seeds and nustard seeds is there, the case must have occurred earlier also. I want to know whether such a case occurred earlier also.

My question is when did the Government come to know? They said that they came to know on the 5th of August. Actually, the epidemic has broken out about a month ago. The Minister has also admitted that 213 people have been affected and 3 persons already died. It means that the Government did not know about the existence of this epidemic disease earlier and therefore, the medical relief was not reached in time to save those unfortunate people who succumbed to this disease. One of them was a small boy 4 years old and another was a man 60 years old. There are several serious cases which are treated in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital and Lohia Hospital. But the Minister has not made any mention and has not told us about the condition of those patients who are the victims.

If this is the position and there is a chance or likelihood of simultaneous harvesting of argemone seeds and mustard seeds, what

steps have the Government preventive taken? What steps have the Government taken to warn the people who are taking mustard oil in loose form? There are various brands of mustard oil and it is prepared in a scientific condition and there is no chance of adulteration. The Minister has said that in the loose mustard oil, some argemone oil has been found. The Minister should tell us what steps have actually been taken for the prevention and inspection of samples. The Delhi Administration has got the laboratory of its own. He says, prosecutions have been launched against vendors. I would like to know from the Minister whether the vendors have been examined as to the source from where they have procured this mustard oil. I am told that there is an oil mill in Gurgaon from which they have been getting this mustard Government should have samples from the neighbouring oil mills to find out whether any such adulteration is taking place in those mills. I would like to know why the Government have not taken steps to take samples from the oil mills in the neighbouring areas like Gurgaon and others.

I would also like to know whether the Government has adequate number of food inspectors who have been going in the area. Since the area is prone to this disease, as it appears from the statement of the Minister, has the Minister taken steps to take samples? I am told that the number of inspectors is inadequate to do this job. Has the Government's attention been drawn to this aspect?

Lastly I would say that these people who are so unscrupulous that they sell adulterated material which cause serious disease resulting in death also, should be given exemplary punishment. Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, the maximum punishment is up to three years. I would submit that the Minister should think of bringing an amendment in order to raise the penalty from three years to seven years because this is a serious offence and unless we take an exemplary step in this respect and award exemplary punishment, this practice will not be put to an end.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKA-RANAND): Sir, the Government is also equally concerned like the hon. Members in the House about such instances where unscrupulous people, anti-social elements, are trying to spin money at the cost of the health of the people by adulterating food. I agree with the hon. Member that the law should be most stringent and that it should provide an exemplary punishment to the people who are indulging in such dangerous activities.

The hon. Members has referred to certain cases in Rajasthan. There are a few reported cases from Gujarat and Rajasthan. A team from the National Institute of communicable Diseases has already gone to Rajasthan to investigate into the matter and wer are awaiting their report.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Have the Government got this information that about 285 people have been affected and 6 persons have died in Rajasthan?

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND: A team has gone there and we are awaiting their report.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: You have not got the information so far?

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND: We have information about the incidence of this disease in Rajashan and Gujarat.

The argemone seeds are similar to mustard seeds. Therefore, it is very difficult to distinguish between argemone seeds and mustard seeds. I have already told the House that these seeds grew widely in the country. It is very difficult to check the mixture of these seeds with mustard seeds at the base and also at the source. The people who want to make easy money do all sort of things. They find out various ways and means to make money by mixing these seeds and then selling them. Even the oil millers also make money, not all of them, by mixing these seeds and making money. There is a long list of people who are indulging in these activities from mixing these seeds, making

oil, storing oil and distributing it. The poor people fall a prey because the price of this oil is cheaper than that of real mustard oil.

The hon. Member has asked whether such instances have been noticed in previous years. He is right in saying, if these argemone seeds are grown every year, this should happen every year.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Has it happened previously?

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND: It once happened. This came to our notice in 1974. When there is a large public involved in such instances, then the things come to the notice of the Government.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: I put a specific question that if this is the case of a wild growth of argemone seeds which get mixed up with mustard seeds, and there may not be deliberate hand in it, such cases must have occurred earlier in previous years also. The Government should know whether there were such cases before or not. If such cases had occurred, the Government should have warned the people and taken preventive steps in the matter.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am telling the House that such an instance came to the notice of the Government in 1974. But definitely every year such cases have not been happening and they have not come to the notice of the Government. But I agree with the hon. Member that preventive steps should be taken and the people should be educated not to buy cheap oil and fall a prey to such things.

Then, the hon. Member referred to a certain mill in Gurgaon.

13.00 hrs

Samples should be taken from such mills where it is possible that such oil is produced and manufactured in such mills and it is sold at a cheaper rate. There should be enough food inspectors. On more than one occasion I have spoken in this House about the number and the technically qualified personnel which will man food inspectoring. As I have

already said, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act does need a review for stringent punishment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 2.00 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at seven minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported dropsy epidemic in various parts of the country suspected to have been causedly adulterated mustard oil

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will further discuss Calling Attention motion. We have already exhausted half and hour. Now we have to be a little bit brief. Shri Rawat...

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इस सत्र का दूसरा मौका है, जब हम मिलावट वाले मामले पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह कुछ ऐसी नियति-सी बन गई है कि आज हर चीज में मिलावट, जालसाजी और डुप्लीकेसी हो रही है—आज दवाइयों, खाने के तेल और वनस्पति तेल में मिलावट हो रही है, यहां तक कि दिमाग और विचार-धारा में भी मिलावट है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बच्चा पैदा करने में मिलावट है या नहीं ?

श्री हरीश रावत: माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में ज्यादा जानते हैं, क्योंकि वह ज्यादा अनुभवी हैं।

मिलावट का सबसे ज्यादा शिकार वह वर्ग

होता है, जो गांवों में रहता है, जिसकी जानकारी के स्रोत कम हैं या नहीं हैं और जो समाज का कम-जोर वर्ग है। उस वर्ग को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए और उसको जालसाजों के चंगुल से बचाने के लिए कोई कारगर कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया (गुना): माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी शब्दों को यूज कर रहे हैं। भाषा में भी मिलावट है!

श्री हरीश रावत: दिल्ली में जो मामला हुआ, उसकी तो खबर यहां तुरन्त लग गई, क्यों-कि वह राजधानी के निकट की बात थी, जिसके बारे में कई स्रोतों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा सकती थी और मंत्री महोदय के मंत्रालय ने बड़ी तत्परता के साथ स्थिति से निपटने के लिए काम भी किया है। मगर कुछ दूर-दराज के ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहां के लोगों की बात यहां नहीं पहुंच पाती है, जहां भ्रष्ट व्यापारी और भ्रष्ट अधिकारी, ये दोनों तंत्र मिलकर लोगों को नकली और मिलावट वाली चीजें खाने के लिए मजबूर कर रहे हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस तरह मंत्री महोदय के मंत्रालय द्वारा परिवार नियोजन का ड्राइव तथा अन्य ड्राइव चलाए जाते हैं, उसी तरह कोई ड्राइव इस बात के लिए भी चलाया जाना चाहिए कि लोगों को नकली और मिलावट वाली चीजों . के प्रति सजग किया जा सके। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, खाद्य और पूर्ति मंत्रालय तथा राज्य सरकारों की मशीनरी के सहयोग से इस बारे में कोई पावरफुल ड्राइव चलाया जाना चाहिए और लोगों को प्रापर एजूकेशन देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

ज्यादातर खुदरा व्यापारी इस तरह की हर-कतें करते हैं लेकिन कभी-कभी इस प्रकार की चीजें वड़ी-वड़ी मिलों में भी की जाती हैं। जहां पर मैन्युफैक्चरिंग की जाती है वहां पर तो हमारा कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है और जो कन्ट्रोल है भी वह नामिनल है। बड़ी-बड़ी मिलों में कोई मिलावट न हो सके ताकि खुदरा व्यापारी उस चीज को बेचने के लिए बाध्य न हों — इसको देखने के लिए अभी तक जो संगठन है उसको और अधिक संगठित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है — पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि राज्य सरकारों, के पास जो मशीनरी है जो कि मिलावट को चैक करती है, सैम्पल वगैरह भरती है उसको मैं पूरी तरह से करैंक्ट तो नहीं कहता लेकिन वह मशीनरी करैंक्ट जरूर है, व्यापारी लोग उनको खरीदकर रखते हैं, उनकी तरफ से उनकी माहवारी बंधी रहती है। इस मशीनरी को कारगर बनाने के लिए, रैण्डम सैम्पलिंग करने के लिए और टाइमली चेकिंग करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को आप क्या सलाह देंगे— यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि सम्पल्स की एनालि-सिस करने के लिए जो लेबोट्रीज है उनसे भी व्यापारी लोग मिले रहते हैं। किसी अच्छे ब्राण्ड की कंपनी ने अगर कोई मिलावट की और वह चीज छोटे व्यापारियों तक बेचने के लिए पहुंची, इस बीच में अगर सम्पल भर दिया जाता है तो वह सम्पल जब लेबाट्री में जाता है तो वहां पर भी मिल करके उस सँपल को पास करवा लेते हैं और इस तरह से वह पकड़े नहीं जाते हैं। तो इस चीज को रोकने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

आपने दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में जो स्थिति थी उसको बताया है लेकिन इस स्थिति पर तब तक काबू नहीं पाया जा सकता है जब तक कि आप आई० पी० सी० में संशोधन करके और फूड एडल्ट्रेशन एक्ट जो है उसमें संशोधन लाकर और अधिक सख्त दण्ड की व्यवस्था न कर दें। इसके साथ ही साथ इसका जो प्रोसेस है गवाही आदि का उसका भी सरलीकरण होना चाहिए क्योंकि कोर्ट में कई मामले साधारण एविडेंस में स्टैंड नहीं करते हैं, छूट जाते है। इसलिए आई० पी० सी० में संशोधन करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं, यह बताने का कष्ट माननीय मन्त्री जी करें।

श्री० बी० शंकरानंद: माननीय सदस्य ने सही सवाल उठाया है कि मिलावट को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है। यह सही बात है कि समाज में जो दुष्ट व्यक्ति हैं वे पैसा कमाने में लगे हुए हैं और वे अक्षम्य अपराध करते हैं। इसके लिए जो भी संशोधन कानून में होने की आवश्यकता है, वह होना ही चाहिए। मैंने अपने मेन आंसर में कहा था कि फूड एडल्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट में भी कुछ प्राविजन्स होने चाहिए और ऐसे लोगों को सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में जो संशोधन लाने आवश्यक हैं उनको लाने के बारे में हमको विचार करना होगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी सही फर्माया है कि राज्यों में जो फूड इंस्पेक्टर्स हैं उनकी संख्या भी अधिक होनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ उनकी टेक्नीकल कांपिटेन्सी भी बढ़ानी चाहिए। बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को देखते हुए और जो बिजनेस आर्गेनाइजेशंस बढ़ रहे हैं उनको देखते हुए टेक्नी-कल स्टाफ को सपोर्ट देनी होगी, उनकी ट्रेनिंग और एफिसिएन्सी बढ़ानी होगी और सफीसिएन्ट नंबर आफ इंस्पेक्टर्स रखने होंगे।

यह सही है कि मिलावट करने वाले होते हैं। कहीं भी मिलावट कर सकते हैं। मिलावट सीड्स मिक्स करने के समय में, आयल मैन्युफेक्चर करने के समय में, स्टोरेज के समय में और रिटेल आउट लैंट के समय में, कहीं पर भी मिलावट हो सकती है। यह सही है कि उनको पकड़ना और सजा देना सरकार का काम है, लेकिन इसमें सामाजिक सह-योग की भी आवश्यवता जरूर है। इस देश में कन्ज्यूमर मूवमेंट जोर से बढ़ाना चाहिए। जहां कन्ज्यूमर मूवमेंट नहीं होता है, वहां—

people are not conscious about their rights to have unadulterated consumer articles, and

ये लोग पैसा कमायेंगे। मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में कन्ज्यूमर मूव-मेंट जोर से शुरू होना चाहिए।

With this people will be more cautious in consuming and purchasing food and also the activities of such people will be so restricted that if they resort to such activities, they will be easily caught.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समस्या पर आज हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं, यह समस्या कोई एक-दो रोज की नहीं है। इस सरकार की विफलता रोज हर तरह के खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट की सूचना मिलकर साबित हो जाती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि कालिंग एटेंशन पर विचार करने के वक्त फूड एंड सप्लाई मिनिस्टर को भी यहां पर होना चाहिए था। इसमें उनका भी जूरिसडिक्शन है।

श्री हरीश रावत : घी विकेता लोकदल का आदमी था, जो पकड़ा गया है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जहां घी में चर्बी हो रही है, वहां कांग्रेस का भी आदमी है। जिन कारखानों में घी में चर्बी हो रही है, वे कांग्रेस के भी हैं। अगर इसमें लोकदल का आदमी है।

श्री हरीश रावत : बी० जे० पी० के लोग होंगे। ख्वामखाह आप हमारे ऊपर · · ·

श्री जगपाल सिंह: छोड़िए इस बात को। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में लोग दो तरीके से मर रहे हैं। जो लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं, मैं उन पर नहीं जाना चाहूंगा। लेकिन इस देश में 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग वे हैं, जिनको इस देश में खाने को नहीं मिलता है। वे भी धीरे-धीरे मौत की तरफ बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। जिन लोगों में थोड़ी बहुत ऋष शक्ति है, वे खरीद करके अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ सरकार मिलावट

करने वालों को छूट देकर, सजा न देकर, उनकी भी मौत की तरफ ढकेल रही है। किसी और देश में यदि मिलावट का कोई केस आता है, तो उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाती है, लेकिन आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी मिलावट करने वाले को सरकार ने गिरफ्तार नहीं किया है और न ही उसको जेल भेजा है और न ही सजा उसको दी है। हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जीने यहां पर बहुत ही गैर जिम्मेदाराना जवाब सदन में दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने यहां पर जवाब देने से पहले इन्क्वायरी कराई? यदि इन्क्वायरी कराई, तो कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया? यदि गिरफ्तार नहीं किया है, तो इस सरकार में बैठ हुए मंत्री महोदय को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए। आप जवाब देते हैं कि भाग गए, क्यों भाग गए? कहां भाग गए, क्या आपकी मशीनरी भगाने में शामिल है या पुलिस भगाने में शामिल है या सरकार में बैठे हुए ब्यूरो-केट्स उनको भगाने में शामिल है ? आपको बताना चाहिए कि वे अब तक क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किए गए ? क्या यह मिलावट जहां पर तेल पेला जाता है, वहां पर हुई या दूसरे विकेताओं के यहां हुई ? क्या आपने इसकी छानबीन की है और आप किस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं ? अभी सदन में घी के अन्दर, जैन ग्रुप, शुद्ध वनस्पति के अन्दर मिलावट की चर्चा खत्म भी नहीं हुई है, आज यह आयल में मिलावट की चर्चा सुनने में आ रही है। यदि विरोधी पक्ष के लोग सत्ता में बैठे होते, तो कांग्रेस के लोग, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के लोग, इस देश में साम्प्रदायिक झगड़े कराने में पीछे नहीं हटते। यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि यदि इस काम में हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान या ईसाई या बैकवर्ड-माइनोरिटी के लोग होते तो इस देश में काम्यू-नल रॉयट हो जाता।

वे बड़े आदमी हैं, उनको इस ब्यूरोकेसी और सरकार का समर्थन हासिल है, इसिलए गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया। मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा—आज भी उस चर्बी के टैंकर्स पंजाब में पकड़े गये हैं, पालियामेंट में और अखबारों में आज

भी इसकी चर्चा हुई है — मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार ने उस चर्बी को घी में इस्तेमाल करने की परमीशन दी थी ? अगर परमीशन नहीं दी गई तो उनको बन्दरगाह पर ही क्यों नहीं पकड़ा गया। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं — जब यह माल वहां से चला और पंजाब पहुंचता है तो क्या रास्ते में किसी तरह के कोई पर्चे नहीं काटे गये, आपका एक्साइज है, सेल्ज टैक्स है, इन्टर-स्टेट बैरियर्स हैं, यह माल बिना पर्चे कटे कैसे पंजाब पहुंच गया ? इन सब बातों से आप की मंशा साफ है, इसमें आपकी सरकार शामिल है। आज यदि घी बनाने वाला कारखाना किसी मुसलमान का होता तो उस कारखाने को फूंक दिया जाता, सरकार के खिलाफ पूरे देश में हंगामा होता, हो सकता है कि कम्यूनल राएट्स भी हो जाते । लेकिन चूंकि श्रीमती इदिरा गांधी की सरकार सत्ता में है इसलिए उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है...

श्री हरीश रावत : वे हिन्दुस्तानी हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: कौन हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं है? क्या जैन हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं हैं या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन इन बातों के खिलाफ बहुत सख्ती से कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है। लोगों को स्लो-प्अाएजन किया जा रहा है, लोग मर रहे हैं, लोग इस तरह की एडल्ट्रेटैंड चीजें खा कर मौत के नजदीक पहुंच रहे हैं और मरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है। इनके अधिकारी इसमें शामिल हैं। मैं आपसे मांग करता हूं — जहां आप उन इलाकों के विक्रेताओं को गिरफ्तार करेंगे वहां उन इलाकों में जो आपकी सरकारी मशीनरी है, फूड डिपार्टमेंट से संबंधित, होम मिनिस्ट्री से संबंधित, आप उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ भी सख्त कार्यवाही की जिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the Calling Attention also, you are having too much of adulteration. You are mixing

many subjects. Don't adulterate the Calling Attention.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : वह बात नहीं है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि ये चीजे खाने की चीजों से संबंधित हैं। यह मामूली बात नहीं है, इस देश में इस तरह से हर रोज लोगों की जानें जांय और यह सरकार चुप बैठी रहे, यह इस सरकार और इस संसद में बैठने वाले ससद सदस्यों को कम विफलता नहीं है। आज माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस कालिंग एटेन्शन का जो जवात्र दिया है - उनको इस तरह का गैरजिम्मे-दाराना जवाब नहीं देना चाहिए था। वह कहते हैं— सरसों में खसखस पैदा होती है, जब सरसों पकती है उस वक्त यह दाना भी पकता है। हम सब लोग इस बात को जानते है, मैं भी एक छोटा खेती का काम करने वाला हूं—इस तरह की कोई चीज सरसों में नहीं होती है। आप केवल उन मूल-जिमों को बचाना चाहते हैं। आप यह कहकर बचाना बाहते हैं कि यह तय करना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि एडल्ट्रेशन किस स्टेज पर किसने किया। यह खसखस का मामला नहीं है, इसके पीछे कुछ और राज है। इस खाद्य तेल में कुछ दूसरे कैमि-कल्ज जो खाने की चीजों में नहीं मिलाये जाते, उनका इस्तेमाल हुआ है। यहां पर भी बहुत से देहात से आने वाले लोग बैठे है-व इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं-अगर सरसों के साथ खसखस पैदा होती तो देहातों में यह बीमारी पहले से होती। लेकिन देहातों में यह बीमारी कभी पैदा न्हीं हुई।

मेरा एक निवेदन यह है कि जहां जहां इस तेल का डिस्ट्रीब्यूभन हुआ है मेहरवानी करके उस को रोकिये। दिल्ली के चारों तरफ डिस्ट्रीव्यूशन हुआ हैं। चुरू में सात आदमी मर चुके हैं। 300 से ज्यादा आदमी गांवों के अन्दर मर चुके हैं, तीन-चार-सौ से ज्यादा आदमी आज भी बीमार हैं, उनके पैर, मुँह सूज चुके हैं, हार्ट के बारे में जो सिम्पटम्ज बतलाई गई हैं, वे ज्यों-की-त्यों उनके अन्दर हैं। चुरू और दिल्ली के चारों ओर इस तरीके की यह बीमारी हो रही है और मेरा कहना

यह है कि आप इस तरीके की व्यवस्था कीजिए, जिससे इस पर काबू पाया जा सके। जो लोग ऐसा काम करते हैं, उनको तुरन्त गिरफ्तार कीजिए और जो भी डिस्ट्रीव्यूटर हों, उनको पकड़िये। सस्ते दामों में लोग यह ले जाकर महंगे दामों पर देहातों में सरसों का तेल कहकर बेचते हैं। उनको कोड़ियों के भाव यह चीज मिली और बहुत महंगे दामों पर इसको बेचा गया। इसलिए मैं यह पूछना चाहुंगा कि यह जवाब देने से पहले आप ने कहीं न कहीं सम्पर्क किया होगा कि किन लोगों ने यह काम किया है और उनमें से कितनों को आपने अरेस्ट किया और अगर अरेस्ट नहीं किया, तो क्यों नहीं किया और इसके पीछे क्या कारण हैं। आपकी अपनी जो व्योरोक्रेसी है, जो आपका फुड डिपार्टमेन्ट है और जो होम मिनिस्ट्री है, इन सबकी कहां-कहां पर कमजोरी है, जिसके कारण वे लोग फरार हो चुके हैं, उसको आप देखिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस तरीके के इडलट्रेशन को रोकने के लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं, आप करना क्या चाहते हैं, जिससे यह एडलट्रेशन न होने पाए। ऐसी मिला-वटी खाद्य चीजों के खाने से गरीब आदमी ही मरते हैं और जो बड़े-बड़े पैसे बाले हैं, जो पूंजीपति हैं, वे नहीं मरते। तो इन गरीब लोगों को बचाने के लिए आप भविष्य में क्या उपाय उठाने जा रहे हैं। इन बातों का मैं मंत्री जी से जवाब चाहता हूं और अन्त में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार इनकोम्पीटेट्ट है क्योंकि आज तक वह ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कर पाई है क्योंकि उनसे इनके पास पैसा आता है और उन्हों के इशारे पर यह सरनार चलती है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Perhaps, he did *japna* of Indiraji six times during his five minutes speech.

बगैर यह कहे, किसी चीज का समाधान नहीं होता, ये क्या करें। इनकी एक ऐसी आदत पड़ गई है कि कुछ भी कहें तो इन्दिरा जी का नाम जरूर लेंगे। यह आदत इनकी पड़ गई है और आप इस आदत को छोड़ दो। आप इससे भी ज्यादा अच्छा कह सकते हैं अगर आप यह आदत छोड़ दो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Instead of mentioning her name, you could have said 'the Prime Minister'. (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If the hon. Members take pleasure in taking the name of Indiraji and have formed a habit of levelling all sorts of allegations against her...

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Not personally.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not talking about all Members, but I am talking about those Members, who are making baseless allegations against her. Making such baseless allegations against the Prime Minister will not serve the cause of the people.

श्री जगपाल सिंह: पर्सनली इन्दिरा गांधी के खिलाफ कोई एलीगेशन नहीं हैं। अगर आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं तो गलत कह रहे हैं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The food adulterators do not belong to any particular religion, caste or political party. They have their own religion, discipline, thinking and tricks of the trade.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They belong to the anti-social elements party.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let us not politicalise it. We must try to help each other. The Government expect cooperation from the public in finding out and detecting these people and punishing them as early as possible.

I have already said that the Food Adulteration Act is under review, as far as the punishment and other matters are concerned. I agree that the poor people, who are in farflung rural areas, do suffer at the hands of these people.

When this was brought to the notice of the Health Ministry on the 5th, immediately a team went into action. On the 6th, the samples were lifted and the analysts sent the report on the 16th. Today is 18th, Action is being taken against the concerned people. We are not leaving anybody who is making money at the health of the people,

श्री जगपाल सिंह: मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था कि आपने हाउस को मिसलीड करने के लिए खसखस शब्द का उपयोग किया है। मैं उसका जवाब चाहता हूं। यह रिपोर्ट आपको कहां से मिली कि सरसों के दाने के साथ खसखस का दाना पकता है। यह किस सोर्स से आप कह रहे हैं। जहां तक हम जानते हैं अफीम के डोडे को खसखस कहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have never said at any time, at any stage, that khaskhas seeds are mixed with mustard seeds.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : कैबिनेट के जिम्मेदार मंत्री यह जवाब दे रहे हैं। यह बहुत ही सीरियस मामला है।

भी बी० शंकरानन्द : आप जवाब पिढए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: यह आपका ही जवाब है। यह आपके स्टेटमेंट का पहला पैरा है—यह बीज भी मौसमी तौर पर सरसों के बीजों के साथ पक जाते हैं और इस प्रकार सरसों के बीजों के साथ इनकी भी कटाई हो जाने की संभावना होती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the rules, in a Calling Attention a member will put only one question. When so many issues are raised, how can he answer them all?

श्री जगपाल सिंह: आपके जवाब में ही यह लिखा हुआ है कि यह बीज भी मौसमी तौर पर सरसों के बीजों के साथ पक जाते हैं और इस प्रकार सरसों के बीजों के साथ इनकी भी कटाई हो जाने की संभावना होती है।

श्री बी॰ शंकरानंब : यह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं इसे इंगलिश में पढ़कर सुना देता हूं— I have not said it.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: You have said it in your statement.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I will again read my statement in English. Please listen to it.

"Seeds of Argemone Mexicana (prickle poppy) closely resemble mustard seeds and grow wild in the country."

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: He is misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Minister is misleading the House, you have the prescribed procedure for dealing with it. You can bring a motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order. What is this? At any time on the Calling Attention motion a Member will put only a question and the Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर सुनिए। मंत्री जी ने कैसे कह दिया कि जो माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं वह गलत कह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): He is on a point of order. You have to hear him. (Interruptions). It is very bad.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you don't reply to him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: You cannot make your own rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, your name is not here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Then, how do you want to run the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am calling Mr. Rasheed Masood, Mr. Rasheed Masood, are you prepared to put your question ?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Yes, I will.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then put it.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: How can I? Let them resume their seats.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I will go to the next Member, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I will go to the next item. Calling Attention is over. Now. Mr. Buta Singh.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: You cannot run the House according to your whims and fancies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You see the rules.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: First of all, you cannot refuse to hear the point of order. You cannot run the House according to your whims and fancies. You have to listen to his point of order. (Interruptions).

What do you think of yourself? There are rules. You have to act according to rules.

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(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot compel me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed only Mr. Jagpal Singh. I will hear him.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I am telling. All of you may sit down. Mr. Jagpal Singh, you put your question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I am standing on a point of order. Why don't you hear me?

(Interruptions)

श्री जगपाल सिंह: मैंने इनसे सबाल किया था अपनी स्पीच में कि मैं देहात से आया हूं और जानता हूं कि सरसों के खेत में खसखस नाम की कोई चीज उस सीजन में नहीं पैदा होती है। मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि किस आधार पर आपने कहा कि यह खसखस का फल भी साथ-साथ पक जाता है और इसलिए उसका तेल उसमें मिल जाता है। मैंने इनटेंशनली यह सवाल किया है क्योंकि मुझे लगता है कि आप मुलजिमों को बचाना चाहते हैं यह तर्क देकर। इसलिए मैं फिर से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने अपने जवाब में कैसे यह कहा था कि · · · (व्यवधान)

श्री वी० शंकरानन्द : मैंने नहीं कहा।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं इंगलिश भी पढ़ दूंगा। हिन्दी भी आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। आपने कहा कि इंगलिश में यह नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि इंग-लिश वर्शन में यह है।

"यह उपज भी मौसमी तौर पर सरसों के बीजों के साथ साथ पक जाती है और इस प्रकार सरसों के बीजों के साथ साथ इनकी भी कटाई हो जाती है...'

यानी सामल्टेनियसली विद दि मस्टर्ड। (**व्यवधान**)

अब आप इसका जवाब दीजिए। मेरा सवाल है कि यह जवाब देने में आपका इरादा इस हाउस को और माननीय सदस्यों को मिसलीड करने का था।

श्री बी० शंकरानन्द: जहां तक मैं हिन्दी जानता हं साथ साथ का मतलब है "एलांग विद"

I have never said in my statement that Argemone are thrown along with mustard seeds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has never said.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have never said. Let there not be any misunderstanding in the mind of the House.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Have you not said simultaneously?

SHRI B SHANKARANAND: Simultaneously is entirely different. Look here. (*Interruptions*). By 'simultaneously' I mean, growth may be there and mustard seeds may also be growing in the farms.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: You used 'along with'.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Not falong with. (Interruptions).

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: He has said 'along with'.

श्री जगपाल सिंह: मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह बीज सरसों के साथ पैदा नहीं होता है तो वहां से काट कर लाकर सरसों में मिलाया जाता है — यही आपका मतलबे है। अगर यह आपका मतलब नहीं हैं तो फिर सरसों के साथ पैदा होता होगा। दोनों में से एक चीज है। या तो साथ पैदा होता है, अगर साथ पैदा नहों होता है तो कहीं और पैदा होता है और वहां से काट करके, साफ करके सरसों में मिलाया जाता है। इन दोनों बातों में से एक बात आप बताइये कि क्या होता है?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: If the hon. Member wants to put his word in my mouth, I am not willing to accept that. I have made my intentions clear. I am not defending anybody. I do not want to mislead the House. We will take all possible action against this adultry. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, in Calling Attention, these five names are there on ballot and only these five names will be called. No body will be called in the middle.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can we conduct proceedings in this manner?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आईर है । मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आईर इतना ही है कि मन्त्री का जो जवाब, मिला है उनके सेकेटेरियट की तरफ से हिन्दी में...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री रशीद मसूद: मोहतरिक डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि मैं किन अल्फाज के साथ अपनी बात शुरू करूं, क्योंकि जो बयान मोहतरिम मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिया है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा इतलाआत अखबार में आ चुकी है। यह इलताआत की बात नहीं है, जिस तरीके का बयान दिया गया है, वह बहुत ही अफसोसनाक बात है। मैं जानता हूं कि इलैक्शन्स आ रहे हैं। मैं

यह भी जानता हं कि फण्ड्स की जरूरत पड़ेगी, लेकिन फण्ड कलैक्शन लोगों की जिन्दगी से खिल-वाड़ करके इकट्ठे किए जाएं, यह बहुत ही ताज्जुब और अफसोसनाक बात है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कह रहा हुं ''(व्यवधान) ''

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a general discussion. This is call-attention. Whatever he says, it is for the Minister to reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We discussing about a serious subject. I am very sorry for this sort of interruption.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): He is speaking against the Party. He should not have made this reference.

ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं, तो पार्टी के खिलाफ है। मंत्री जी तो जवाब देंगे ही। कहा जा रहा है कि फण्ड क्लैक्ट कर रहे हैं, यह बात गलत है। ···(व्यवधान)

श्री रसीद मसुद: मोहतरिम, अभी कृछ दिन पहले हमारे सामने घी में मिलावट का मामला आया या, उसके एक हफ्ते के बाद ही यह तेल में मिलावट का मामला आया है। तेल में मिलावट के मसले को लेकर जिस तरीके से मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है, उसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं, जैसा कि श्री जगपाल सिंह जी ने कहा है, उन्होंने गलतफहमी पैदा करने की कोशिश की है। जैसे कि सरसों और प्रिकली-पॉपी एक ही जगह पैदा होते हों, एक ही जगह कटाई होती हो, जिसकी वजह से मिक्स हो गया हो और तेल निकाल लिया गया हो। तेल निकालने के बाद इक्का-दुक्का वाकया हो गए हों। मोहतरिम मिनि-स्टर साहब यह इतना हल्का मामला नहीं है, जितना कि आप इसको हल्का बना देना चाहते हैं। आपके सामने सिर्फ दो ही सूरतें हों सकती है-या तो आप आवाम की सेहत के फिरमन्द नहीं हैं या कुछ मजबूरियां ऐसी हो सकती हैं जिसकी वजह से आप उनके खिलाफ एक्शन नहीं लेना चाहते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRIBUTA SINGH): Sir, the hon. Member cannot show his back to the Chair.

Dropsy Epidemic

in the Country (CA)

SOMNATH **CHATTERJEE** SHRI (Jadavpur): Sir, the hon. Minister cannot speak while sitting. (Interruptions)

श्री रसीद मसुद: मोहतरिम, मैं कह रहा था कि मोहतरिम मिनिस्टर साहब इस मामले में ज्यादा सीरीयस नहीं है। आवाम की सेहत खराब होती है, तो हो जाए। आवाम मरते हैं, तो मर जाएं, लेकिन जो खास मकामिद हैं, उन मकासिदों का पूरा होना उनके लिए जरूरी है। आजकल के समय में, इधर के माननीय सदस्य हो या उधर के माननीय सदस्य हो, उन सबको फिक लगी हुई है, क्यों इलैक्शन आ रहे हैं। इलैक्शन आने के साथ-साथ उनके इन्तजामात का भी होना बहुत ही जरूरी है। इसलिए यह शक यकीनन में तबदील हो जाता है कि रोजाना जो इतने बड़े पैमाने पर मिलावट हो रही है, इतनी बड़ी तादाद में लोग मर रहे हैं, सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं जा रहा है। डेलीब टली यह काम किया गया हो, तेल निकाला गया हो, इतने बड़े इलाके में तेल बेचा जारहा है और आप इस मामले को ऐसे पेश करना चाहते हैं, कि जैसे चन्द लोगों के साथ इक्का-दुक्का वाकया हो गया हो। किसी बेचारे तेली ने तेल निकाल लिया हो और उसको लाकर दिल्ली में किसी एक-आध घर में बेच दिया हो। यह ऐसा मामला नहीं है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मान्यवर, इनके ऊपर भूतसवार है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मेरे ऊपर भूतसवार है, तुम्हारे ऊपर पैसा "(व्यवधान) "पैसा बेहतर है या भूत बेहतर है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बूटा सिह: आप बैठिये। उन पर बी॰ जे॰ पी॰ सवार है, भूत सवार नहीं है।

श्री रसीद मसूद : आप पर क्या सवार है ?

यह रैकेट एक बहुत बड़ा रैकेट है जिसके अन्दर बड़े-बड़े सेठ इन्वाल्व्ड हैं। अगर आप इस-का नकाब उठाएंगे तो मुमकिन है उधर बैठनेवालों के चेहरे भी उसमें दिखलाई दे जायें। इसलिए दर-ख्वास्त है कि इस मसले को किसी खास मकसद से न उठाया जाए, बल्कि अवाम की सेहत को मद्दे-नजर रखकर उठाया जाए। अवाम की सेहत का ख्याल रखने के लिए जरूरी है कि यह बात दोबारा न हो, आइन्दा न हो।

अभी हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि फूड-एडल्ट्रेशन एकट में तरमीम की जरूरत है, लेकिन यह तरमीम कौन लाएगा, मैं लाऊंगा या जगपाल सिंह लायेंगे या बनातवाला साहब लायेंगे या शास्त्री जी लायेंगे ? तरमीम तो आपको लानी है, लेकिन आप लाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इसलिए कि बिल लाने से कहीं ऐसान हो कि वे मुआमलात जिनको आप 1984 से पहले-पहले करना चाहते हैं, डिले हो जायं।

प्रो॰ सत्यदेव सिंह (छपरा): कहीं आपका दिमाग फिर तो नहीं गया है ?

श्री रशीद मसूद: मेरा दिमाग तो फिरा है या नहीं फिरा है, अलग बात है, लेकिन आपका जरूर फिर गया है।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हं-(।) फूड-एडल्ट्रेशन एक्ट में तरमीम वे कब तक लायेंगे? फूड-एडल्ट्रेशन एक्ट में तरमीम की ही जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि मौजूदा एक्ट से भी वह काम चला सकते हैं, बशर्ते कि चलाना चाहें। लेकिन चलाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इसीलिए आज उस आदमी का चालान हो सकता है जो सामने भैंस का दूध निकाल रहा है, लेकिन इंस्पैक्टर को पैसे नहीं दे रहा है। इंस्पैक्टर उसके दूध का सैम्पल भरके भेजेगा और वह सैम्पल एडल्ट्रेटेड निकलेगा।

- (2) जब यह इतनी खतरनाक बीमारी है तो इसके लिए वाइडेस्ट-पासिबिल पब्लिसिटी दी जानी चाहिए। आपके टी०वी० पर देहाती प्रोग्राम होता है, लेकिन आप उसमें गाने सुनवाते हैं, कहानी-किस्से सुनवाते हैं, बेहतर यह था कि इसके बारे में टी० वी० पर डिटेल में बतलाना चाहिए था। इस साल जब तक खबर नहीं आई थी, अगर यह बीमारी मुझे हो जाती तो मैं भी आसानी से दो-तीन दिन घर में पड़ा रहता। लिहाजा इसकी वाइडेस्ट पब्लिसिटी होना चाहिए और मैं आनना चाहता हं कि आपने इसके लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?
- (3) आपने जो टीम भेजी थी, इतने सीरियस मसले पर सैम्पिल लेने के लिए, वया उसके साथ आपने कुछ ऐसे लोगों को भी भेजा था जो देहातों के अन्दर पब्लिसिटी का काम करेंगे? वे जनता को बताते कि यह इस तरह की बीमारी है और फलां-फलां जगहीं पर इसके इलाज की सहूलियत है ।
- (4) दवाइयों के मामले में यह आलम है कि हम जैसे लोग जो पालियामेंट के मेंबर कहलाते हैं, अगर सीरियस बीमारी हो जाय तो चार-पांच दिन तक दवा नहीं मिलती है, स्लिप भेजो तो आज सुपर बाजार बन्द है, कल फलां डाक्टर नहीं है, परसों फलां आदमी मौजूद नहीं है। इसलिए मुझे यकीन है कि जो लोग मर रहे हैं उनको दवाइयां नहीं मिल रही होंगी, जिस तरह से कि उनको मिलनी चाहिए।
- (5) आपने कहा है कि इंस्पैक्टर्स बढ़ायेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हं - कितने आदमी मरेंगे तब आप इंस्पैक्टर्स बढ़ायेंगे ? आप उनकी तादाद बतला दें क्यों कि आप हर दफा यही कह देते हैं कि हम इंस्पैक्टर्स बढ़ायेंगे। आखिर इसकी कोई हद होती है, आप बतला दीजिए कि इतने आदमी मरेंगे तब बढ़ायेंगे, अगर नहीं मरेंगे तो नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, ताकि हम काल-एटेंशन न दें। जब मरने वालों की तादाद पूरी हो जाएगी तब हम आपसे कहेंगे कि जितने

लोगों की आप जान लेना चाहते थे, वे मर गये हैं, अब इन्स्पैक्टर्स बढ़ा दीजिए।

अभी आपने "प्रिकल-पापी" के बारे में बताया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह किन-किन इलाकों में होता है ? दिल्ली, राजस्थान, गुजरात, इन इलाकों में जो वाइड डिस्टेन्स है क्या यह इन सब इलाकों में होता है, अगर नहीं होता है तो इन इलाकों में तेल की सप्लाई कहां-कहां से होती है - क्या आपने इसकी जांच की है ?

شرى دشيدمسعود (سهارنبور) محترم لا بني اسبيكرصاحب. ميدى معمد سیس شیرا تا ہے کہ اور الفاظ کے ساتھ اپنی بات سروع کرول كيونكه جوبيان محترم مسطوحاحب نے دیا ہے۔اس سے كسي ريان اطلاع اخبارس آیک ہے۔ یہ اطلاعات کی بات نہیں ہے یا جس طریقے کابیان دیا گیا ہے وہ مین ہی افسوس ناک بات ہے۔ میں جا نتا ہونکہ البکش آ رہے ہیں، میں بیمھی جاننا ہول کہ فنڈس کی حرورت بڑے گی لیکن فنڈ کلیاش اوگوں کی زندگی سے کھلوار اس کے استھے کئے جا بی بہت ہی تعباور افسوس ناک بات ہے اس لیے سی آب سے کہ رما جن ا (ایرط میشن)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a general discussion. This is call-attention. Whatever he says, it is for the Minister to reply. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are discussing about a serious subject. very sorry for this sort of interruption.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): He is speaking against the Party. He should not have made this reference.

اسی بات کہ رہے میں رجو یار لی کے فلاف ہے منزی می توجوا دی گے ہی کہا جارا ہے کہ فنال کا بکا کر سے ہی یہ بات علط ہے۔

سَرَى رشیدسعود ؛ ابھی کچھ دن پہلے ہمارے سامنے گھی میں الماوع كامعاملة بالتقاس كه ايك فيق ك بعدي برتيل بي الماوط ا معامله آیاہے . نیل میں ملاوع کے معاملے کو لیکرفس طریقے سے سرى سىدرے نے جواب دیا ہے اس میں كوئى دورائے عبي

بوسكتى بن عيساً كرنشرى مكيال سنكيري في كماسي . المفول ف فلط میں بید اکر نے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ جے کہ سر سوں اور بر کمی وور یا یی آیک می جگہ بیدا ہو تے ہوں ایک ہی جگہ کٹا گی سر تی ہو جس ك ومرسيم كس بوكيا مواورتيل نكال لياكيا مو تيل نكا لف يع بعد اكا وكا وا تعد و كي مول محترم منسط صاحب به اتنا بلكامعامدنيي بح متناكرة ب اس كو بلكا بنا دينا جا بن بي تا کے سا منصرف رومی صورتیں ہوسکتی ہیں۔ یا تو آپ عوام ک صمت کے فکرمند شہیں ہیں یا تحد مجبوریاں ایسی ہوسکتی ہیں جس کے وص ے أب ان كے ظاف الكشن تبي لينا جا سنة .

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, the hon. Member cannot show his back to the Chair.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, the hon. Minister cannot speak while sitting. (Interruptions)

ش ی دشیدشده و : محرم میں کہدریا تنا رکرمین مستطیعا وباہر معاعط مين زايده سيريس نهين جي عجوام كي صحت خراب بوتي عهد موجائع عوام مرتيب تومرجانس . میکن بوفاس مقاصد بیران مقاصد کا پورا موناان کیلے خو*م*ی

ہے کل کرسے میں بھرے مانے سدس ہوں یا اوجر کے مانے صدفیدمدل ان سب کو فکر لکی ہوئی ہے کیونکہ الی تن آر ہے ہیں الميكن آف كرساخف ال كانتظامات كابونا تجي ست دوري ہے۔ اس لیے برسب نفینا شک یقین میں تبدیل ہو جا تا ہے کرونران جواننے بڑے سے بیمانے برملا وط ہورہی ہے۔ اسی بڑی تعداد میں لوگ - U1-411

سرکار کا وصیان اس طرف منہیں جا رماہے ۔ فویلی برطیلی برکام کا ہونیل نکالا کیا ہو۔ استے بڑے علاقے سی تیل بچا جارہا ہے اور آپ

اس معاملے کو اسے بیش کرنا جا ہے ہیں کہ جے چند نوگوں کے ساتھا گا کا واقع ہوگیا ہو کسی بیارے تیلی نے بیل نکال بیا ہوا ور اس کو لاکر ولی میں میں ایک آ دھ گھریں جے دیا ہویدا بیا معاملہ نہیں ہے۔

مری رام بیارے پائیکا: مانے واران کے انکے اوا پھو

طری ریدسور : برے اوپر معوت سوارہے او متھا رے اوبر

Dropsy Epidemic in the Country (CA)

بىيە بېزىپ يا بېت بېز (انبورىين) ... شرى بوا سنگھ ، آپ سطے - ان بر بی جے فی سوار سے بہت

سری رشیدسعود: آب برکیا سوار ہے یہ ر مکٹ بہت براريك بي يمس كاندر ببت براك برك سير الاالدي اگر آپ اس کا نقاب انظا بیس کے تومکن ہے ادھر پیھے والو س سے چرسے بھی اس میں دکھائی دسے جاتیں ۔ اس سے ورخواست ہے کہ اس سے کوکسی خاص مقصد سے نا عظایا جاتے بلک عوام ک صحت کو مدنظرر کھ کر اٹھا یا جائے عوام کی سمت کا خیال رکھنے کیائے مزوری ہے کہ یہ بات دوبارہ آئندہ رہ مو ۔

الحمى بمارس منشرصا حب نے كہاكد فوظ الشراط بيش ايك ميس ترمیم ک صرورت ہے لیکن بررمیم کون لائے گا . میں لا دُس گاریا حکمیال سنگھ لا بیں گے ۔ یا بنان والاصاصب لا بیں گئے یا شاسری جی لا پی کے ترسین تو آپ کولان ہے لیکن آپ لانا نہیں چاہتے ہیں۔ اس لیے ک بل للنے سے کہیں ایستان ہوکہ و و معاملات جن کو آپ سم م 119 سے يهي سيليكونساكرنا جاست بي - ياستك بي السية موجا يتن -

ير دنيسر سند يوسنگه جهرال : كهي آب كارماع كير تونهي كما م. شرى رشيد معود : مرادماغ تو عيرا ب يانهي پهرام الكيات ہے سکن آپ کا صرور تھر گیا ہے۔

يس منسر صاحب سے جاننا جا ساموں (۱) نور الاسريش ايك میں ترسیم وہ کے لک الایش کے مانو ڈاٹو لطریش ایکط میں ترمیم کی ہی مزورت نہیں ہے بلک موجودہ ایک سے جو کام طاکر تے ہیں بشرط كر جلانا جائين ولانا نائني جائت اس سي آب آجامى آدىكا جالان برسكنا ہے جو سامنے بينس كارو دھ نكال رما ہے ليكن اسكرط کو بیے نہیں د سے رہ ہے ۔ انسیکٹراس کے دودھ کاسمیل کھرار کھیجے گا ، دروه سيميل المربط سيكاركا -

، بب براتن فطرناك بمارى مع تواس كے ليے وائد بينك باليبل بيليسى ويدى وانى جائية - آيك فاوى يرديها قى بروكرام بوناي لیکن اُپ اس میر اگا نے سنوا تے ہیں کہائی تصے سنوا نے ہیں۔ بہتر مدیق اراس نے بار سے میں ن وی برڈ بٹیل میں بنلانا چاہتے تقا اسسال جب نک حبر من ب آ ل محتى الربير بها ري مجھے موجا تي تو ميں محتى آسا كى

سے رونین ون گھر ہیں ہے اربہ الہزااس کی واکٹریسط سلسی ہونی کیاہتے۔ ا دریس ماننا جا ہنا ہوں کہ آ ب نے اس کے بے کیا قدم اظامتے ہیں۔ (٣) آب نے جو یم جبی تھی اسے سریس سکے برسیل اپنے کیلیے ئیااس کے ساتھ آپ نے مجھ ایسے لوگوں کو تھی تعبیا تھا فور میالوں کے اندر سیاسی کا م کریں گے ۔ جو جنا کو بنا نے براس طرح ک بماری ہے اور فاال فاال جگہوں سراس کے ملاج کی سہولیت ہے ٢٠١) دوايول كے مصاعليميں يہ عام بى جم جي لوگ جو إراى منط مرکهات سی اگرسیری بیار بوجایت تو جاریا یخ دن تک ده سب ملتی ہے۔ سبب معمور وا ج سر بازار سد مے کل فلاں ٹاکھ نہیں ہے برہ ۱۶) فالمان آومی موجود نہیں ہے۔

اس لیے مجے بھین ہے کہ جو باک مرر ہے ہیں ۔ ان کردوائیار فہیں مل رہی ہوں ؟) ۔ حبر احرف سے کران کو ملنی جاہیے (۵) آپ نے کہاکہ انبیکوس بڑھا بھے گے ۔ ہی پوجیناجا ہنا بوں کہ کننے آدی مرس کے . تب آپ اسپیکو کو بر صابق کے آپ عی

تعدار بتلادس ۔ كيونكرآب مرد فعرمى كهر دينغ بي كرسم السبيكلاس براها تمنگ أحراس كى كو فى حديموتين ہے۔ آب بتلا ديجيئے كدا تنے آدى مرسنگے نب بھے ھا بی کے اگر نہیں مرس کے تو نہیں بڑھائی گے۔ ماکہ ہم کا ل اٹینشن نہ دمیں ۔ وبب مرنے والوں کی تعدا دبوری ہوجائے گی تب ہم آپسے کہیں کے کہ جتنے ہوگوں کی آپ جان لینا جا ہے تھے وہ مرکئے ہیں۔ اب انسپیکٹرس بڑھا دیجئے ۔

العجىآت كوير مكل - يا يى كے بار سے ميں بنا يا ہے - ميں ماننا چا ہتا ہوں کہ یہ کن کن علاقوں بیں ہون ہے۔ و تی ۔ رام تھان کجرات ان علائوں میں جو گا کھ واکھ فر طینس بہل کیا یہ ان سب علاقو ا میں ہوتا ہے۔ اگر منہیں ہوتا ہے توان علاقوں میں تیل کیسیلائی کہاں ہوتی ہے۔کیا آپ نے اس کی جانج کی ہے۔

श्री बी० शंकरानंद : माननीय सदस्य ने इतने सीरियस मामले पर बातें करते हुए उनका मजाक कर दिया, क्योंकि इसका सम्बन्ध उन्होंने इलैक्शन से जोड़ दिया। आप तमाम सिचुएशन के बारे में उतने सीरियस नहीं थे। शायद माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी जब पावर में थी, उस वक्त जो करते थे उसकी याद आ रही है।

श्री दौलत राम सारण: हमारी पार्टी ऐसे लोगों से पैसा नहीं लेती है। जो मतदाता हैं, जो मतदान करते हैं उनसे ही पैसा लेती है।

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had requested the House not to politicalise health and medical issues of this country, but still the hon. Member is indulging in these things. I have already said that the Act needs a review and the review will be undertaken, and if there is any amendment needed, it will be done. I have already said on more than one occasion on the floor of the House that the personnel manning the inspectorate of health administration machinery should be strengthened; the laboratories also should be strengthened

and they should be uptodate and fully technically qualified people should be employed as food inspectors. I have said that on more than one occasion, and we have requested the States and Union Territories to take action and necessary steps in this regard.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद):
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी
की चर्चा बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था। खसखस के
सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा चली, मैं उसमें इस वक्त नहीं
जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह
जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि उनके सचिवालय ने जो
रिपोर्ट उन्हें दे दी, उसीको उन्होंने सदन के समक्ष
रख दिया। नहीं तो इतनी बड़ी जो नासमझी लग
रही थी, वह पैदा न होती।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद)ः यह कहकर बड़ा अपमान कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: मेरी ऐसी मंशा नहीं है। अगर ऐसी बात लग रही है, तो मैं शब्द वापस ले लेता हूं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर ये चीजें हो रही हैं। सिंह साहब ने भी यह पूछा था कि क्या पहले भी इस तरह के खसखस के दाने सरसों के बीज में डाले गये थे और उनके साथ मिलने से जो तेल निकला, क्या उनसे इस तरह की मिलावट आ सकती है। आपने ऐसी संभावना व्यक्त की है लेकिन इतने लम्बे इतिहास में आपको कहीं न कहीं ऐसी बात जाहिर हुई होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पहले कितनी बार ऐसा हुआ है और कितने बड़े पैमाने पर ऐसा हुआ है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि आपका जो राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान है, उनका दल ऐसे रोगियों के पास गया और उन्होंने इस सारी बात को एनेलाइज किया और सारे सैम्पुल लिये। तो क्या उन्होंने यह बताया है कि खासतीर पर इस तरह की बीज मिलाने से ऐसी मिलावट हो सकती है, जिससे यह बीमारीहु ईहै। इस घटना को हुए इतने दिन हो गये हैं और आपके पास अस्पतालों से क्या कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है कि इतनी डेथ्स इससे हो गई हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन आपका यह कहता है कि हमें डैथ्स की कोई सूचना नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सूचना आई है यह कब तक की है। यह सूचना आज तक की है या इससे पहले किसी और तारीख तक की है।

मैं आपका बहुत कम समय लूंगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या देश के किसी अन्य भाग में भी ऐसी घटना होने की कोई सूचना आपको मिली है और क्या इस बात की खोज हो रही है कि कहीं पर ऐसी बीमारी है। क्या आप इसका पता लगा रहे हैं?

आपने बताया है कि अब तक सर्वेक्षित सभी क्षेत्रों में कुल 213 रोगियों का पता लगाया जा चुका है और 92 लोग इस रोग की चपेट में हैं। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि प्रिवेंशन आफ फूड एडल्ट्रेशन एक्ट, 1954 में एक प्रावधान है, जिसके माध्यम से सरकार अगर कोई फूड पायर्जानग का केस हो, तो उसमें कार्यवाही कर सकती है। शायद वह सैक्शन 10 में है, जो इस समय मुझे दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा है। उसके अन्तर्गत सरकार गजट नोटीफिकेशन के द्वारा प्राइवेट मेडिकल प्रेक्टिशनसं से यह कह सकती है कि यदि उनके पास पायर्जीनग के केस आएं तो वे सरकार को सूचना दें।

आपने एक बात और कही है कि इस पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह किस तरह की कड़ी निगाह रखी जा रही है। क्या सिर्फ यही कड़ी निगाह है कि आदमी भेज दिए और प्रचार हो गया। क्या जहां-जहां इसकी सम्भावना है, वहां इसके लिए आपने कोई पहल की है? स्लम् एरियाज में और जहां पर लोअर इनकम ग्रुप के लोग रहते हैं वहां पर इस तरह की बातों की सम्भावना अधिक होती है। आज भी अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि नजफगढ़ रोड, पंखा रोड, रेलवे लाइन गुड़गांव के पास के इलाके इससे प्रभावित हो सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय सदन को आश्वस्त करें कि ऐसे सम्भावित इलाकों को उनके लोग सिकय रूप से देख रहे हैं। यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक घटना है और भविष्य में नहीं होनी चाहिए।

सरकार कानून बना सकती है लेकिन इम्प्ली-मेंटेशन कैंसे होगा ?

एक माननीय सदस्य: आपका सहयोग चाहिए।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: हम तो हमेशा ही सहयोग की बात करते हैं। आज सारे विश्व में यह बात कही जाती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा मिलावट होती है। आज लोग यह गाना गाने लगे हैं— "हम उस देश के वासी हैं जहां आटे में कंकड़-पत्थर पिसते हैं।" (व्यवधान) वया आप कानून को कड़ाई से लागू करेंगे। मैंने इसके प्रावीजन देखे हैं। अगर इनके अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही होती तो लोगों की जानों के साथ खिलवाड़ न होता। प्रशासन की इकाइयों को कड़ा करने की आवश्यकता है। जब कोई मामला बड़े पैमाने पर सामने आता है तब सरकार का इस ओर ध्यान जाता है। सरकार को इसमें गम्भीरता से कदम उठाने चाहिए।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, it is a matter which deserves the serious attention of the Government as well as the House. It is a health issue and so the problem cannot solved merely at the behest of the Government unless the society too cooperates with the Government in educating the people and to bring the culprits to book. (Interruptions) If there are States where such incidents are occurring, they may be brought to the notice of the Government. There are reports that such incidents are taking place in Gujarat and Rajasthan. We have already sent a team from the National Institute of Nutrition to Rajasthan and we are awaiting the report. As I said, as we came to know of this on the 5th of this month, immediately, the Administration swung into action

and samples were lifted on the very next day and they were quick to analyse them and the analyst's report has come into the hands of the Government. They are taking necessary action in the matter. (Interruptions) The Delhi Administration planned such actions. A few of them I may quote. They are:

- The eight Delhi Administration dispensaries in the affected areas have been covered for the purpose;
- (2) Two mobile dispensaries of the M.C.D. have also been pressed into service in the affected Areas.
- (3) Cantonment Health authorities have similarly intensified the medical relief operations in Jharela village.
- (4) The Delhi Administration authorities have undertaken the intensive health education activities through medical teams working in the field.

In addition, newspaper insertions have been made advising the people to avoid using loose and cheap mustard oil and to take rest and to report to the nearest dispensary/hospital for necessary treatment.

Besides this, as I have already said, we need the cooperation of not only the hon. Members of Parliament but also that of the social workers and community workers in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item. Shri Buta Singh...

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Forty-ninth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business

Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th August, 1983."

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 26 which I quote:

B.A.C. Rep.

"The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business."

Now, here the Business Advisory Committee has suggested that a discussion should take place at six O'clock, that is, after the Private Members' Business. According to this Rule no discussion can take place after the Private Members' Business because last two and a half hours means last two and a half hours and there should be no discussion after that.

I know that there are certain unhealthy precedents. This House has sat on Fridays and taken up major discussions at six O'clock but I submit that is a very unhealthy precedent. I have risen to request you to see that this unhealthy precedent is given a go-by and the sanctity of Friday and the sanctity of Private Members Business is truly observed. Therefore, I say that in so far as the Business Advisory Committee has given a suggestion which is violative of this Rule 26 there can be no motion for the acceptance of such a report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has moved the motion. You should have given an amendment. You have not given any amendment. Mr. Paswan, are you moving your amendment.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta is absent. Now, Mr. Paswan, you may speak.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: माननीय उपा-ध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी बनातवाला जी ने जो बात कही है वह हमारे दिमाग में भी थी। मैं बिजनेस एड-वाईजरी कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं लेकिन आप चेयर के ऊपर हैं, आप डिप्टी स्वीकर हैं, स्वीकर साहब प्रेजाइड करते हैं, पार्लमेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर भी वहां पर रहते हैं लेकिन यह सबसे ज्यादा औष्ट्रवर्य की बात है कि मण्डल कमीणन की रिपोर्ट, जिसको लेकर 50 मेंबर्स आफ पार्लमेंट ने गिरफ्तारी दी थी, ढाई साल से सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की तरफ से इसकी मांग चल रही है और सरकारी पक्ष के लोग भी मण्डल कमीणन के बारे में जो बोले हैं उन्होंने भी इसका समर्थन किया है ''(ब्यवधान) कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग इसके विरुद्ध हो गए हैं लेकिन विरोध पक्ष के सभी लोगों ने इसका समर्थन किया है ''(ब्यवधान)

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रोबर्टसगंज): हमने भी समर्थन किया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में चाहे ट्रेजरी पक्ष के लोग हों या विरोध पक्ष के — सभी की यह धारणा है कि इसकी रिपोर्ट को लागू किया जाए या न किया जाए लेकिन यहां पर बहस होनी चाहिए। इस बारे में सभी की एक राय है। इसी सन्दर्भ में 50 संसदसदस्यों ने गिरफ्तारी दी थी और देश के अनेक भागों में आंदोलन चल रहा है। इतने महत्वपूर्ण मोशन को उस दिन लाना जिस दिन फाइडे हो, यह उचित नहीं होगा।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह हम लोगों के प्रति तो अपमान है ही, लेकिन यह देश के लोगों के प्रति भी अपमान है। मैं बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के ऊपर कटाक्ष नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन यह सदन सर्वोपिर है और मालिक है। इसलिए मैं आपको अपेक्षा करता हूं कि हम लोग अध्यक्ष महोदय से मिले थे, जबिक मैं बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का मेंबर नहीं हूं। मेरे साथ श्री बी० डी० सिंह जी भी थे। हमने उनसे आग्रह किया था कि संसद सदस्य चाहते हैं कि इस पर फुल डिसकशन होना चाहिए। यह डिसकशन क्वेश्चन आवर के तुरन्त बाद होना चाहिए, न कि शाम को छः बजे के बाद किया जाए। मैं कहता हूं कि आप समय

को बढ़ा सकते थे। एक दिन में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ जाएगा। आज भी मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि हम इस पर कल डिसकशन कर सकते हैं, सोमवार को कर सकते हैं। शनिवार को भी डिसकशन किया जा सकता है। जैसा कि विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने तय किया है, वह गलत है और इसको क्वेश्चन आवर के तुरन्त बाद शुरू किया जाना चाहिए। यदि आवश्यकता पडे तो लंच-आवर को ब्रोक किया जा सकता है। बारह बजे के बाद साढ़े तीन घंटे का समय मिलता है, आप इसमें ही करवा दीजिए। प्राइवेट मेंबर विजनेस साढ़े तीन बजे शुरू होता है। यदि आपको यह भी मान्य नहीं है, तो इसको आप सोमवार को रखवा दीजिए। लेकिन यदि आप शाम को छः बजे बैठायें तो रात बारह बजे तक यह डिसकशन चलेगा, मन्त्री जी जवाब देंगे और वह ब्लेक-आ उट हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैंने यह अमेंडमेंट मूव किया है कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह निम्नलिखित शब्द जोड़े जायें-- मण्डल आयोग की सिफारिशों पर चर्चा प्रश्नोत्तर काल के तुरन्त बाद की जाये, तथा यह चर्चा नियम 183 के अधीन की जाए।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, it is very unfortunate that the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee are questioned. As it is, the Chairman of the BAC will have to decide whether to accord any sanction to the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee or to revise the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. Otherwise, it is futile to have any exercise over this issue and waste very valuable time of the House on these matters.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): But you should allow the submissions to be made in the House by the hon. Members.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The whole day the Business Advisory Committee has been under fire and even now it is under fire. Yesterday, the B.A.C. met. We kept on waiting till all the representatives of all the parties were present and then the meeting started. We listened to the valuable sugges-

tions of Mr. Paswan. After that, the Business Advisory Committee considered his views and then decided the matter. It is not the decision of the Government. Neither it is the ruling of the Chair. It is the decision arrived at in the B.A.C. meeting in which all the representatives of all the parties were present. (Interruptions) Now, Sir, what I am requesting you is: Are you goin gto set aside every day the decisions taken by the B.A.C.? There is a discussion every day here. Either you revise the decision of the B.A.C. or the working of the Business Advisory Committee. Otherwise, it is no use presenting the report and getting all kinds of abuses and criticisms against the B.A.C. It loses the sanctity.

Now, as I explained in the Business Advisory Committee, there are very important issues coming up every day. No doubt we have full sympathy for them and we want all those issues to be discussed in the House. But the time at our disposal is very limited. We have to adjust and in the process one or the other item will have to be continued and discussed beyond the business hours. For that, the Chair decides with the concurrence of the House. This again is the decision with the consent of the House. You were kind enough to announce it on the floor of the House and the House accepted it. Similarly, the Business Advisory Committee also accorded its approval to this suggestion that the House could sit beyond 6 P.M. one hour or two hours, as the House decides. In that Business Advisory Committee, after listening to the suggestion of Shri Paswan and Shri B.D. Singh, it was decided that on Friday, that was the next day available, the Mandal Commission Report could be considered. But nobody was prepared to sacrifice the Private Members' Business. They said, it should not interfere with the Private Members' Business. Therefore, as soon as the Private Members' Business finishes, it could be taken up. Now that was the spirit; it was not that the Congress I or the government suggested about it; it was the composite decision of the Business Advisory Committee. But I do not know why the hon. members are trying to blame the Congress I or this party or that party. (Interruptions)

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SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I did not blame you. I am only requesting you. I did not blame anybody. (Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: At the suggestions of some of the hon. Leaders of Opposition you had kindly agreed that this matter be placed before the hon. Speaker and the hon. Speaker can give us a direction. The matter is still there. I do not know why it should again be agitated here?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, I am not going to put to the vote of the House the amendment moved by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. I would request you that you can meet the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can I not make a request to you? The question of allowing the discussion has been agreed; it is a question of time; and if any hon. member is very strong about the Mandal Commission Report, can he not wait in the House after 6 P.M.? I am only asking it for myself.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): No, no, it will not get proper publicity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am requesting him to meet the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, I will put it to the vote of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why don't you try to hear me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving you a solution.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: There are certain things which cannot be decided either by a majority or by a minority. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why can't you meet the Speaker?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why don't you convey the sentiments of the House to the Speaker? You are in the Chair. It is your duty; it is not my duty. You know the sentiment of the House. It is your duty or that of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to do it.

SHRIRAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He is only requesting you to convey the sentiments of the House to the Speaker so that proper time should be decided and every hon. Member should get time to express his feelings, so that the feelings of the hon. Members should go to the people through the Press.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs seems to have decided to express our sympathy in favour of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Unfortunately, Shri Paswan had worked out something and is trying to dictate us. We will not be dictated like this. I say, subject to what the hon. Speaker may decide, let this motion which I have moved be passed; and then either the hon. Members or even you can convey the sentiments of the House to the hon. Speaker and he can take a decision. But this motion should be carried. We should leave the matter to the hon. Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In view of his reply, does he want to withdraw his amendment?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is your duty to convey it to the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. When I am suggesting to you something will it not help you to find a solution? But you don't want that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you are withdrawing it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If you desire I will withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is upto you to withdraw it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Whatever you have told is enough.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to say that you are withdrawing it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has Shri Paswan leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th August, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Problems in the PVC Processing Industry

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, matters under Rule 377. Shri R.P. Gaekwad.

SHRIR.P. GAEKWAD (Baroda): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the honourable House and the Government towards the sad plight and the difficulties faced by the PVC Processing industry. Earlier the Customs duty on PVC Resin was completely abolished but with the imposition of duty at the present excessive rate, the cost of the material is much higher.

15.21 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI in the Chair]

This had aggravated the situation and the PVC processors need protection. The registration of the contracts for import of PVC resin is also creating hardships to the small scale industrial units spread all over the country. The consumption of polyvinyl chloride resin is growing very fast. It is used in manufacturing of cables, pipes, and fittings, hoses, kather clothes and similar applications. The Material Committee on the use of plastics has also highlighted its importance. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to help secure the raw material for the processors at reasonable prices and give sympathetic consideration to the following suggestions:

- The Customs Duty on PVC resin should be reduced to 50 per cent basic.
- The reigstration of contracts with D.G.T.D. for import of PVC resin under Open General Licence should be done away with to avoid unnecessary delay and hardship to processors.
- The excise duty on PVC resin should be reduced to 15 per cent just as in the case of Polystyrene and other thermosetting raw materials.

I request the Government kindly to accept the suggestions in order to give relief to the industry.

(ii) Invitation to experts belonging to racist regime of South Africa for Twelfth Congress of World Energy Conference to be held in Delhi.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): In spite of our Government's anti-apartheid stand, seven experts in energy from South Africa have been invited to the 12th Congress of the World Energy Conference to be held in Delhi next month. This is most surprising because various Ministries of our Governments are among its co-sponsors.

The racist minority regime of South Africa has denied the most basic human rights to the majority of its population. Its insistence on perpetuating the inhuman system of apartheid is a challenge to the conscience of humanity. It is guilty of committing acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the front line African States and grossly violating the fundamental principles of international law. Its existence is the negation of the oneness of the human race.

India has been opposed to its policy of racial discrimination even before independence. Mahatma Gandhi had organised a crusade against it in South Africa even before launching our own freedom struggle. India has been among the foremost nations who have time and again demanded total ostracism-political, military, economic and cultural-of South Africa from the comity of nations.

Thus the invitation to experts belonging to the racist regime of South Africa described as "The other notorious outlaw" by the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi is in violation of one of the basic tenets of the nation's foreign policy.

Hence I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to ensure that the aforesaid invitation to the experts from South Africa is withdrawn forthwith.

(iii) Need to establish a big industry in Jaunpur for solving unemployment problem

डा० ए० यू० आजमी (जौनपुर): सभापति महोदय, बार बार कहते हुए अब यह शर्म आने लगी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और उसका जिला जीनपूर जबर्दस्त पिछड़ेपन, गुरबत और बेरोजगारी का शिकार है।

तकरीबन दो साल पहले 377 के तहत पालियामेंट में यह मसला उठा चुका हूं कि जौनपूर के पिछड़ेपन, गरीबी और बेरो जगारी को दूर करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाये जाएं और इन एकदामात का एक रास्ता यह है कि जौनपुर में कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री लगाई जाए। इंडस्ट्री के लिए कच्चा माल पैश करना और कच्चे माल की सप्लाई, कुछ लोगों को मुलाजमत मिलेगा, इसके अलावा और बहुत से रास्ते निकलेंगे, जिससे

जौनपूर के पिछडेपन, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी के दूर होने में मदद मिलेगी।

विछले 377 के तहत उठाए गए मसले के जवाब में इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर ने यकीन दिलाया था कि यह मसला जेरे-गौर है लेकिन सिवाय चन्द अफवाओं और खोखले बयान के अभी तक जीनपुर को कुछ न मिल सका।

मैं जीनपुर के अवाम के जबर्दस्त खतालवे की बुनियाद पर सरकार से मैं मतालव करता हूं कि जल्द-अज जल्द जौनपुर को एक बड़ी इन्डस्ट्री देकर जिला जीनपुर के पिछड़ेपन, गरीबी और बेरोज-गारी को दूर करने में मदद करें।

(iv) Steps taken to popularise Gunny Bags cooling system

VIRDHI CHANDER SHRI (Barmer): Man's working capacity and performance is very much impaired by exposure to hot environment of a tropical country like India. More and more buildings are being air-conditioned or air-cooled to give relief to the people living or working in those buildings. But the air conditioning and air-cooling systems consume lot of power and huge initial expenditure is required to meet the cost of the plant and other equipment.

The scientists of the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, have developed a very cheap and power saving technique of cooling the buildings by 'gunny bags cooling system'. By this 'gunny bags cooling technique' the temperature of the roof of a building is lowered by as much as 25 degree (centigrade) and room temperature by 10 degree (centigrade) thus providing adequate thermal comfort for factory and office workers.

Various Indian and foreign magazines and papers are publishing articles highlighting the effectiveness of this cheap and powersaving cooling technique in a country like India where power is in short supply and resources are scarce.

This technique has been developed by Shri S.P. Jain and his scientist-colleagues in the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee in 1978. Since then, many buil359

The Minister of the Department of Science and Technology is requested to give a statement regarding the steps so far taken by the Department to popularise this technique in the country and outside country and what steps he proposes to take in the future.

(v) First class Railway coaches

SHRI KAZI JALIL ABBASI (Domariagani): There has been unprecedented deterioration in the maintenance of first class coaches in the Railways. The situation is beyond description on the NE Railway but even on the Northern Railway things are pretty bad. It has been noticed that following the increased attachment of A/C sleeper coaches, the first class coaches have been totally ignored. While one finds every thing in order in the AIC sleeper coaches, the first class coaches are in a very poor state of maintenance and are at times worse than ordinary second class compartments. Adequate attention is not being paid to the cleanliness of the compartment. The windows are very often unusable; the lavatories are leaking and the supply of electricity and water is irregular. The fittings are so weak that they are dislodged the moment they are touched.

The indifference towards maintenance of the first class compartments even in prestigious mail trains is not understandable. While there is only a marginal difference between the fares of first class and A/C sleepers travel, the latter are given favourable treatment and the first class passengers suffer in disgust. The Railway Minister may kindly look into this matter and see that the first class compartments are maintained properly.

(vi) Measures to promote tourism Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): The exaggerated reporting on violence by a section of the press during and after June 5 elections caused great damage to the tourist Kashmir. The houseboat industry in owners, taxi drivers, transporters, artisans and businessmen have suffered great losses. Innumerable house boats on the beautiful Dal Lake and Nigean Lake have hung 'to

let' hoardings. Since there is every possibility to retrieve the situation for the next tourist season, that is September-October, I would strongly plead for special measures by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation so that greater number of tourists visit Kashmir valley during the said months. That action will be a shot in the arm of the State Government which is doing all it can to promote tourism in the State.

(vii) Need for giving full status to University of Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi

श्री अञ्चलाक हसेन (महाराजगंज): इस बात को सभी मानते हैं कि तालीम के मैदान में मुसल-मान आमतौर से बेपढ़े हुए हैं। इनके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए जरूरी है कि प्राइमरी सतह से लेकर आला सतह तक इनको तालीम के मवाके फराहम किए जायें। भारत के दस्तूर में भी इस बात का लिहाज रखा गया है और हर सतह पर अकलीयत को अपने तालीमी इदारे कायम करने. उनको आजादाना तौर पर चलाने के लिए आईन में खुसुसी दफ़ात हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में मुस्लिम आबादी को देखते हुए प्राइमरी से लेकर आला सतह तक मुस्लिम तालीमी इदारे बहत कम हैं। आला तकनीकी और मेडिकल तालीम में अक-लियती इदारों की कमी बराबर खटकती है। डिग्री कालेजों की तादाद भी वहत कम है। अक-लियती युनिर्वासटी के नाम पर पूरे मुल्क में सिर्फ अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक वाहिद यूनि-वर्सिटी है। जहां कहीं भी अकलियती इदारे अपने डिग्री कालेज खरेलना भी चाहते हैं इनको इसलिए इजाजत नहीं दी जाती कि यूनिवसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने मजीद डिग्री कालेज खोलने पर पाबन्दी लगा रखो है।

इस हालात में जरूरत इस बात की है कि अकलियती इदारों को डिग्री कालेज, टेक्निकल और मेडिकल कालेज खोलने की, यनिवर्सिटीं ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन और दूसरे इदारों की तरफ से लगाई गई पाबन्दियों से मुस्तमना किया जाए। दिल्ली की जामा मिल्लिया इस्लामिया को पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा दिया जाए और वहां इन्जी नियरिंग कालेज और मेडिकल कालेज के खोलने की भी मंजूरी दी जाए।

जामिया मिल्लिया इस्लामिया को दिल्ली से बाहर के अकलियती डिग्री कालेजों का इलहाक (एफीलिएट) करने की इजाजत दी जाए। यानी इसको एफीलिएटिंग यूनिवर्सिटी का भी दर्जा दिया जाए।

(viii) Removal of discrimination caused by Pension Liberation Rules, 1979

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, the Constitution Bench of Supreme Court, consisting of five Judges, gave a verdict in favour of pensioners on 17.12.82 that the Government of India must remove the discriminations caused by the Pension Liberalisation Rules of 1979 and extend the benefits of the liberalisation also to the pre-1979 pensioners, who had been deprived of them.

Sir, a most uncalled for step was taken by the Government to file a petition for review of this judgment. The Supreme Court summarily rejected it. Sir, over a million Central Government pensioners are involved. 4,000 to 5,000 of them die out every month. All possible pleas have been made to the Government to expedite implementation of the judgment and give to the pensioners what is due to them. The pensioners breathlessly await issue of orders by the Government and count every day for this relief.

Government set up a committee of senior officers to examine various aspects of the recalculations of pensions in accordance with the Supreme Court judgment. The Committee submitted its report. The issue of orders still languishes.

Under these circumstances, I demand that the Finance Minister issue the orders immediately, now that all aspects of the problem have been examined and the provision exists in the budget. The Government must no longer drag its feet.

(ix) Fixation of upper age limit for legislators

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): The Representation of the People Act, which sets the yardstick for eligibility in all elections, beginning from the Taluka to the Parliamentary levels, unfortunately has no upper age limit fixed for persons seeking election to any representative house. There is no other public service in India without an upper age limit. Therefore, it only stands to reason that the community of law-makers should also come under it.

The fixation of upper age limit serves two purposes; it acknowledges the fact that the faculty of MAN is subject to biological decay; it also makes room for new faces and new talents to come up the political ladder.

All the parties have their youth wings, yet the political parties repeat their veterans time and again. I demand that an upper age limit be introduced, which will lead to a whole new generation of young legislators into prominence and also many others to gracefully retire.

In the Vidhan Sabhas people should retire early and an age limit of 60 years should be fixed for retirement, giving the younger lot a chance to enter the elective political arena first through the States. At the Lok Sabha level, here maturity and knowledge are warranted, it can be stretched a little longer. For Rajya Sabha, however, no age limit is necessary as it is indeed the House of Elders. Law making, like soldiering, is a public service. It is better to see a retired MP than a defeated MP, just as it pleases us more to see a retired General than a defeated General.

15.35 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1983-84

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1983-84.

Mr. Chitta Basu has to move his cut motion. He is not present here.

Now, Mr. Basudeb Acharia may speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, the Indian Railways are the biggest public enterprise in the country today. Crores of rupees have been invested in it and its employees are about 7 lakh people today. The Railways are the sinews of the economic life of the country. The working of the Railways is very important for the economic well-being of the country. The railway system should work more efficiently in the interest of the country. Let us see how seriously and efficiently the railway system of our country is working.

Madam, the suburban traffic increased from 1290 million in the year 1970-71 to 2064 million in the year 1981-82, that is, by 69.3 per cent, while in terms of passenger kilometres it increased from 22,984 million in the year 1970-71 to 43,965 million in the year 1981-82, i.e., by 91.3 per cent; while the number of E.M.U. coaches increased only by 51.9 per cent during the period, the seating capacity for the suburban section increased by only 51.1 per cent. In the nonsuburban section the number of passengers increased from 1,212 million in 1970-71 to 1,640 million in 1980-81, i.e., by 35.3 per cent. And in terms of passenger kilometres it increased from 95,136 million in 1970-71 to 1,76,822 million in 1981-82. There is no man power planning. On the other hand several hundred Congress(I) workers are being appointed as the so-called volunteer checking staff. 300 to 400 such Congress(1) workers were given appointment in Sealdah Division alone. That is by 6.9%. However, conventional coaches increased by 10.5% only and sitting capacity increased only by 12.0% during the same period. This imbalance in supply and demand is going to be further accentuated during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Railway demanded Rs. 11,000 crores from the Planning Commission. But Sixth Five Year Plan was restricted to Rs. 5,100 crores. Thus with the available funds it will be possible to provide only 5,600 coaches against minimum requirement of 14,000 coaches during the Plan period. Due to depreciation of money value not more than 5,000 coaches may be acquired ultimately. Thus, much of the over-aged stock will continue to be utilized.

Efficiency of passenger service and safety

of passengers will be adversely affected. Why after steep rise in passenger's fares in recent years, Railways could not make provision for this purpose? While the short term measures are obviously necessary to ensure optimum utilisation of available assets to alleviate problems of passengers Railways should prepare a perspective plan to cover the period upto 2,000 A.D. for integrated development of infra-structure. The supplementary demands also include provision for optimum production of capacity of Integral Coach Factory at Perambur. Up till now 20% of the amount has been spent for the production of first class coaches while 99% of the passengers travel by Second Class coaches. So, more money should be spent on the production of second class coaches. The production of steam loco has been stopped. When this process of elimination will be completed about 1,08,000 loco men will be rendered surplus.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Chaudhury Saheb, you hold some classes on geography for them. (*Interruptions*) Who has appointed them?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It was done by the order of the Railway Minister.

PROF. SATYA DEO SINGH: We know well.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: You do not know anything.

Now, this is a serious matter and it should be stopped. In loco-sheds, about 20,000 workers all over Indian Railways have been working for more than 20 years. These workers belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward sections of our society. When these loco-sheds will be closed, they will be thrown out of employment. About one thousand such workers of Howrah Locoshed have already been thrown out of employment. Their problem should be solved. They should be regularised and the contract system should be abolished in the Railways.

During the loco agitation in the year 1981, about 600 locomen were retrenched or removed from the services. All of them, except

one worker, have not been taken back although the Calcutta High Court and the Andhra Pradesh High Court have directed the railway administration for their reinstatement. The Supreme Court of India on 22-4-1983 directed the railway administration to pay the arrears of salary to all nonstatutory canteen employees with effect from 1-6-1982. The Railways had also issued orders to pay the arrears of salary to the non-statutory canteen employees. But this has not yet been implemented in some of the non-statutory canteens in the Southern and South Central Railways. I urge upon the Railway Minister to declare all the nonstatutory canteen employees as railway employees as per the orders of the Supreme Court.

Madam, the agreement entered into between the Ministry of Railways and the organised labour unions regarding the scheme of productivity-linked bonus has come to an end. The Government has not taken any decision yet. Now, steps have to be taken to bring the railwaymen within the purview of the Bonus Act so as to ensure the continuity of bonus to the railwaymen.

Madam Chairman, introduction of an Express train is a long standing demand of the people of Purulea. Several times, the bon. Railway Minister has expressed his desire to introduce a day-time fast train from Purulea to Howrah but no arrangement has yet been made for the introduction of such a train. The survey for the conversion of Kotshila-Purulea narrow gauge line into broad gauge line has already been completed and the report submitted. So, arrangements should be made for the conversion of narrow gauge line of Purulea-Kotshila into broad gauge line. Construction of a new railway line from Bankura to Majia is also a demand of the people of Bankura. This should be extended up to Raniganj.

About the conversion of Howrah-Amta narrow gauge into broad gauge, in 1972, the Prime Minister laid a foundation stone. But the progress of work is very slow though 12 years have passed. This should be expedited.

A circular railway in and around Calcutta will alone solve the traffic problem of the city of Calcutta. We want a complete project, not a truncated one, and this project should be taken up because all the committees appointed for the purpose have recommended a circular railway in and around Calcutta. The work on Metro railway should also be expedited.

I appeal to the hon. Railway Minister to please not to depend only on the recognised federations because they do not reflect the views and desire of the railwaymen. So, kindly occasionally call a meeting of other organisations of railwaymen though they are not recognised and know their views.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : माननीय अधिष्ठात्री जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जब से रेलवे मत्रालय का दायित्व संभाला है तब से जिस तत्परता से रेलवे बोर्ड पर नियन्त्रण, एक्सीडेंट्स में सुधार, गडविड्यों में सुधार लाने का प्रयत्न किया है उसके लिए मंत्री जी और उनके मंत्रालय के सभी साथी बधाई के पात्र हैं। इसके लिए निश्चित तौर से हमारे मार्क्सवादी साथियों को जलन हो सकती है। माननीय मंत्री जी जिस प्रकार से रेलवे को सुधारने में लगे हुए हैं उसी तरीके से मार्क्सवादियों के चंगुल से पश्चिम बंगाल को निकालने में लगे हुए हैं। मैं दोनों फंट पर उनकी सफलता की कामना करता हूं (व्यवधान)

रेलवे के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन द्वारा हमेशा सौतेला व्यवहार होता रहा है। जहां पहली पंच-वर्षीय योजना के समय रेलवे लाइन के लिए टोटल पब्लिक सेक्टर के एलोकेशन का 11 प्रतिशत दिया गया था आज वह घटते घटते 5 प्रतिशत और उससे भी कम रह गया है। जबिक उस समय रेलवे पर बर्डन इतना नहीं था। आज बर्डन ज्यादा हो गया है। नई रेलवे लाइन खोलने की मांग, पुराने ट्रेक बदलने की मांग, नाना प्रकार के सुधार करने की मांग, सर्विस कंडीशंस को सुधारने की मांग, पैसेंजर फैसिलिटीज की मांग, इस तरह की

कई मांगें लंबे समय से आ रही हैं। इन सारे चेलेंजेज को रेलवे मंत्रालय तब तक पूरा नहीं कर सकता जब तक प्लानिंग कमी शन की ओर से सहानुभूति पूर्वक उनकी मांगों पर विचार म किया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस हाउस को एक मत से यह मांग प्लानिंग कमी शन से करनी चाहिए कि रेलवे को उनकी मांगों के अनुरूप अधिक से अधिक धन दिया जाए।

प्लानिंग कमीशन की अपनी कुछ समस्यायें हो सकती हैं। आज रेलवे मंत्रालय को इस बात पर बड़ी गंभीरता से विचार करना है। इस सदन को भी विचार करना चाहिए कि कौन-कौन से ऐसे तरीके हो सकते हैं जिससे रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़े और जिससे रेलवे की सर्विसेज में सुधार आए।

रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़ाने के दो तरीकों को रेलवे मंत्रालय को बड़ी कड़ाई से अमल में लाना चाहिए।

एक तो जो बिना टिकट पैसें जर्स होते हैं उनको रोकना चाहिए। बिना टिकट से जो लोग ट्रेवल करते हैं उसमें बहुधा रेलवे विभाग के कर्म-चारियों का हाथ होता है। मुझे यह कहते हुए शर्म आती है कि आर० पी० एफ० के लोग और गार्ड वगैरह जो हैं वे मिल करके एक चौथाई पैसें जर्स को बिना टिकट यात्रा करवाते हैं। इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए मन्त्री जी को और रेलवे बोर्ड को कड़ाई से काम करना चाहिए और जिस स्तर पर यह कमजोरी है वहां सुधार लाया जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक पिलफ ज की बात है, ट्रांसिपमेंट में जो चोरियां होती हैं उनको भी रोकने का प्रयास होना चाहिए। नेशनल ट्रांसपोर्ट कमेटी, जो श्री बी॰ डी॰ पांड की अध्यक्षता में बनी थी, उसने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे, रेल मंत्रालय कहता है कि उस पर अमल करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन कड़ाई से अमल नहीं हो रहा है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ियों को रोका जाना चाहिए क्यों कि इन बातों से रेलवे की विश्वस- नीयता घट रही है। रेलवे के बारे में लोगों की राय अच्छी नहीं रह गई है। जो कोयला आता है उसके विषय में भी लोगों की आम धारणा है कि आधे से अधिक कोयला और अच्छा कोयला चोरी चला जाता है। इस बात को भी रोकने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

जिस प्रकार से रेलवे मन्त्रालय के साथ प्लानिंग कमीशन ज्यादती करता है उसी प्रकार से रेलवे बोर्ड भी लगातार उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ ज्यादती करता जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश को पिछले पांच सालों में हर साल नये ट्रेक्स के निर्माण के मामले में बहुत कम फंड्स दिए गए हैं और जो स्कीमें सैंग्शंड थीं उनके लिए भी फंड्स एवेलेबल नहीं कराए गये। जो अन्याय उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ हो रहा है उसको बन्द होना चाहिए। यदि आप उत्तर प्रदेश को दूमरे प्रदेशों के साथ रखेंगे तो उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रांसपोर्ट की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर हो जाएगी। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और बंगाल थिथली पापुलेटेड प्रान्त हैं। वहां पर रेलवे को अधिक से अधिक ट्रांसपोर्ट का वर्डन उठाना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ इलाके ऐसे भी हैं जहां पर सैंकड़ों मील तक रेलवे लाइन का कोई विह्न ही नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के 8 पर्वतीय जिलों में से 6 पर्वतीय जिले ऐसे हैं जहां पर एक इंच भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं बिछाई गई है। बहां के लोगों को भी यह महसूस करने का अवसर होना चाहिए कि रेलवे मंत्रालय का भी कोई महत्व है। इसलिए आप कम से कम वहां सर्वेक्षण का काम करवायें। टनकपुर से बागेश्वर लाइन का सर्वेक्षण का कार्य इस योजना में करवा दें ताकि अगली बार उसके लिए कुछ धन मिल सके। हिमाचल प्रदेश के मामले में भी यही बात है। उसके बारे में भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

अब मैं कुछ विशेष योजनाओं का जिक्रकरना चाहता हूं। पहले तो मुरादाबाद-रामनगर रेलवे लाइन के कन्वर्जन का मामला है। मैं लगातार प्रश्न के माध्यम से इस प्रश्न को उठाता आ रहा हूं और मंत्री जी को लिखा भी है लेकिन एक ही जवाब मिलता है कि हम मिट्टी ढोने का काम और पुलिया निर्माण का काम कर रहे हैं। तीन साल से मिट्टी ढोने और पुलिया निर्माण का काम कर रहे हैं, समझ में नहीं आता कब इसका निर्माण कार्य आगे वढ़ सकेगा, कितने साल और इसमें लगेंगे। मेरा आग्रह है कि प्राथमिकता के आधार पर और जितने टाइम में इसको बनाने की बात कही गई थी उतने टाइम में इसका निर्माण कार्य हो सके— इसकी तरफ िशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से रामनगर से मोहान एक प्वाइन्ट है 7-8 किलोमीटर दूर वहां तक इसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। मन्त्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में अपने मंत्रालय को आदेश देने की कुपा करें।

D.S.G. (Rly.), 1983-84

बरेली काठगोदाम रेलवे लाइन कन्वर्जन के संबंध में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने उद्घाटन किया था 1976 में । बाद में गलती से जनता पाटीं की सरकार सत्ता में आई और इन्होंने सोचा कि कांग्रेस ने अच्छा काम नहीं किया है और उस रेलवे लाइन को स्थिगत करवा दिया। माननीय दंडवते जी के कार्यकाल में और लोकदल की सरकार के जो रेल मंत्री बने, उनके कार्यकाल में भी कोई भी काम इस रेलवे लाइन पर नहीं हुआ। इस समय भी इस रेलवे लाइन पर नहीं हुआ। इस समय भी इस रेलवे लाइन के कन्वर्जन का काम ढीला चल रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस विषय पर भी रेलवे बोर्ड को कहें कि इस कन्वर्जन का काम जल्दी से कराना चाहिए।

मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं कि लखनऊ-कनकपुर लाइन पर आपने डीजल इन्जन दे दिया है। लेकिन इस लाइन पर हिन्दुस्तानं के लोग सफर करते हैं, नेपाल से भी लोग जाते हैं और बहुत ज्यादा ट्रैफिक रहता है। पैसेंजर्स खचाखच भरकर जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस लाइन के कंवर्जन के संबंध में विचार करें। लखनऊ-कनकपुर तक का जो रेलवे ट्रैक है, इसको बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाना चाहिए। यह लाइन उत्तर प्रदेश के दिल को चीरती हुई जाती है, इसलिए इस रेलवे लाइन पर भी सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। कनकपुर पीलीभीत के लिए लाइन पर कुछ बोगियां नैनीताल एक्सप्रेंस के लिए भी लगा दी हैं, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि कनकपुर स्टेशन से एक बोगी सामान्य यात्रियों के लिए भी लगानी चाहिए। क्योंकि गरीब लोग टू-टायर, थिरी-टायर में सफर नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं है, इसलिए एक बोगी सामान्य यात्रियों के लिए लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इसी के साथ-साथ इस ट्रेन के टाइम को भी बदला जाना चाहिए। इस ट्रेन का टाइम सात बजे का है, इसको बदल कर आठ या साढ़े आठ तायं करने पर मंत्री महोदय को विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक निवेदन करना चाहुंगा कि आज वह वक्त आ गया है कि हम किराए की पालिसी पर भी विचार करें। हम मांगों की पूर्ति करते जायें, रेलवे के नए कामों को हाथ में लेते जाएं, लैकिन किराए का एन्युअल रिवीजन न कर सकें तो इससे भी काम नहीं चलने वाला है। आपको एक नेशनल पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए, कि इस देश के अन्दर इस प्रतिशत तक किराया बढ़ा है और उसी के अनुसार रेलवे के रिसोर्सेज को रेज कर सकते हैं, नए कार्यक्रम ले सकते हैं। जिस कामयावी के साथ, जिस मेहनत के साथ रेलवे मंत्री जी काम कर रहे हैं, उसमें निश्चित तरीके से सुधार आएगा। रेलवे जो हमारी आशा का प्रतीक है, हमारे देश की आर्थिक उन्नति का प्रतीक है, उसमें हमें अवश्य सफलता मिलेगी। इसके साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जो पैसेंजर्स ट्रैन है, उस पैसेंजर्स ट्रेन की हालत में सुधार करने के विषय में भी विचार करें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा (मैनपुरी): माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं सबसे पहले आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे रेलवे की सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया। मैं इस डिमांड का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ सुधार किया है, लेकिन जितना सुधार होना चाहिए था, उतना सुधार अब भी नहीं हुआ है। खास तौर से सैकेंड क्लास के पैसेंजर में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन से आम जनता को राहत नहीं मिल सकेगी। मैं आपको तिनसुखिया ट्रेन का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। इस ट्रेन में अनरिजर्व पैसेंजर को बहुत असुविधा होती है। रिजर्वेशन में जो गड़-बिड्या और धांधलियां चल रही हैं, जिससे जनता को परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, कितना रुपया उनका लूटा जा रहा है, इस ओर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन में कम से कम दो वोगियां अनरिजर्वेड रखी जायें, जिससे आम जनता को राहत मिल सके। वे सुविधापूर्वक यात्रा कर सके।

मान्यवर, रेलवे देश का सबसे बड़ा सार्व-जिनक उपक्रम है और देश में यातायान का मुख्य साधन है, चाहे माल ढोने के लिए हो या यात्री ढोने के लिए हो। इस उपक्रम में देश की साढ़े-सात हजार-करोड़ रुपयों की पूंजी लगी हुई है तथा 17 लाख कर्मचारी और अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं, जिनमें दो लाख के करीब कैंजुअल लेबर्स हैं, जो ओपन-लाइन में या कंस्ट्रवशन में काम कर रहे हैं। ये लोग अभी तक टेम्परेरी हैं, उनको शीघ्र से शीघ्र रेगुलर करके, परमामेंट किया जाय। इनके लिए कोई नियम बनाया जाय कि इतने सालों में सब को रेगुलराइज कर लिया जाएगा।

मेरा निवेदन है कि रेलवे को व्यापारिक संगठन के आधार पर न चलाया जाय, क्योंकि इस दृष्टिकोण से चलाने से आम जनता को बहुत परे-शानी होगी। इसके चलाने में सामाजिक दृष्टि-कोण रखा जाय, लाभ-हानि इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य न माना जाय। रेलवे के विस्तार के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट से रेलवे को पैसा न दिया जाय बल्कि रेलवे जो इन्कम करती है उससे उसको पैसा मिलना चाहिए। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 11000 करोड़ रेलवे के लिए मांगे गए थे, लेकिन 5100 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये जो बहुत कम हैं। आज जो योजनायें रेलवे के अन्तर्गत चल रही हैं इतनी कम धन-राशि से उन पर काम नहीं किया जा सकता। इस-लिए देश की तरक्की के लिए, आर्थिक तरक्की के लिए, देश के उद्योग-धन्धों, कल-कारखानों की तर्वकी के लिए देश में नई-नई रेलवे लाइनों का बिछाना बहुत जरूरी है, इसलिए इस विभाग को अधिक से अधिक पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए। प्लानिंग कमीशन जो इसके बीच में रोड़ा बना हुआ है, उसमें रेल मंत्री को भी मेम्बर बनाया जाय जिससे वे अपनी मांगों को जोर देकर वहां पर रख सकें और अधिक से अधिक पैसा ले सकें।

रेलवे बोर्ड का यद्यपि चेयरमैन बदल दिया गया है, वह अभी भी सफेद हाथी है। उसको समाप्त कर दिया जाय, क्योंकि मैं स्वयं रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी का सदस्य हूं और मैंने देखा है कि उसमें रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन का जो व्यवहार होता है, वह बहुत ही अनुचित रहा है, इसलिए उसको समाप्त कर दिया जाय और डिपार्टमेन्ट की तरह उनको बना दिया जाय जिससे वह सुचारु रूप से कार्य कर सके।

पिछले दिनों हमारी रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी ने विभिन्न राज्यों का दौरा किया। हमने उन राज्यों के मुख्य मित्रयों से विस्तार से बात की और सबने रेलों के विस्तार पर जोर दिया तािक अधिक से अधिक उद्योग-धन्धे खुल सकें। लेकिन एक बात मैं इस मौके पर विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं—ि हिमाचल प्रदेश या उत्तर पूर्व के जो राज्य हैं उनमें रेलों का विस्तार पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसके लिए हमको अलग से व्यवस्था करनी होगी जिससे वे क्षेत्र भी प्रगति कर सकें तथा गरीब लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके।

रेलवे में चोरी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होती है। मुगलसराय ऐसा अकेला स्टेशन है जहां एक लाख रुपये रोजाना की चोरी होती है। मैं यहां मैनपुरी क्षेत्र से आता हूं, मेरे क्षेत्र में शिकोहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन है, जो एक जंक्शन स्टेशन है। वहां एक आदमी ने 30-40 लाख रुपये के लोहे की चोरी की और वह पकड़ा गया। यह काम वहां रेलवे के अधिकारियों और रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स की मिली-भगत से चल रहा था। जब आगरा से वहां पर रेड हुई तो वह पकड़ा गया, लेकिन फिर भी जमानत पर छूट गया है।

मेरा खयाल है कि उसके लिए अलग से कोर्ट बनाई जाए और जो चोरी करें, जो गिरडर और स्लीपर और दूसरा सामान चुराते पकड़े जाएं, उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए ताकि पब्लिक प्रोपर्टी का नुकसान न हो सके। जो चोरियां होती हैं चाहे वे देश के किसी भी भाग में हों, वे रेलवे अधिकारी और रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स, दोनों की मिली-भगत से होती हैं। इनमें जो गलत आदमी हैं, उन्हों के कारण चोरी होती हैं अन्यथा वे चोरी को बन्द कर सकते हैं। ऊपर के लेबिल पर रेलवे की चोरी होती है, जिससे देश का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है और जो रेलवे की प्रोग्रेस होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पा रही है।

सबरवन ट्रेनों के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बम्बई में बहुत ज्यादा सबरवन ट्रेन चलती हैं और अकेले बम्बई में 50 परसैंट से ज्यादा पैसेंजर इनमें चलते हैं, 11-12 लाख आदमी रोजाना इनमें सफर करते हैं। मैं पिछले साल रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी में गया था और वहां हमने देखा कि 5 मिनट मैं सबरवन ट्रेन चलती हैं। मेरा माननीय रेलवे मनत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वहां के यात्रियों को ये अधिक सुवि-धायें दें और उन ट्रेनों की बोगियों को बढ़ाएं और 5 मिनट के स्थान पर 3 मिनट या 2 मिनट में गाड़ियां चलाएं, जिससे बम्बई में लोग उत्तर से दक्षिण की अपनी यात्रा सुविधा से कर सकें। समुद्र के किनारे उनके कार्यालय हैं और वहां पर हमने देखा है कि रेलवेज पर लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनें लगी रहती हैं। इसमें ज्यादा बोगियां बढ़ा कर सुधार करना चाहिए, जिससे बाकी दूसरे यात्रियों को भी सुविधा मिल सके। पीक आवर्स में गाड़ियों में पैर रखने की जगह नहीं रहती है।

माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी ने जो पिछला बजट पेश किया था उसमें उन्होंने 489 करोड़ रुपये का बोझा जनता पर किराये और भाडे का डाला था। बाद में 50 करोड़ रुपये की कमी उन्होंने की, 27.5 करोड रुपये की कमी किराये में की और 30 करोड़ रुपये की माल भाड़े में और मंत्री जी ने उस समय यह नारा दिया था, सेफ्टी, सैक्यूरिटी पंक्चुयेलिटी, परन्तु उस पर कितना अमल हुआ है क्योंकि आज भी हम देख रहे हैं कि गाड़ियां पंक्चुअल टाइम से नहीं आ रही हैं और 10-10 घंटे लेट चलती हैं। मैं आसाम मेल से दिल्ली आता हूं और वह बरौनी से चलती है लेकिन वह यहां पर 10 घंटे लेट पहुंचती है। इसी तरह से तिन-सुखिया और 11-अप जो गाड़ियां हैं, उनको अगर आप रेगूलेराइज करें और वे टाइम से आया करें, तो बहुत से लोगों को सुविधा मिल सकेगी।

एक बात मैं जी०आर०पी० के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इसमें लोकल पुलिस होती है और उसका 50 परसेन्ट खर्च रेलवे देती है और 50 परसेन्ट खर्च स्टेट सरकार करती है लेकिन वह पूरी जिम्मेवारी से अपना काम नहीं करती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जी०आर०पी० को आपको समाप्त करना चाहिए और रेलवे को अपनी एक रेलवे की फोर्स बनानी मचाहिए, जिस पर रेलवे का पूरा कण्टोल हो और वह रेलवे की प्रोपटी की सुरक्षा कर सके।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे में जो खाना दिया जाता है, वह बहुत खराब है। पिछले वर्ष आसाम में गोहाटी में हमारी कमेटी गई थी और वहां हमने यह देखा कि यह जो ठेका सिस्टम है, यह बहुत खराब है और किसी भी ट्रेन में खाना ठीक नहीं मिलता है। तिनसुखिया की ही वात नहीं है, मेरा कहना यह है कि ठेका सिस्टम समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए और डिपार्टमेंटल केट-रिंग होनी चाहिए, जिससे खाने की क्वालिटी को सुधारा जा सके।

बुक-स्टालों का जो कांन्ट्रेक्ट दिया हुआ है वह व्हीलर कम्पनी को ही दिया हुआ है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो गरीब, पिछड़े और हरिजन ग्रेजुएट्स हैं और अनएम्पलायड हैं, उनको यह ठेका आप दीजिए। बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को बहुत पुराने जमाने से यह ठेका दिया हुआ है और वह चला आ रहा है, इसको आप समाप्त कीजिए।

एक मेरा कहना यह है कि बजट में आन्ध्र प्रदेश को आपने 5 करोड़ 57 लाख रुपया दिया है जबिक उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए केवल 2 करोड़ 73 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। इतना बड़ा सूबा हमारा है और संसार के आठवें भाग के बराबर यह है और यहां की आबादी 11-12 करोड़ की है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस-को अधिक फण्ड्स दिये जाएं और इसके साथ जो स्टेप-मदर ट्रीटमेंट हो रहा है, वह न किया जाए। सबसे बड़ा हमारा सूबा है और इसको अधिक धन का आवंटन किया जाए।

जो 15 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हर साल होता है, उस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। 25 परसेन्ट ब्राड गेज के रिप्लेसमेंट की जरू-रत है। इस कार्य को भी किया जाना चाहिए। 40 हजार वैगन्स के रिप्लेसमेंट की आवश्यकता है और 14 हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन का नवीनीकरण होना है। इस कार्य को किया जाना चाहिए। 25 परसेन्ट वैगन्स खराब हालत में हैं, उनको भी सुधारा जाना चाहिए।

एक्सीडेंट का जहां तक सवाल है 1978-79 में 900 हुए, 1979-80 में 29 एक्सीडेंट हुए जिनमें 174 लोग मारे गये थे, 1980-81 में 1013, 1981-82 में 1130, एक्सीडेंट हुए। मुआवजे के बारे में एक कानून होना चाहिए। देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक की कीमत एक बराबर है।

हवाई जहाज से मरने वाले को एक लाख रुपये और रेलवे से मरने वाले को 50 हजार रुपये मुआ-वजा देने का प्रावधान है। इसमें समानता लाई जानी चाहिए।

20 लाख 80 हजार बिना टिकट यात्री पकड़े गए। इस ओर अधिक सख्ती करने की आवश्यकता है। 70-75 परसेंट यात्री सेकण्ड क्लास में सफर करते हैं। इनकी सुविधाओं पर रेलवे विभाग वहुत कम खर्च करता है। यात्रियों को भूसे और जानवरों की तरह भर दिया जाता है। ब्रांच लाइनों पर जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं उनमें तो और बुरी हालत है। इनकी सुविधाओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

सुपर फास्ट ट्रेनों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। दिल्ली से बम्बई 16 घंटे में पहुंच सकते हैं लेकिन मुझे अपने क्षेत्र में जाने के लिए 265 किलोमीटर का रास्ता तय करने में 6-7 घंटे लग जाते हैं। पहले तिनसुकिया मेल शिकोहाबाद पर रुकती थी। वह सुपर फास्ट कर दी गई है और अब वहां नहीं रुकती। हमें टूंडला में गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ती है और वहां से जनता गाड़ी पकड़ते हैं और रात के 11-12 बजे शिकोहाबाद पहुंचते हैं। शिकोहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन को जिला स्टेशन का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। यह मैनपुरी जिले का मुख्य शहर है। यहां पर कई बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी के० सी० बर्तन फैक्टरी व पालीवाल ग्लास फैक्ट्री है। इसलिए इसको जिला स्टेशन का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए।

मैनपुरी से फरूखाबाद ब्रांच लाइन पर 1978 में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी ट्रेन डकैती पड़ी थी। इसमें एंजिन काटकर 3 घंटे लूटपाट की गई थी। इसके बावजूद यहां पर रात को गाड़ियां चलाई जाती हैं। इन गाड़ियों में डर के मारे एक भी यात्री नहीं चलता है। मेरा निवेदन हैं कि इसके बजाए दिन में गाड़ियां चलाई जायें और फरखाबाद से दिल्ली तक एक फास्ट ट्रेन चलाई जाए। इसमें डीजल एंजिन लगाया जाए। इससे फरूखाबाद, मैनपुरी

और शिकोहाबाद के नागरिकों को सुविधा मिल सकेगी।

न्यू बोंगाईगांव से गोहाटी लाइन कन्वर्शन का काम चल रहा था। पिछले जनरल मैंनेजर ने कहा था कि जल्दी से जल्दी इसको चालू कर रहे हैं। आज मालूम हुआ कि आज तक वह लाइन बड़ी लाइन में कन्वर्ट नहीं हुई है। इस कार्य में गति लाई जानी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि उत्तर-पूर्वी प्रदेशों की सभी राजधानियों को रेल लाइन द्वारा देश की राजधानी से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। जिससे वहां के नागरिक भी अपने आपको इस देश का नागरिक अनुभव कर सकें।

कोसगा स्टेशन जो कि फरूर्खाबाद, शिकोहा-बाद-फरर्खाबाद ब्रांच लाइन है, पर वहां पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० द्वारा एक रोड बनाया गया है। उस पर क्रांसिंग नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसका जिक मैंने अपने पिछले वर्ष के बजट भाषण में भी किया था। इस गांव की आबादी 10-12 हजार है। वहां पर रेलवे फाटक दिया जाए जिससे वहां के लोग आ जा सकें। यह गांव न्याय पंचायत का केन्द्र है और सहकारी बीज गोदाम भी है। इनमें इतना दम भी नहीं है कि रोक भी पायें। फिर भी फाटक नहीं लगाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि फाटक की व्यवस्था की जाए। शिकोहाबाद बटेश्वर रोड पर रेलवे लाइन पर एक ओवर ब्रिज बनाया जाए।

मैनपुरी जिले में आलू बहुत पैदा होता है। अरांव स्टेशन और शिकोहाबाद के आस-पास आलू बहुत पैदा होता है। वहां पर डबल लाइन बनाई जानी चाहिए ताकि आलू का लदान देश के विभिन्न भागों के लिए किया जा सके। अरांव स्टेशन प्लेंग स्टेशन है। वहां पर सेकेंड क्लास के पसेंजर्स के लिए कोई विश्रामगृह नहीं है इसलिए वहां पर विश्रामगृह बनाया जाए। आलू की पैदावार के मामले में फरुखाबाद के बाद दूसरे नम्बर पर मैनपुरी आता है। यहां पर आलू ही मुख्य फसल है। मेरा सुझाव है कि फरुखाबाद बांच लाइन को शाहजहांपुर तक बढ़ाया जाए। इसके लिए पहले सर्वें भी हो चुका है। इसी तरह से एटा

से बरहन जो ब्रांच लाइन है उसको बरेली तक बढाया जाए।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि ग्वालियर-इटावा वाया भिड एक लाइन बनाई जाए जिसमें चम्बल वैली, जो मुख्य रूप से अपराधशील इलाका है, वह कबर हो जायेगा। अभी वहां आने-आने के साधन नहीं हैं इसलिए अपराधी वहां छिप जाते हैं, उनको छिपने की जगह मिल जाती है लेकिन जब उस एरिया में साधन हो जायेंगे और डेवलपमेंट हो जायेगा तो इसकी सम्भावना कम हो जायेगी।

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Jammu): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the supplementary Demand for grant (Railways). I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two or three burning problems of my areas, particularly Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and hill areas also. They are making a double track between Delhi and Pathankot. Actually, that is taking unusually long time and the traffic is heavy on that line. I have requested them that actually the double line is required upto Jammu. A survey has been undertaken, but they are proceeding very inadequately. Then there has been a demand for a line from Mandi to Nangal and other places. Therefore, this area requires a special attention. But as far as the line between Jammu and Jullunder is concerned, that line has to be doubled, because it will serve the Himachal Pradesh as well as Jammu; and it is very necessary even from the defence point of view.

We are grateful to the hon. Minister and the government because they have undertaken construction of a line from Jammu to Udompur. That is important not only from the defence point of view but it will also bring back the return on the capital invested within a few years. It will also save a lot of foreign exchange. Not only this, there will be a saving in petrol, diesel and tyres as a result of reduction in road traffic. Even the cost on the maintenance of roads will also be reduced. I think they should pay special attention towards this line also.

I have been requesting the Hon. Minister and his Department for the stoppage of Chebal Express at Hira Nagar. That is the only station situated between Pathankot and Jammu, which is on the road side. In that case, people can go there and catch the train. Samba Station is so much away. Actually, people have to go either to Hira Nagar or to Vijay Nagar to catch a train.

And therefore it will add to the comfort of the passengers and will also add to the income of the railways. I do not think that a two-minute stay is going to make any difference for this train, which is usually running six, seven, eight or even nine hours late. I therefore again request the hon. Minister to look into this.

I want to make another request; that is about catering. I have no complaint about the catering department of the Government caterers which the Railways have organised at many places. It is always better. But the private caterers are so powerful, so bad, and the stuff served by them is bad and substandard that it is sure to affect the health of the passengers. Their service is absolutely bad, their stuff is bad. I do not know how they are sticking. They may be very helpful to the officers. They are very bad so far as catering is concerned. This is the responsibility of the Railways itself. Once a man gets into a train, his safety, and looking after him, etc., are the responsibility of the Railways. If the present Minister is not able to set this right, I do not think that anybody will be able to do it. I therefore request him once again to look into this question.

I want to mention about the Railway Service Commissions. The Minister has very recently ordered one for Chandigarh and another at Jammu and a third one at Srinagar. So far nothing has happened in the matter. Chandigarh will serve Jammu and Kashmir also and if it starts functioning there the pressure on Allahabad office can be reduced. I should be grateful if this could be done. This would also have a direct bearing on the quality of officers. If the quality of officers recruited at Allahabad—if as reported by the papers is correct—how can you retain the officials because their recruit-

ment is going to affect the efficiency? You cannot set it right. These are the few points which I want to bring to the notice of the Minister. I hope that he would look into them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Zainul Basher. The list of Members is so large. I will call two from this side and one from the other side.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): Even one from our side will reply to two from that side.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Madam, Chairperson, as the time available is limited, I will be very short. First of all, I am taking this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister for the efficient running of the Railways. There is no doubt that after his coming to the Railway Ministry things have improved considerably. Trains are running more punctually.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No, no. Wrong. I have my own experience.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Why? Why? This is my experience.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: But I have my own experience.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: When you board a train, it may get delayed. I do not know why.

But generally, trains are running punctually and there is more security in the trains, incidents of dacoity, rioting and other crimes have been reduced. There is no doubt about it. The railways are the biggest public sector undertaking in the country. They are running not only for profit motive but for welfare measure also. They are doing tremendous service. They are connecting every nook and corner of the country.

Railways are the biggest employer in the country. They employ more than 17 lakh people. Naturally a large number of young men in our country are looking forward for the railway services. But I am sorry to say

that Railways have not given due consideration to the aspirations of young men from every region, community and other sections of our population. I would request the hon. Minister to give more attention towards this matter. I find that certain sections in our country have monopolised railway services. This should be removed.

Minority communities are not represented fairly in the Railways. I am happy to say that the hon. Minister has himself given consideration to this matter and he has issued circulars to different recruiting agencies in the Railways to have one person from the minority communities in the selection board so that fair representation is given to the minorities. But I am sorry to point out that this circular has not been implemented so far. There are several Railway Service Commissions which recruit Class III employees in the Railways. I am thankful to the Minister that he has opened more Railway Service Commissions in the country. But most of these Commissions are without Chairmen. Their Chairmen should appointed and the hon. Minister may kindly see to it that other sections of the society are also represented fairly in that appointment.

A question was asked about the appointment of the Chairmen of the Railway Service bureaucrats Commissions. The Railways are of the opinion that only retired or serving bureaucrats should be appointed as Chairmen. In fact, that day, a question arose that two or three officers wrote a note that politicians are basically corrupt and they hould not be appointed as Chairmen of the Railway Service Commissions. 1 do not know whether the hon. Minister has enquired about this or not. But this matter had appeared in the newspapers with circular numbers and other things. I would like him to reply to this point.

The Allahabad Railway Service Commission took examination of certain categories about three years before, the result of which has not been declared so far. I met the hon. Minister several times. He assured me that the result would be declared. But I hear that some bureaucrats in the Railways are interested that the result should be cancelled.

I know that in that result all sections are fairly represented, which some top brass in the railways do not like. So, I would request the Railway Minister that the result of the Allahabad Railway Service Commission should be announced as early as possible. He should also ensure that the bureaucrats in the railways are not sabotaging the result by taking recourse to some other step.

Coming to my constituency, I want to refer to the conversion of the Chhapra-Aunrihar line in the north-eastern railways. When Panditji was the Railway Minister, he assured the people of this area that this line will be converted. A survey was also held. Since it is a very important line which affects the emotions of the people of that area, I would request the hon. Minister to include it in his next budget.

Secondly, the branch line which connects Dildar Nagar to Gazipur is in a very bad shape. I have travelled in that train once. There are no seats, no lights and no bath rooms. I would request the Railway Minister to personally visit that area and see how that train is running in that part of the country. Once he does that, I am sure he will issue orders for the improvement of that line.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since this is only a supplementary demand, members need not go into too much of details. Further, the time is limited; only two hours have been allotted and there are many members who want to participate in the debate. I would request members not to take more than five minutes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Madam, I shall follow the footsteps of others. I am sure you do not propose to set a different standard for me.

In seeking these Grants, the hon. Minister seems to be seeking reward for his remissness. The need for these grants has arisen because of the callousness with which the railways have neglected their primary and basic responsibility to ensure as a commercial concern that the task of carrying passengers and cargo is carried out in conformity with the principles of safety and efficiency. Year after year, the railways have allowed the base of efficiency and safety to be eroded by neglecting the need for building assets like rolling stock, undertaking the primary renewal of damaged rails, replacing damaged wagons and coaches and overhauling the signalling and tele-communication systems. The accumulated backlog of repair and renewal is becoming frightening, posing a very serious threat to the safety of passengers as well as the cargo that is carried.

Madam, figures have been quoted in this House to show that approximately 8000 kilometres of broad-gauge and metre-gauge lines need renewal; and that sleepers along 7500 kilometres need renewal. 7,500 out of 25,000 lakhs of carriages are overaged. 10 per cent of the wagons, which amount to 40,000 out of four lakhs are sick. My hon, friend seems to be running a hospital for sick wagons. 11,000 wagons have been stabled not merely because of lack of demand, but because they are sick, in disrepair and unsafe for carriage. Obsolescence seems to be the order of the day in the empire over which my hon, friend rules.

The revolutionary progress in systems of transportation seems to have left him untouched, and we still cling to four-wheelers, whereas the world has gone to other means of transportation of cargo. It is often said by my hon. friend and his predecessors except one, in extenuation, that the Railways are unable to generate the resources necessary to undertake essential renewals because of inadequate allocations. This, I am afraid, Madam, is not the whole truth. Allocations against these heads have appeared in every budget. For instance, let us take last year's budget, 1982-83. There was a provision for Rs. 100 crores in the budget for 1982-83 for primary renewals. Most of it could not be spent with the result that the backlog of thousands of kilometres of track renewals remains. My hon. friend, therefore, will be regaling less than the truth to the House if he says that his inefficiency is the consequence of inadequate allocations that the House has made.

The Railways are a commercial concern.

The Capital-at-Charge has gone up to over Rs. 7,000 crores from Rs. 3,521 crores in 1971-72. But what is the return? Every public sector undertaking is expected to provide a certain return. The Railway is a public sector undertaking, it is not a philanthropic undertaking. Every year you come to the House and say 'I have to increase freights, I have to increase fares, because there is no other revenue for me and without revenue I cannot meet the demands of expenditure that are made on me'. You go on increasing the freights and fares. But what is the return for the Capital-at-charge? Economists say that there should be a return of 12 per cent gross or 6 to 7 per cent nett. But, my hon. friend, what is the return that you have given on the capital-at-charge? It seems that the Railways are the victim of continuous and gross mismanagement. There seems to be no effort whatsoever to maintain a healthy relation between working expenses and gross traffic receipts except in the years when my distinguished and hon. friend from Rajapur was in charge of this Ministry. (Interruptions). Well, I will give you the figures. Prof. Parashar, you are a well informed person and therefore, you should not go by sentiments dictated to you by the Party whips. In 1971-72-I speak subject to contradiction both by you and the right honourable gentleman from Maldait was 83 per cent. It went up to 93.5 per cent in 1974-75. It was brought down from 93.5 per cent to 83 per cent when my right hon, friend from Rajapur was in charge of this Ministry in 1977-78, a year which is acclaimed as the year of peak efficiency in the Railways. Since 1980-81, I do not hold the Minister responsible for all the years, perhaps he is holding other people's babies all the time,—since 1980-81, the rate has gone to 96 per cent of the gross traffic receipts. It continues to hover around 88 per cent even this year. The Railway's answer to these problems is always the same answer, that is, year after year to raise passenger fares and freights. There seems to be lack of proper monitoring. It is calculated that renewal of track etc. would require a thousand crores of rupees a year. Where do you finds this money? Have you ensured proper management in the financial administration of the Railway system? Working expenses could be considerably reduced by placing increased

emphasis on electric traction. While steam locomotives need Rs. 12 per thousand gross tonne kilometre of haulage and diesel locomotives need Rs. 6, as my hon, friend electric traction knows, requires only approximately Rs. 3/-. If the container system had been introduced for the transport of cargo, the heavy losses and pilferage at places of transhipment especially when goods have to be transhipped from one line to another, from broad guage to metre guage, would be reduced, if not eliminated. Wasteful expenditure on the higher echelons of administration can be reduced. The Railways are made to bear the burden of social obligations like carrying commodities below operating costs, movement of defence and relief materials, losses incurred in laying and maintaining lines in backward areas, and the like. These can in fact be charged on the State.

If the burden can be taken away from the Railways, my hon. friend, I am sure will agree with this that the Railways will save Rs. 300 crores; the money would accrue from the pool, and from this renewal and rehabilitation of lines can be attended to. Since there is not much time, I do not want to go into other suggestions that I might have made for his consideration. I shall not even mention the white elephant on wheels which is called the Palace on Wheels and projects of that type.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: It is a profitable project.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It has to be proved that they are profitable to the ministry. (Interruptions). The Minister should say that.

I would then go to the Suburban Railway system. I come from Bombay which has a wide suburban net work. But there seems to be no provision whatsoever to deal adequately with the problems of the passengers in urban areas like Bombay. The hon. Minister knows very well that the population is increasing by leaps and bounds, not all over the country, particularly in the bigger cities of India. The population there has increased more than threefold. The passenger traffic has more than trebled in the last

few years. I have only to point out to what has happened in the recent delimitation of constituencies in the Corporation of Bombay. Parliamentary constituency for instance had 16 councillors, we have now been awarded 28. Why has this happend? The number has almost doubled. It is because there is a shift in the population—from the southern parts of Bombay to the suburban areas in the Northeast and North-west. New industrial undertakings have come up in Boisar, in Bhainder, in Tarapur and all along the line up to the Gujarat frontier, and the population has shifted to this region. People have to travel to places of work in these areas and from these areas they have to travel back. It is not merely the question of people travelling upto Church Gate or V.T., they now go both ways. This area has actually become the crucial region of the suburban system. Borivili and Andheri have become the central points of the suburban system and they are being neglected. Frequency of trains has increased only marginally. They have increased in any proportion to the increase population. Electric trains stop at Andheri, Borivili or Virar. But the volume of traffic which originates from the Gujarat frontier, from Gholvad, people who have to commute from there to the town, or go back, they have only one shuttle. It is their life line. This shuttle is almost invariably late, irregular, not punctual. It does not provide a firm link with the rest of the suburban system. The result is that commuters who serve in offices and factories are stranded. They are not able to reach their offices. They are penalised for being late or for not turning up in offices. Many of them have to lose their employment because of the frailty, weakness and vagaries of this life-line. of the system over which my hon. friend. the right hon, gentleman from Malda presides. There is acute tension in the suburban regions today. There is atmosphere cynicism and conflict. My hon, friend knows and I wrote to him a few days ago that on 16th of May there was an ugly situation in Kelwey Road which falls in my constituency, in the suburban system. Trains were stopped because commuters found it impossible to go by this shuttle and people lay on the rails. I must say that to the utter consternation of people, the train ran over the persons who

were lying on the rails. They did not get killed because they were in between the two lines. I wrote to my hon, friend about this. There should at least be an enquiry. When people get indignant, when people get emotionally surcharged, when employment is in danger because of the failure of your system of tranport, what do you expect them to do? I have sympathy for my hon, friend. He says that he cannot generate a surplus. I do not know why he is so sterile. He needs money.

But he says that he cannot generate surpluses. My hon, friend the Planning Minister has chosen to be absent at this hour. He was here a little while ago. The hon. Railway Minister says that the Planning Commission does not give him money. He cannot generate resources; he does not get money from the Planning Commission. What should he do? I understand his difficulties. But should he not understand the difficulties of the passengers whom his system is expected to serve? I would very strongly therefore recommend that Government consider the proposal to allow the Railways to borrow money from the public, either through bonds or from banks or from financial institutions in the public sector so that the Railways may not constantly wail in this fashion before the people of this country and this House, "We have no money; we cannot renew tracks; we cannot rehabilitate our system; we cannot reduce freights and fares, we have to go on increasing them; and we cannot serve the travelling public". Therefore, I would appeal to the hon, friend.

If I had the time, I would have made a catalogue of all the grievances of the commuting public in the suburban system in Bombay. It applies to my constituency as well as Shri Rajda's constituency as well as Mrs. Dandavate's constituency. The whole of the urban and suburban area of Bombay is suffering because of the inefficiency, incompetence, irregularity and callousness of my hon, friend in the railway system. But I should say there is a change for the better. I must admit it. I must give the right hon. gentleman from Malda his due.

While in the former days, the General Managers of the Railways in Western Railway and Central Railway never even acknowledged letters from the Members of Parliament, these days, they have begun to acknowledge although very laconically and not as volubly as my hon, friend from Malda would have done.

I would like to remind my hon, friend that some time ago before he took charge of the Railway Ministry, I had made a suggestion to the then Minister that if he was not able to deal with this problem and if it was not possible for him to give relief to the travelling public in Bombay, he should at least come to Bombay and hold a meeting with the representatives of the passengers' associations, with the officers of the Western Railway and Central Railway and with the M.Ps., M.L.As. and corporators so that there might be a discussion. He may be exposed to what people are thinking and feeling about their problems and they may be exposed to what he has to say about his difficulties. I would, therefore, repeat this request to my hon. friend. He has shown that he can be a terror to the officers in the Railways, but he should also show that he can be a protector and servant of the travelling public. I will, therefore, appeal to him to respond to this request, that he should come to Bombay and call a conference of the representatives of the passengers' associations and the representatives of the people-in Parliament, the Assembly and Corporation - and deal elaborately with the complaints of the passengers in the suburban system and find solutions for these problems. Otherwise, I am constrained to warn him that the situation might well become explosive. I do not like that to happen. I am not one of those who believes in agitations of that kind. But Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev can put himself in the situation. If you cannot go to your office and you are dismissed from your office because the railway system has failed to transport you there, then what will be your feeling?

SONTOSH MOHAN SHRI (Silchar): What did Mr. Dandavate during his time?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: If I had the time, I would have dealt with it at length.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He can give retrospective effect.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am finishing. I do not want to repeat. I make this urgent appeal to my hon. friend from Malda.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): I think, the hon. Minister has planned to go to Bombay. (Interruptions)

श्री नन्दी येलैय्या (सिद्दीपेट): माननीय सभापति महोदया, आज सदन में रेलवे की सप्ली-मेंट्री डिमांड्स पर विचार किया जा रहा है और बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखे हैं। मेरा कर्तव्य है कि मैं जिस क्षेत्र से चुनकर आया हू, उसीके बारे में कुछ विचार मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष पेश करूं।

जैसा कि कुछ सदस्यों ने माननीय मंत्री जी को और रेल मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद दिया है, धन्य-वाद करने के लिए मेरे पास शब्द तो है, लेकिन मैं अभी उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता हूं।

मेरा जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट है वह तेलंगाना का हिस्सा है, मेदक डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का चुनाव क्षेत्र भी मेरे क्षेत्र से लगा हुआ है। हमने रेल मंत्री श्री अब्दुल गनी खां चौधरी और रेलवे बोर्ड के चेअरमैन, जो नये चेयरमैन हैं, उनसे मुलाकात की थी और कहा था कि मेदक डिस्ट्रिक्ट की नई रेल लाइन के लिए 5 साल पहले सर्वे हुआ था। सर्वे के बाद 1 करोड़ या दो करोड़ रुपया उसके लिए बजट में एलाट किया गया, लेकिन उस काम के लिए यह रकम बहुत कम है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा—पिछले रेल बजट के मौके पर हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य श्री सत्यनारायण राव ने कहा था कि अगर आप उसके लिए फण्ड नहीं देंगे तो मैं भूख-हड़ताल करने वाला हूं। वह कब भूख हड़ताल करने वाले हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन मैं, मैडम चेयरमैन, आप के जरिये मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ''तेलापुर-पटनचेरु'' की 8 किलो-

मीटर रेल लाइन के लिए 1981-82 में टेंडर काल-फार किए गये, लेकिन साउथ सैंट्रल रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर का कहना है कि उनके पास फंड्स न होने की वजह से वहां पर काम नहीं हो रहा है। इस रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे 1980 में हुआ, इसके कंस्ट्रक्शन की टोटल कास्ट 50 करोड़ रुपये है। आजादी के बाद आज तक हमारे तेलंगाना के इलाके में कोई नई रेलवे लाइन तहीं बनी है, जिसके लिए इस सदन में बहुत बार करीम नगर, मेदक के एम०पीज और दूसरे एम०पीज ने जिक्र किया है। अभी हाल में भी हमने मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना की थी कि इस सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड में उस रेलवे लाइन के लिए रकम रखें, यह रेलवे लाइन मेदक से गुजरेगी जो प्रधान मंत्री जी का क्षेत्र है, साथ ही हमारे क्षेत्र से भी उसका ताल्लुक है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे निवेदन के बावजूद भी उस लाइन के लिए इस सप्लीमेंद्री डिमांड में कोई ऐलान नहीं है जिसके लिए मुझे अफसोस है और मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां की जनता, वहां के अवाम की ख्वाहिश को देखते हुए इस लाइन को बिछाने का काम जल्द से जल्द किया जाना चाहिए। मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि इसी सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमांड में उसके लिए फण्ड ऋिएट किया जाए।

हमारी शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइव्स की पालियामेंट्री कमेटी पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में घूमती है और हम देखते हैं कि आज भी रेलवे बोर्ड के अन्दर और दूसरी जगहों पर जैसे रेलवे के वर्कशाप्स हैं, उनमें जब भी प्रमोशन का मसला आता है शेडयुल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयुल्ड टाइब्स के लोगों के साथ नाइन्साफी हो रही है। उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है, कोई न कोई वजह निकाल कर उनको प्रमोट नहीं किया जाता। इस तरह के अन्याय की तरफ हमें फौरन तवज्जह देनी चाहिए।

हमारा रेलवे का डिपार्टमेन्ट एक ऐसा बड़ा समुद्र है जिसमें कौन सी मछली, कौन सी चीज कहां रहती है, इसका ससझना बड़ा मुश्किल है।

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17.00 hrs.

आज बहुत से हमारे व्यापारी लोग हैं, जो कि रेलों के जरिय से सामान मंगाते हैं लेकिन रेल गाड़ियों में काफी चोरी होती है, जिसके लिए लाखों और करोड़ों रुपयों का कम्पेसेशन रेलवे को बर्दाश्त करना पड़ता है, रेलवे बोर्ड को बर्दाश्त करना पड़ता है और यह नेशन का नुकसान है। इसको सरकार को रोबना चाहिए। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है। जो रेलवे के आफिशियल्स हैं और जो रेलवे के कर्मचारी हैं, वे इस तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दे रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से रेलवे की सम्पत्ति की चोरी होती है और रेलवे को लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये का मुआविजा देना पड़ रहा है।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, जैसा बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि रेलगाड़ी के अन्दर जो लोग सफर करते हैं, वे 24 घंटे और 15 घंटे सफर करते हैं लेकिन खाने का जो इन्त-जाम है, वह प्राइवेट लोग के हाथों में है जोकि कांट्रेट बेसिस पर डिनर क्लव्ट करते हैं, जिसकी शिकायत बहुत से लोगों ने की है। मेरा ऐसा सुझाव है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के चैयरमैन हों या मिनि-स्टर साहब हों, वे कभी कभी सरप्राइज चैक करके रेल में डिनर ले लें तो उनको पता चल जाएगा कि कैसे कैसे आइटम्स सर्वं किए जाते हैं। अपने बंगले पर डिनर न लेकर वे रेलवे में डिनर लिया करें कभी कभी, तो उनको यह पता चल जाएगा कि यात्रियों को कैसा खाना मिलता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप 4 रुपये का ही रेट रखें। आप इसको बढाकर 5 रुपये कर दीजिये या 6 रुपये कर दीजिये लेकिन क्वालिटी को तो मेंटेन कीजिये। आप जानते ही हैं कि खाना खराब होने से बहत सी बीमारियां हो सकती हैं और इन्सानों की डेथ भी हो सकती है।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री जी से दोबारा रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूं कि वे मेदक की रेलवे लाइन के लिए ज्यादा फण्ड्स एलाट करें। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। SHRIK.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Madam, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views on Supplementary Grants for Railways. While supporting this demand, I would like to say something.

Rs. 174.58 crores have been provided to the railways. Out of that, to the Railway Board alone, Rs. 79 crores have been provided. I would like to know the details of the expenditure.

Southern Railway has been provided Rs. 8.90 lakhs. Last time, in the Consultative Committee meeting, I asked the Hon. Minister Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri about the Karur-Dindigal line which had been recommended by esteemed Prime Minister. The Railway Board has not included it in the Budget. In spite of learned Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi's commitment on the floor of the House, it has not been included in the Budget by the Railway Board. I asked the Prime Minister who was here whether Tamilnadu is in the map of India or not.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It is very much there.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: It is very much there. I know it pretty well. I do not want the country to be divided. I am the first man to oppose it. At that time, Prime Minister gave an assurance. She sent a note to Mr. Pande to include this Karur-Dindigal line in the Budget. I explained to the Prime Minister that after Independence, no railway conversion has taken place Tamilnadu. It is pitiable. Madam was convinced. On receipt of the note from the Prime Minister, to include Karur-Dindigal line in the Budget, Mr. Pande telephoned to me to say that he included it in the Budget. But it was against the wishes of the Railway Board. Therefore, the Railway Board has cherished vengeance against my efforts.

This year, out of Rs. 60 crores which is the cost of the Project, you have provided only Rs. 75 lakhs. Last year I persuaded Mr. Sethi, who gave Rs. 2 crores. Then the supplementary budget provided Rs. 1 crore.

Except one or two, all other Members of

the Railway Board come from Tamil Nadu and still nothing has been provided for Karur-Dindigul line.

I congratulate the Finance Member; somehow for the neighbouring State, Kerala, he has provided Rs. 3 croses. I am not objecting to it. I am only congratulating the Finance Member.

I had spoken to Mr. Chavan, the Planning Minister, and then I told my friend, the Railway Minister, that the Planning Minister had promised to give something. Thereafter he has written to him. But I do not know whether he has got anything, whether he has got Rs. 8 crores or Rs. 3-crores. As I said, in the last budget, for Karur-Dindigul line, they had provided only Rs. 75 lakhs. That is all.

The first phase of Tirunelveli-Tuticorin line is almost nearing completion. If you give at least Rs. 1 or 2 crores, that could be completed and it can connect Trivandrum broad guage and further on the upcountry.

I earnestly request my friend, Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, to do something for Tamil Nadu. This is a pitiable case. Mahatma Gandhi paid a tribute to Tamil Nadu. But after independence, we have not got even a single line. So, you must see that something is provided for Tamil Nadu.

My friend, Mr. Ravindra Varma, has already spoken about this. We write to the General Managers, but what happens? Of course, now they have started acknowledging receipt of the letter and saying that they will look into it. That is all. Afterwards, you do not hear anything from them. We are representing 7-1/2 lakhs of people. But the bureaucrats do not bother about it. We are answerable to the people. But they think that they are not answerable to you or to us. Whenever any Member writes to the General Manager, he should not only acknowledge receipt of the letter but should also intimate the final result, the final action taken.

Near Tirunelveli Junction, there is a new railway station which has been completed. But the General Manager has not informed you, he has not invited you. Such things must go.

I wanted to bring to your notice one more thing. The hon. Prime Minister has assured on the floor of the House that the G.T. Express will be renamed Bharati Express, after the great national poet, Subramania Bharati. But that has not been done. I request my friend, Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, to see that the name of G.T. Express is changed into Bharati Express.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : महोदया, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि पिछले बजट भाषण में बहुत बड़ी आशाओं के साथ उन्होंने बेहतर रेल सेवा देने की बात की थी। आज 18 महीने हो गए हैं। जिस सुधार की अपेक्षा थी वह नहीं हो पाया है।

अभी 174 करोड़, 58 लाख की अनुपुरक मांगें परम्परानुसार सदन के सामने आ गई हैं और यह पास भी हो जायेंगी। लेकिन जहां तक जन-प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा आलोचना या समालोचना करने का प्रश्न है, इतने दिनों में रेलवे के विकास और सुविधाओं में अधिक वृद्धि करने के लिए जो प्राव-धान किए गए थे उसका कुछ भी परिणाम नजर नहीं आया है। एक ओर तो संचालन व्यय बराबर तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और दूसरी ओर माल और यात्री परिवहन में जो वृद्धि अपेक्षित थी वह उससे भी नीचे स्तर पर चला गया है। 1983-84 के बजट अनुमान के अनुसार रेलों को हर महीने 2 करोड़ टन माल ढोना चाहिए था लेकिन उतने माल की ढुलाई नहीं हो रही है। अप्रैल और मई में, मन्त्री महोदय ने एक रिपोर्ट में बताया था, कि दो करोड़ टन की जगह पर अप्रैल में । करोड 81 लाख टन और मई में 1 करोड़ 88 लाख टन माल की ढुलाई की गई जोकि आपकी अपेक्षा से कम है और इस प्रकार से घाटा चल रहा है। इस कमी के लिए मन्त्री महोदय ने उन अधिकारियों को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जिनको जिम्मेदार ठहराना चाहिए था। इस प्रकार जिनको एक जिम्मेदारी दी जाती है यदि वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी

का निर्वहन न करें तो उनके खिलाफ सरकार को तत्परता के साथ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए तभी इसमें कामयाबी हासिल हो सकती है।

AUGUST 17, 1983

छठी योजना के लिए मन्त्री महोदय ने 11 हजार करोड़ की मांग की थी लेकिन योजना आयोग ने 5100 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया। योजना आयोग ने जो भी धनराशि रेल मन्त्रालय को दी उससे रेलों में जितनी व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत थी वह भी अभी दिखाई नहीं पड़ रही है।

17.11 hrs.

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[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

रेलवे सुधार समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 18 हजार किलोमीटर लाइन की मरम्मत या बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि कुल रेलवे लाइन का एक तिहाई भाग जो है या यह कहा जाए कि 27 प्रतिशत रेलवे लाइन ऐसी है जोकि क्षतिग्रस्त है या बहुत पुरानी है जिसकी तुरन्त मरम्मत होनी चाहिए। 4500 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन पर गति प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है। वह लाइन इतनी पुरानी और खराब है कि उसपर स्पीड से ट्रेन चल नहीं सकती है। इस-लिए उस मार्ग से सभी ट्रेनें 8-10 घंटे देरी से चलती हैं। इसी तरह से 41 हजार डिब्बे बिल्कुल बेकार हैं या यूं कहिए कि कुल डिब्दों का 10 प्रतिशत बिल्कुल बेकार हैं जिनको तुरन्त बदलने .की जरूरत है।लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध मे अभी तक कोई कारगर कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। पिछले 6 महीने के दौरान कोई विशेष कार्य हुआ हो ऐसा नहीं लगता। पिछले 6 महीने में कितना लाभ हुआ और रेलों की व्यवस्था को सुधारने पर कितना व्यय किया गया, मैं समझता हूं मन्त्री जी अपने जवाब में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे। अनेक प्रकार की किमयां हैं जिनकी ओर मन्त्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मन्त्री जी ने बड़े उत्साहपूर्वक बताया था कि संरक्षा, सुरक्षा और समय पालन— यह नई चीजें वे देश को दे रहे हैं लेकिन हम देखते

हैं कि सभी कुछ उल्टा चल रहा है। सभी गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं। कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है, हर जगह एक्सीडैंट हो रहे हैं। मैं यह बात प्रतिपक्ष के नाते नहीं कह रहा हूं। इस तरह की आवाज चारों तरफ व्याप्त है, जिसकी ओर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब कोई आदमी ठीक अपने घर पहुंच जाता है, तो कहता है कि भगवान की कृपा है कि मैं धर पहुंच गया हूं। आपकी जितनी भी फोर्सेज हैं, वे सब असामाजिक तत्वों से मिली हुई है। वे लोग अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरी तरह से नहीं निभा पाते हैं। जिसकी वजह से आए दिन चोरी-डकैती होती हैं। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हं कि इनके रहते हुए इस तरह की चोरियां आए दिन क्यों होती हैं ?

जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 400 मिलियन डालर की सहायता उनको बर्ल्ड बैंक से प्राप्त हुई है रेलवे के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए और साथ ही जापान से विद्युत गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए सहायता प्राप्त हुई है। लेकिन वह सहायता कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं दे रही है। इसलिए मैं ज्यादा आलोचना न करते हुए दो-चार बातें मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

पहली - गया और धनवाद के बीच सवारी गाड़ी चलाने की आवश्यकता है। आबादी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। अंग्रेजों के समय से जो गाड़ी चल रही है, वही अब भी चल रही है। गया और धनबाद के बीच मंत्री महोदय द्वारा सौतेला व्यवहार किया जा रहा है।

दूसरा—चौबे स्टेशन पर आज तक हर महीने जुलूम और आन्दोलन होते रहे हैं। 70-80 लोग जेल जा चुके हैं। कहीं पर रोड की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए चौबे स्टेशन पर देहरादून या सियालदाह एक्सप्रैस रोकने की बहुत ही आवश्य-कता है।

तीसरे-धनबाद बोगी जो कालका एक्सप्रैस में है। उसमें 75 ब्यक्तियों की व्यवस्था है, किन्तु

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वह बरावर स्टेशन से बाहर प्लेटफार्म पर नहीं रहता है। उसमें कुशन की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है और वर्टीवल गेट की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। भोजन की भी सही व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस में सफर करने वाले यात्रियों से तृतीय श्रोणी का किराया लिया जाना चाहिए।

चौथा--बरावर स्टेशन में बम्बई मेल का ठहराव दिया जाए।

पांचवां--कोडरमा स्टेशन तथा हजारीबाग स्टेशन पर नीलांचल एक्सप्रैंस का ठहराव देकर ट्रेन को घाटे से बचाया जाए।

छठा — कोडरमा के लिए डीलक्स ट्रेन का कोई कोटा नहीं है। जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभ्रक ब्यापार का विश्व विख्यात मार्केट है। वहां ऐसी स्लीपर की चार बर्थ का कोटा दिया जाए। गया में सब गाड़ियां रुकती हैं, इसलिए सब यात्रियों को गया जाकर सीट लेनी पड़ती है। कोडरमा, झुमरी-तल्लैया और हजारी बाग के लोग टिकट लेने के लिए गया जंकशन पर जाकर टिकट लेते हैं।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि वे इन मांगों को पूरा करें।

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुपूरक मांगों के समर्थन में अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। जैसा कि माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने अनुपूरक मांगों के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से 174.58 करोड़ रुपया लेने का प्रस्ताव किया है, जो विभिन्न एसेट्स के अधिग्रहण, निर्माण, बदलाव, आदि पर प्रयोग किया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूं जिस रपतार से हमारे रेल विभाग में कार्य हो रहा है और जो प्राथमिकता की चीजें हैं, नवनिर्माण के कार्य हैं, रिन्यूअल के कार्य हैं, इलै-क्ट्रिफिकेशन के कार्य हैं, नये फिक्स्ड एसेट्स जिनके निर्माण के लिए अधिक धन की आवश्यकता पड़ी

है, उनको देखते हुए इस अतिरिक्त धनराशिका लिया जाना सर्वथा उचित है।

श्रीमन्, यह बात छिपी नहीं है, जब से श्री गनीखां चौधरी साहब रेल मंत्री बने हैं, उन्होंने रेल भवन से लेकर रेलवे प्लेटफार्म तक रेलवे प्रशा-सन में व्यापक सुधार करने की कोशिश की है। जिन मदों में भ्रष्टाचार था, चाहे रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन हो, रेल भवन हो, चाहे टिकटों के रिजर्वे-शन का सवाल हो, उन्होंने अपने दृढ़ निश्चय से उस भ्रष्टाचार को उन स्थानों से दूर करने का बड़ी सख्ती से प्रयास किया है और उसका परि-णाम हमारे सामने आया है। इसके लिए वे निश्चित रूप से बधाई के पात्र हैं।

रेल मंत्री जी ने अपनी रेल बजट की स्पीच में "सेफटी, सिक्योरिटी और पंक्चुएलिटी" पर विशेष रूप से जोर दिया था। मुझे विश्वास है कि रेल विभाग के सभी कर्मचारी और अधिकारी अपनी सेवायें और सहयोग रेल मंत्री जी को देरहे हैं जिससे इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में काफी सफलता मिली है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 2800 रूट किलोमीटर के विद्युतिकरण की योजना बन।ई गई थी, परन्तु उसके अन्तर्गत आज तक लगभग 850 रूट किलोमीटर का विद्युतिकरण हुआ है। मैं इस अवसर पर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इस लक्ष्य को समय-सीमा के अन्दर प्राप्त करना कठिन दिखाई पड़ रहा है, इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस कार्य में थोड़ी तेजी लानी चाहिए। ट्रैक-रिन्यूअल के काम में पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में काफी तेजी आई है, पिछले वर्ष 1200 दैक किलोमीटर का रिन्युअल हो चुका है और इस वर्ष के लिए लगभग 1750 द्रैक किलोमीटर प्रस्तावित है। हमें विश्वास है कि जहां आपने अपने बजट भाषण में ''सेफटी, सिक्योरिटी, पंक्च-एलिटी" को प्राथमिकता दी है, उसी को मद्देनजर रखते हुए आप ट्रैक रिन्युअल को भी प्राथमिकता के आधार पर जल्द से जल्द पूरा करायेंगे।

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इस अवसर पर मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है वह कुछ ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि वार्षिक बजट में आपने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था उसके अनुसार ग्राम-ट्रैफिक-रिसीप्ट में लगभग 195 करोड़ रुपये कम प्राप्त हुए हैं जो चिन्ता का जिषय है। इससे यह जाहिर होता है कि पिछले तीन-चार महीनों में गुड्स ट्रैफिक काफी गिरा है, साथ ही पैसेन्जर ट्रैफिक में भी कमी आई है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहूंगा—यदि गुड्स ट्रैफिक में कमी आई है तो क्यों न आप अधिक से अधिक पैसेन्जर एक्सप्र स गाड़ियां चलायें जिससे अधिक से अधिक यात्रियों का परिवहन किया जा सके।

मुझे याद है आपने पिछले महीने दिल्ली-भोपाल होते हुए इन्दौर तक सांची एक्सप्रैंस 15 अगस्त से चलाने की घोषणा की थी। सम्भव है किसी कारणवश वह 15 अगस्त से चालू नहीं हो सकी है। मैंने कल ही नियम 377 के अधीन विशेष ध्यान आकिषत करते हुए आपसे मांग की है कि अब आप इस गाड़ी को 2 अक्तूबर से, जो महात्मा गांधी जी का जन्मदिवस है, चलाने की कृपा करें जिससे पैसेन्जर ट्रैफिक में जो कमी अ।ई है उसकी क्षति-पूर्ति तो होगी ही, साथ ही इन्दौर और भोपाल के बीच में जो सुपरफास्ट ट्रैन की कमी है। वह पूरी हो सकेगी। आज भी वहां के ज्यादा-तर लोग किसी गाड़ी के अभाव में रोड परिवहन से जाते थे, इस गाड़ी के चलने से उनकी कठिनाई दूर हो जायेगी।

आपने अपने बजट भाषण में भोपाल के पास एक कोच-रिपेयरिंग कारखाने के लिए कहा था। मैं आपका आभारी हूं—आपने 18 करोड़ रुपये की लागत के उस कारखाने के लिए इस वर्ष के बजट में साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह जानकारी भी देना चाहूंगा कि इस कारखाने के लिए जमीन अधि-ग्रहण के अलावा आज तक और कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ है। आज तक कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ जिससे इस कार्य में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हो सके। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि कोच रिपेयरिंग फैंवटरी के निर्माण में तेजी लाई जाए, जिससे भोपाल, विदिणा, राय सेन और उसके आसपास के बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। इसके साथ ही साथ जो कोचेज खराब हो जाती हैं, उनकी रिपेयरिंग हो ताकि वे अधिक से अधिक सवारी ढो सकें।

भोपाल में एक डिवीजनल संभाग प्रस्तावित है, जिसके लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान पिछले बजट में किया था परन्तु इस साल के बजट में 3 लाख रुपया प्रस्तावित किया है। यह इस बात को इंगित करता है कि रेल मंत्रालय इसको कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं दे रहा है। भोपाल मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी है और भोपाल के बढ़ते हुए ट्रैफिक को देखते हुए, आवागमन को देखते हुए भोपाल में संभाग होना अति आवश्यक है।

इन अनुदान भागों के सम्बन्ध में यदि मैं अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ प्रमुख समस्याओं के बारे में न कहं, तो मेरी बात अधूरी रह जाएगी। इसलिए मैं रेल मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उनमें प्रशानिक क्षमता है और वेकिसी भी तरह की नौकरशाही के रोड़े की रुकावट किसी भी काम में नहीं आने देते और जो भी काम तय कर लेते हैं, उसको करते हैं और जो भी जन भावना के अनु-सार या जन प्रतिनिधि के सुझाव होते हैं, उनको वे हमेशा ही प्राथमिकता देते हैं। मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि विदिशा क्षेत्र में शिक्षा का एक प्रमुख केन्द्र है और एक औद्योगिक केन्द्र के रूप में वह विकसित हो रहा है। इसलिए झेलुम सुपर-फास्ट एक्सप्रैस और जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रैस को वहां पर रोकने के लिए वे शीझ कदम उठाएं। इससे पूर्व जी ब्टी ० एक्सप्रैस वहां रुकती है और जो एक लम्बे प्लेटफार्म की वहां पर आवश्यकता है, वह वहां पर पहले से ही है। इसलिए इन दोनों ट्रेनों को वहां पर रोका जाए।

में माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए

धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में एक ओवर ब्रिज की स्वीकृति दी है। इसलिए मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि सिम्तवर या अक्तूवर के महीने में वे इस ओवर ब्रिज का शुभारम्भ करने के लिए वहां पर आएं, जिससे जनता को सुविधायें प्राप्त हो सकें।

मैं अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि रेल सेवाओं में सुधार लाए हैं। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता है।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I rise to support the supplementary demand for grant (Railways) presented to this House by the hon. Minister. It amounts to Rs. 174.58 crores. First of all, I would disagree with Mr. Varma that this is some sort of an apologetic step that the Minister has taken. This is a regular practice of this House that the Minister presents a supplementary demand for grant (Railways). It is not a sign of any failure or a proof of any weakness or shortcomings on his own part. I. was his own Minister, whom he was praising so much, who was sitting by his side, who also presented supplementary demand for grants during his tenure.

I don't find anything in this demand for my State. I find that the Minister has given Rs. 2.75 crores for doubling Panipat-Ambala railway line, which is the need of the hour. I would like to impress upon him that the State which has not been given so far its due should also be given something in the supplementary demand for grant. In this case, the case of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and other States can be mentioned. The very fact that hill areas require infrastructure for transport, is the prime need of the hour to be considered by the Minister. Of course, the cost per km. construction of the railway line in hill areas is far more than in the plains. Therefore, the money has to be provided to that extent. Rs. 1 crore is required for the construction of one km. railway line in Jammu and Kashmir and about Rs. 50 lakhs in

Himachal Pradesh. To that extent I would plead with him that in the next budget he should offset this shortcoming and provide liberal resources for Nangal-Talwara railway line of Himachal Pradesh and also for Udhampur-Jammu track in the Jammu and Kashmir area; and also for doubling of this line for which Shri Dogra has pleaded so strongly. The Minister has been very kind in introducing two very fast trains and I am particularly thankful to him that he has introduced Shan-E-Punjab and the Himalayan Queen, which are daytime trains and which get a good number of passengers every day for going to Simla or Amritsar.

Recently, two link trains have also been introduced, short-distance trains Hoshiarpur to Jullundur and from Pathankot to Jullundur. But the people of Himachal Pradesh generally travel by the train called 'Himachal Express', which connects Ambala-Delhi, Ambala-Sirhand and then Nangal Dam. So, some such fast trains connecting Shan-E-Punjab and Himalayan Queen to Nangal Dam should also be provided.

The hon. Minister may look into some earlier requests about restoration of some facilities, which were pointed out to him. For example, one through coach used to be attached to Himachal Express some days back, but it has now been discontinued. It may be restored.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Parashar, we have now to take up half-an-hour discussion. You can continue tomorrow, or later on after the half-an-hour discussion is over. Mr. B.V. Desai.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, it is very very essential that we should finish this Bill today, because it has to go to Rajya Sabha also, now. We can start at six o'clock and finish it.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It will not be possible because the half-an-hour discussion will take more time.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It should not take more than that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House that after the Half-an-Hour discussion we will continue this debate?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Yes, the half-an-hour discussion should be over in half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. B.V. Desai, please try to be brief, and Mr. Parashar will continue after that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Not today, Tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House that we will continue today?

SHRI R.P. YADAV: Nobody knows how much time the Half-an-Hour discussion will take.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We propose to conclude it in half-an-hour. Yes, Mr. B.V. Desai.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION Bank Frauds

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur): This Halfan-Hour discussion is with regard to Unstarred Question No. 1148 which was answered on the 29th July, 1983. It is in regard to bank frauds which are on the increase in our country. I can give some figures, which may of course be available with the hon. Minister. In 1980-81 the frauds were of the order of 1,584 involving a sum of Rs. 48.50 crores: in 1981-82 they were about 3,189 involving an amount of Rs. 20.34 crores; and in 1982-83 there were 2,015 cases involving an amount of Rs. 19.45 crores. Of course. these figures are subject to correction, if they are not correct. But one trend is very clear: That the frauds are on the increase. and the amounts are also on the increase. And there are some other cases also available with the Minister which he had mentioned during the course of the reply he had given to the question that the total amount defrauded was about Rs. 7.30 crores,

involving ten banking institutions. I do not know the Nationalised Banks are also getting involved in this, and why the cases are not being detected. Obviously, if the cases are detected in time, this amount of Rs. 7.30 crores could have been saved. Banking officials at the highest level must have been involved in this. That is our surmise. If this kind of defalcations take place the public will naturally lose their confidence in banking institutions and those institutions will collapse.

In this connection, I would like to put some questions, which the hon. Minister may please reply.

In the light of the replies given by him earlier, what action has been taken so far? He had mentioned about exernal audit and that vigilance machinery had been strengthened, and that some other steps have been taken.

Such frauds and defalcations take place by transfer of accounts, drafts, benami accounts and all these things, from one branch to another. Therefore, what I find is that our banks are a little bit shy about computerising the accounts. I think, computerisation will be a right step in that direction. Secondly, so many branches of the nationalised banks go without external audit for years. External auditing is one of the steps that will strengthen the hands of the bank officials to detect at the early stage the frauds and defalcations. It is high time that we should feel the need of a systematic evaluation of the existing banking system so as to plug the loopholes and avoid this type of frauds and defalcations. I do not know. whether the Government is thinking on those lines. With these things, I would like to ask some pertinent questions:

- 1. What is the amount involved in all the bank robberies, defalcations, etc. during 1980-81, 81-82 and 82-83?
- 2. What is the amount of bad debts which has been written off yearwise and its percentage to the profits, because the balance-sheets as we see in the papers, do not reflect the true picture of the transactions?

4. How many cases have been referred to the Special Cell appointed by the RBI and what is its progress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I fully share the concern expressed by the hon. Member. As you know, we have already replied a number of Starred and Unstarred questions. There was a calling attention also in Rajya Sabha. To that we had given a very detailed reply about the measures that have been taken by the RBI and the Government of India.

So far as the figures mentioned by the hon. Member are concerned, they are correct. In the year 1982 there were 2065 frauds involving an amount of Rs. 19.44 crores. In the year 1981 there were 1891 frauds amounting to Rs. 20.34 crores. In the year 1980 there were 1594 frauds involving an amount of Rs. 8.40 crores. In the year 1981 action has been taken against 450 employees of the banks. In the year 1982 action has been taken against 608 employees. 166 people were dismissed and some of them were discharged from the service of the banks for the frauds committed in the years 1978, 79 and 80. Apart from these steps, we have set up a cell in the Reserve Bank, which is going into the cases of fraud, the monitoring the implementation of steps for detection of frauds and the action being taken thereof. The procedure is that, whenever a fraud is reported in a bank, first it makes an internal enquiry; some cases are reported to the police and serious cases to the CBI. On the basis of the finding of the bank concerned, the police and the CBI, we take action. In some cases, we have taken deterrent action.

The hon. Member has given a suggestion for computerisation and mechanisation. There is a lot of resistance from the employees' unions. We have tried to convince the bank employees that there will not be any retrenchment, on the contrary the

Association approached the unions and convinced them that both mechanisation and computerisation are essential if the image of the institution has to be enhanced.

The hon. Member has asked for information regarding the number of frauds that have been detected during the period January to June 1983. We can supply the figures for the period January to March. But it will take some time to get the figures for the period April to June, because these figures have to come from the various branches to the regional offices, then to the Head Office of the bank and then to the Reserve Bank, which will prepare the statistics. The hon. Member is correct in saying that computerisation and mechanisation are the only answer for improving the efficiency and the information can be obtained much quicker.

Regarding the steps taken to prevent frauds, I have paid surprise visits to the banks to look into their affairs. The Chief Executives of Banks have also been asked to pay surprise visits to the various branches. Inter-bank reconciliation has been identified as a vital factor for checking frauds. During my surprise visits I found that in some branches it has not been done since 1973. It was brought to the notice of the Finance Minister, who called a meeting of the Chief Executives and exhorted them to take prompt action in that respect.

The hon. Member wanted to know the number of cases registered with CBI. From 1980 to 15th March 1983 we have been able to register 746 cases with CBI, where action is being taken.

The hon. Member made out a case to show that the number of frauds is on the increase. We have improved the inspection system and we are doing cross-checking. We are taking deterrent action against the culprits. In order to enable us to take action, we have toned up the administration. Because of the improvement in supervision and inspection, we have been able to detect more number of cases of fraud during 1982. All the necessary preventive and remedial measures are being taken and deterrent action is being taken against those found guilty.

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श्री रामावतार झास्त्री (पटना): सभापति जी, अभी हम लोग बैंकों में हो रही धोखाधड़ी के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं, हो सकता है आगे चल कर सरकार की धोखाधड़ी के बारे में भी विचार करना पड़े।

सभापति जी, इन्होंने धोखाधड़ी को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने वाले हैं, उस की वर्चा देसाई जी के प्रश्न के जवाब में उन्होंने की है। बहुत सारे मे जर्ज, प्यूनिटिव और प्रीवेन्टिव, डिपार्टमेन्टल एन्क्वायरी और विजिलेंस वगैरह, कन्ट्रोल-मकैनिज्म की बातें इन्होंने बतलाई है। लेकिन इन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इन सब मेजर्ज के बावजूद धोखाधड़ी बढ़ती जा रही है। मालूम नहीं इन मकैनिज्म का ठीक से प्रयोग हो रहा है या नहीं। अगर प्रयोग होता तो मेरे ख्याल से धोखाधड़ी में कमी आती, लेकिन धोखाधड़ी में कमी नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है। इन्होंने 1983 की अब तक की फिगर्स नहीं दी है, इससे भी हम अन्दाज लगाते हैं कि 1981, 1982 के मुकावले इस वर्ष ज्यादा ही होंगी। अब तक क्या स्थिति है अगर वे बतला सकते हैं तो बतलाने की कृपा करें।

दूसरी बात—इन्होंने सरपट कर्मचारियों की चर्चा कर दी और कहा कि कर्मचारी धोखाधड़ी में लिप्त हैं। बैंक में अफसर भी काम करते हैं, क्लर्क वगैरह कितने लिप्त होंगे, आप मुझे बत-लाइये उनमें आफिसर्ज़ कितने पकड़े गये हैं? अफसरों से मेरा मतलब आप समझ गये होंगे तथा आम कर्मचारी कितने पकड़े गये हैं, इनके अलावा भी धोखाधड़ी करने वाले होते हैं, उनकी संख्या क्या है? इससे देश जान जायेगा कि बैंकों में धोखाधड़ी करके पैसा ले जाने वाले कौन लोग हैं। इन तीनों के बारे में अलग-अलग बतला सकें तो ज्यादा खुलासा होगा।

आपने कम्प्यूटराइजेशन का उल्लेख किया है और कहा है कि इससे बहुत सुधार होगा। मैं जानना चाहुता हूं — इसके बारे में बैंक-एम्पलाइज का रिएक्शन क्या है ? बैंक एम्पलाइज के आर्गे-निजेशनज हैं— वे इसके बारे में क्या कहते हैं ? उनके मन में एक सन्देह है और हम लोगों के मन में भी वही सन्देह है—आप कहते हैं कम्प्यूटराइजे-शन के बाद कोई कर्मचारी काम से निकाला नहीं जायगा, लेकिन क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि कम्प्यूट-राइजेशन के बाद नये कर्मचारियों की भरती विलकुल बन्द हो जाएगी ?

श्री बी॰ वी॰ देसाई: यह बिलकुल गलत है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैं उनसे पूछ र हा हूं। आप जब मंत्री बनेगे तब जवाब दीजियेगा, अभी वह सौभाग्य आपको नहीं मिला है। आगे रीशफलिंग में आपको वह सौभाग्य मिल जाएगा।

श्री बी॰ वी॰ देसाई: आप सर्टिफिकेट दे रहे हैं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिकाः जिस पर आप कृपा करेंगे वह नहीं बन सकता।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: तब तो इनकी गुड़ी भी कट गई।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कम्प्यूटराइजेशन का एम्प्लायमेन्ट पर क्या असर पड़ेगा? यदि असर पड़ेगा तो क्या जिस देश में दो करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों के नाम बेकारों के रजिस्टरों में दर्ज हैं, उस स्थिति में क्या इस तरह का कोर्स एडाप्ट करना— किसी-किसी जगह एडाप्ट कर लें वह अलग बात है—लेकिन यहां सरपट एडाप्ट करना उचित होगा, हमारे विराट वेकारों की संख्या को देखते हुए?

श्री राम विलास पासवान: सभापति महो-दय, मैं बिलकुल ही नई बात की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा।

आज से तीन-चार दिन पहले 11 अगस्त को

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कौन सी रिपोर्ट है ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यह पब्लिक अन्ड रटेकिंग या पब्लिक एका उन्ट्स कमेटी में से किसी की रिपोर्ट है, यह पालियामेंट की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, जिसमें बहुत सारी बातें दी गई हैं और श्री एरा सेजिसन साहब ने इसमें जो रहस्योद्घाटन किया है, वह बहुत ही दर्दनाक है। इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 28 सरकारी वैंकों में 1981 में 335 अरव रुपये जमा थे, जो सभी अनुसूचित बैंकों की 91 परसेन्ट थी। कमेटी ने चौंका देने वाला रहस्योदघाटन किया है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में हिसाब रखने की जो सारी प्रक्रिया है, जवाब-देही है, उस सबको ताक पर रख दिया गया है और अनेक मदों का हिसाब नहीं रखा गया है। इतना ही नहीं कुछ बैकों को यह भी पता नहीं कि ऐसी कितनी राशि है, जिसवे लेनदेन का मिलान या समायोजन नहीं किया गया है। समिति ने यह भी बताया है कि एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में 48 लाख एन्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं, जिनका मिलान ही नहीं किया गया है, एक बैंक में 19 लाख एन्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं, जिनका मिलान बाकी था और 384 करोड़ रुपये का लेनदेन हुआ है। यह पूरी की पूरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है और इसमें आप देखेंगे कि बैंक संख्या 3 में बकाया राशियों की प्रविष्टियां नहीं की गई है, वे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सन् 1981 की इसी तरह से बैंक संख्या 16, बैंक संख्या 17, बैंक संख्या 23, बैंक संख्या 25, 26 और 27 की प्रविष्टिया उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। कमेटी ने कहा है कि जहां इतनी बड़ी धनराणि और जनता के खून-पसीमे के कमाई जमा हो, वहां किसी चीज का पता नहीं है कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर ऊपर से बंग-लिंग हो रहा है। जो लेखा परीक्षा, आडिट होता

है, वह नहीं किया जाता है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा, वे बहुत ज्यादा काम करते हैं और मुझे खुशी है कि वे काफी लगन के साथ बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट का काम देख रहे हैं और फाइनेन्स मिमिस्ट्री के काम को सुधारने का काम भी कर रहे हैं, कि वे इस कमेटी के थ्रा जाएं और रिपोर्ट को पढ़ें। · · · (व्यवधान) · · · जितने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं, अगर आप इस बात का अध्ययन करेंगे तो पायेंगे कि उन सबमें वे बहुत एफीशियेंट हैं। मैं इस बात को मानकर चलता हूं। मैं एक चीज और मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं जोकि इस रिपोर्ट में है। इसमें कहा गया है कि आश्चयं की बात यह है कि अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिए रिजर्व बैंक ने ये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी कर रखा है कि 50 करोड़ रुपये वाले बैंकों में अगर हर साल लेखा परीक्षा न कराई जा सके तो तीन साल में कम से कम एक बार लेखा परीक्षा जरूर कराई जानी चाहिए। लेकिन स्टेट बैंक को इस विषय में निर्देश नहीं दिए गए हैं। वास्तव में सभी बैंकों की सभी शाखाओं की नियमित लेखा परीक्षा बारीकी से होनी चाहिए । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हं कि ऐसा क्यों नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी भी है और पालियामेंट की जो पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी है, वह जिस तरीके से सारी चीजों में जाकर सारी बातों को देखती है, क्या उसी तरह का अधिकार कमेटी को न दिया जाए कि बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट में जो यह गड़बड़ चल रही है और घपलेबाजी चल रही है, यदि इस तरह का कोई नियम नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार इस बात को नहीं सोच सकती कि जो सबसे बड़ी कमेटी होती है, पावरफुल कमेटीज जैसे पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी है या पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी हैं, उनको इजाजत दे कि वे बैंकों में जो सरकारी सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है, लोगों के खून-पसीने की कमाई हुई सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है, उसकी जांच करने का काम वह करे और कितना पैसा बड़े परिवारों में जाता है और कितना पैसा गरी बों के हाथ लगता है और कितने पैसे की बंगलिंग होती है, इन सब चीजों को देखे। बस मुझे यही कहना है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस): माननीय सभापति जी, बैंक वह जगह है जहां पर लोग अपना धन और कीमती चीजें रखना सुरक्षित सम-झते हैं। लेकिन पिछले कुछ दिनों से ऐसा देखने में आ रहा है कि बैंकों में रुपया जमा करना किसी भी तरह से स्रक्षित नहीं रह गया है। आए दिन हम सुनते और पढ़ते हैं कि अमुक बैंक में डाका पड़ गया, कहीं फर्जी चैकों से रुपया निकाल लिया गया, कहीं गबन कर लिया गया। इस तरह की घटनाएं आम हो गई हैं। अफसोस इस बात का है कि ये घटनायें — गांवों या कस्बों में नहीं बल्कि कलकत्ता, बम्बई और दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहरों में हो रही हैं और बड़े पैमाने पर होती हैं। यह बात मैं नहीं कह रहा बल्कि माननीय उपमंत्री श्री पुजारी जी यहां पर उपस्थित हैं। उन्होंने 11 अगस्त को राज्यसभा में एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में कहा था कि ''बैंकों में घोटाले, जालसाजी, धोखा-धडी तथा बढ़ती हुई डकैतियों के मामलों को देखते हए सरकार ने ब्लाक स्तर पर एक सलाहकार समिति गठित करने का निर्णय किया है।" मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि इस सलाहकार समितियों का क्या तात्पर्य है। सलाहकार समितियों के पास क्या अधिकार होंगे और इनमें कौन-कौन लोग रखे जायेंगे। मैं अपनी बात को ज्यादा बड़ा न करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल यह जानना चाहता हुं कि ब्लाक स्तर पर जो सलाहकार समितियों के गठन का ऐलान राज्यसभा में किया गया है, इनका गठन कब तक हो जायेगा। इनमें सभी सरकारी या कुछ गैरसरकारी लोग भी होंगे? इनके पास क्या पावर्स होंगे।

क्या सरकार हर बैंक के दरवाजे पर मैटल डिटेक्टर लगाने के लिए कार्यवाही करने जा रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने घोखाधड़ी के आंकड़े दिए हैं। 1981 के मामलों में बताया गया है कि इतने मामलों में बैंक के अफसर और कर्मचारियों का हाथ है। उनके खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

बैंकों में जो सिक्यूरिटी गार्ड्स होते हैं, उनके

पदों पर फोजों से रिटायर लोगों को रखने के बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

अन्त में एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूंगा । क्या सरकार कंप्यूटराइंज सिस्टम करने का विचार रखती है ? अगर रखती है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कब तक कार्यवाही करेगी।

ये मामले नितांत आवश्यक हैं और बैंकों की रक्षा के लिए बहुत जरूरी हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा और चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इनका जवाब दें।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): माननीय सभापित जी, बैंकों की धोखाधड़ी के मामलों पर यह आधे घंटे की चर्चा उठाई गई है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। आमतौर पर पिछले दो वर्षों से यह बात काफी खुलकर सामने आई है कि बैंकों में तमाम धोखाधड़ी की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। लोग बैंकों को धोखा देकर पैसा निकाल लेते हैं। इन बातों को सुनकर यह विश्वास करना मुश्किल होता है कि बैंकों से धोखाधड़ी करके बाहर के लोग पैसा निकाल लेते हैं और यह बिना किसी अधिकारी की सांठगांठ से हो सकता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि बैंक के अधिकारी काफी संख्या में इस धोखाधड़ी में सिम्मलित हैं।

तमाम बैंकों में तरह तरह की अनियमिताएं चल रही हैं। अभी जिस समिति का उल्लेख राम विलास पासवान जी ने किया था वह समिति सभा पटल पर रखे गये पत्रों सम्बन्धी समिति है, उसने दूसरे सदन में यह प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है। उसमें स्पष्ट रूप से उसने लिखा है पृष्ठ 26 पर:—

"समिति को यह नोट करते हुए बड़ा दुख है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के लगभग सभी बैंकों से संबंधित लेखाओं की बहुत सी मदें कई वर्षों से बिना समा-

धान के अध्री, बिना जांच के तथा बकाया पड़ी हुई हैं। लेखाकरण के क्षेत्र में बैंक दर बैंक, प्रतिवे-दन दर प्रतिवेदन और वर्ष दर वर्ष कार्य की स्थिति को विभिन्न रूपों में अभिव्यक्त किया गया. जैसे "काम बकाया", "समाधान किया जाना शेष है, "जांच तथा समायोजन के लिए लंबित", "कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, "पूरा नहीं है", "समाधान हो जाने पर", "समायोजन होना", "बकाया पड़ी है", "शेष नहीं मिले", "पूराने तथा नये अन्तर" ''समाशोधन किया जाना है'', समाधान के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं", "खातों में शेष निकालने का काम तैयार'', ''विवरणियां अधूरी'', ''समा-धान तथा समायोजन किया जा रहा है", "खाता शेष मिलाए जा रहे हैं", "जनरल लेजर शेष सहा-यक खातों से नहीं मिलते।" सारांश यह है कि बकाया काम बहुत अधिक है तथा यह बढ़ता जा रहा है और बहुत से बैं को के लेखाओं में अनिय-मिततायें हैं। समिति को यह नोट करते हुए खेद है कि बहुत से बैंकों के मामले में बहुत सी मदों का पिछले कई वर्षों से समाशोधन किया जाना शेष है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कुछ बैंकों में लेखाओं की जिस लम्बी सूची के लेखा-परीक्षणों द्वारा जांच करने और उन्हें पारित करने के लिए ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है, में बताया गया है कि लेखाओं का समा-धान नहीं हुआ है, समायोजन नहीं हुआ है, जांच नहीं हुई है या जो काम बकाया पड़ा हुआ है।"

18.02 hrs.

[SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

इस प्रकार की चीजें इस रिपोर्ट में काफी विस्तार से दी हैं। मेरा तो अनुरोध होगा मंत्री महोदय से कि इस पूरी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ें। बैंकों के अन्दर हो रही धांधलियों के बारे में बहुत व्यापक रूप से इस समिति ने कहा है।

आज के नवभारत टाइम्स में एक लेख में कहा गया है:

"बम्बई के सौ-डेढ़ सौ सर्राफों द्वारा डिमांड

ड्राफ्टों में रोज करोड़ों राये की हेराफेंरी करने के धन्धे से भी साफ है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में काफी गड़बड़ी चल रही है।"

यह आज का नवभारत टाइम्स है। उसमें एक माननीय पत्रकार श्री नन्दिकशोर त्रिखा ने यह लिखा है।

ये सारी बातें जांच करने की हैं और दण्ड देने की हैं, उन लोगों को जो इन अपराधों में संलग्न हैं। बैंकों को जो आपने आटोनामी दी है उस आटोनामी का सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, उसका दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। उस आटोनामी पर कुछ नियंत्रण लगाने के लिए सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए। जितने भी कारपोरेशंस बनाय जा रहे हैं या आटोनामस बाडीज बनाई जा रही हैं बैंक वगैरह, उनसे उम्मीद की जाती है कि अच्छा काम करेंगे लेकिन इन सारे संगठनों में लूट मची हुई है। तो मुख्य रूप से मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या बैंकों की आटोनामी को कुछ सीमित करने की दिशा में सरकार कदम उठाने जा रही है ताकि उन पर सरकार का भी कुछ सीधा नियंत्रण हो और इस प्रकार के फाड को रोकने में आप कूछ अधिक शक्ति का इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

मेरे जिले के अन्दर एक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक है जो स्टेट बैंक की शाखा है। वह धांधलियों का बहुत बड़ा अड्डा है। वहां पर नौकरी देने में लोगों से घूस ली जाती है, किसानों को पैसा चाहिए तो उनसे कमीशन लिया जाता है। इतनी बेईमानी की बात इन क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों में है। गरीबों को ऋण देने में भी जैसा मैंने बताया उनसे कमीशन लिया जाता है। तो जहां बाहर के लोग बैंकों को चीट करते हैं वहीं बैंकों के अधिकारी भी इन सारी चीजों में लिप्त हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इन चीजों पर ध्यान देंगे और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को नियंत्रित करने की दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठायेंगे? SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member Shri Shastri Ji raised a pertinent question. He stated that clerks and, particularly, officers have been indulging in these frauds; that we have been criticising clerks and also officers and he wanted the statistics.

We do not rule out the possibility of the collusion of the employees. We do not give a blanket reply that there is no collusion. There was collusion. Not only that. One clerk of Gandhi Nagar in Gujarat has defrauded the bank to the tune of about Rs. 3. 4 crores. One lady employee of the bank in Delhi has gone to the extent of defrauding the bank to the tune of about Rs. 1.50 lakhs. One officer of the Central Bank of India, after his retirement, has gone to the extent of defrauding 10 banks including 4 foreign and 6 nationalised banks to the tune of about Rs. 7.30 crores. We can say that the involvement of the bank employees is there. It cannot be said that only clerks are involved in the bank fraud and the officers are not. They are also involved. The Hon. Member has asked how many frauds have been committed by the clerks and officers put together. That figure is not readily available. If the Hon. Member gives notice of this question, I can supply the information.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: He will give notice of the question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: An Hon. Member from this side has asked for some particulars about the setting up of the Advisory Committees at Block level. I have replied this question in detail to one of the Starred Questions. I also answered this question in the Rajya Sabha. These Advisory Committees have been set up at Block level to implement the IRDI and also to find out if there are any malpractices in respect of the implementation.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Who are the members of that Advisory Committee?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If there is any malpractice, this Advisory Committee will go into that. The Panchayat President will be one of the Members. The local MLA will be another Member. Three non-officials will be there as Members from the Block.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Members of Parliament to be represented on that Committee?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It has been brought to the notice of the Government that Members of Parliament do not want to be the Members of the Advisory Committee at the block level and that is why the local MLA is involved. But, MPs do not get involved in these things and that is why they are not included.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): It is not possible to go to Blocks. That is the problem.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: At district level, there will be some sub-group to go into the grievances of the district. These will go through the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. They also go through some of the malpractices which come to their notice in the districts. There will be 2 or 3 non-official members on the sub-group.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You can appoint the nominees of the MPs as Members of the Advisory Committees.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as the metal detector and posting of guards at the bank doors referred to by an Hon. Member from this side is concerned, I have to say that it is a security measure. I do not want to expand the scope of this Half-an-Hour Discussion. We have to confine ourselves to the question of fraud only. This relates to the security aspect.

So far as the Committee's report that has been laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha by its Chairman, Shri Era Sezhiyan, is concerned, I have also gone through the report. That is in respect of non-reconciliation of accounts. And what the hon. Member has stated is correct. In this respect even earlier also the hon. Members have spoken, and the press also has reported. I have gone through

the press clippings. Before taking charge of this Ministry, I had gone through the press clippings and also the debates, the speeches of the hon. Members from both sides. That is why, I paid surprise visits personally, and in the course of my personal surprise visits, I have found out that in some of the banks reconciliation of accounts, particularly the inter-bank reconciliation of accounts, has been pending since 1973; as for the pending work in respect of Savings Bank and Current Account is concerned, it has been pending since 1979 in some branches and since 1980 in some other branches. That is why, we called a meeting of the Chief Executives and immediately brought it to the notice of the Chief Executives, and remedial measures have also been taken. I have gone through the report. I will also in detail go through the report of the Sezhiyan Committee. What has been stated is correct, and the concern expressed by the hon. Members is also correct. We will take suitable action so far as this is concerned.

As regards the others suggestions that have been made like appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to go into the details, these are being noted. Already there is a provision for statutory.....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will computerisation affect employment or not?

SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as computerisation is concerned, I may submit one fact. Before nationalisation, there were about 8,262 branches throughout the country, and now we have got 40,820 branches throughout the country, and more than six lakhs of employees are working. You can see the voluminous transactions that are taking place every year in the banking sector. Over 90 per cent of the banking sector has been brought under the hold of the public sector. I can say from experience that computerisation and mechanization is the only answer. You have been seeing that we are giving the figures of 1981. When you are asking for so many figures, we are in a position to give only the figures of 1981 or sometimes even 1980. If this is the efficiency of the banking sector, if we are going to give you only the figures of 1981, then how can we bring about improvement

in efficiency? Hon. Members from the other side should realise the importance of computerisation. So far as retrenchment is concerned, there will not be any retrenchment. As per the branch expansion policy of the Reserve Bank-which has been given to the nation in the year 1982—additional 10,000 branches will be opened throughout the country by March, 1985. There will be recruitment of officers and also clerks. I can assure the hon. Members that recruitment will not be less than about 10,000 per year; there will not be any stoppage so far as recruitment of clerks and other people is concerned. On the contrary, if we go in for computerisation, if we go in for mechanization, there will be more efficiency. If elderly and highly respected hon. Members like Shri Ramavatar Shastri impress upon the Union people to go in for computerisation, it will be easy, and we can enhance the image of the institution also. There have been criticisms in Parliament and also outside Parliament about the inefficiency of the banking sector, and if at all you are really serious about efficiency in the banking sector, it is better that we go in for computerisation. That is why, I request you once again to impress upon the employees about computerisation. Even at the cost of repetition, I am saying this.

So far as the frauds are concerned, Government is very much keen to curb the activities which are not above board.

On the contrary, Government is going to deal with the persons who are the culprits according to the law.

18.15 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANT (RAILWAYS), 1983-84-Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No we take up further discussion on Supplementary Démand for Grant (Railways).

Shri Parashar. You may continue.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was

speaking about the need for the restoration of certain important facilities which were available to us.

Earlier, I referred to the restoration of through coaches between Nangal Dam and Delhi which used to be attached to the Himachal Express. There is enough justification for this. Similarly, Sir, there are some new demands which should also be looked into by the hon. Minister. One is regarding the introduction of a new fast train between Delhi and Pathankot; here the people of Himachal and the northern Punjab are stranded and they do not get enough buses to go to Delhi and other parts of the country. They are mostly ex-service men and active service-men and they are put to a great inconvenience. There should be fast trains from Bombay to Kalka and from Bombay to Nangal.

Similarly, there are other matters to which I would like to draw the attention of the Minister. Sir, Himachal Pradesh is a scenic and beautiful State. On both sides of the track there are beautiful trees. They are not protected properly; sometimes, they are cut haphazardly. This is the time when we are talking of maintaining the ecological balance. the scenic beauty of Himachal should also be borne in mind. Scenic beauty has to be maintained and it should be seen that the forests are not destroyed especially the pine trees and other trees that are there on both sides of the track from Kalka to Simla and from Pathankot to some other place. In particular, I would request him to construct speedily a line from Nangal to Talwara. Actually, the present Prime Minister herself said at Una on 21.12.79 that this line upto Talwara would be constructed. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that about Rs. 5 crores is given this year so that at least upto Una the railway line be constructed which will later be extended beyond it to AMB, where the late Shri L.N. Mishra had also laid a foundation stone on 22-12-1974. Ultimately it would be taken upto Mukharian as an alternative line for defence.

Similarly, there are two or three demands from other regions. I would like to press that a new train should be introduced between Delhi and Gorakhpur because the line has already been converted from the metre-gauge to broad-gauge. Naturally, this huge expenditure should be utilised for giving new services to the people. Similarly, from Gaya to Patna, a railway line should be constructed because this section is the hub of activity—a large number of pilgrims come. If this line is constructed, this would shorten the distance and this will give relief to passengers. There should be a line from Mathura to Alwar. I appreciate the hon. impact in Minister's the contributions made by the various zonal railways and at the Board level. But one thing that can be appreciated is this. They are doing better work. They are introducing more facilities. But, paucity of funds has to be acknowledged. Therefore, we have been suggesting that the Minister for Railways should be made a Member of the Planning Commission so that he is able to pay his attention immediately. The Minister in charge of Planning should be a Member of the Railway Convention Committee so that he looks into the finances and he can see what the difficulties are in the working of the railways in our country. A social burden of Rs. 300 crores every year is also there.

railways have to face the antinational activities in the form of agitations like the recent one in the Punjab. In the Punjab, there was a 'rail roko' agitation on 17th June. There was no train on that day from Delhi to Punjab excepting the Kalka Mail. What a huge expenditure is incurred by Railways for laying new lines and in introducing new services! Railways symbolise the progress of the nation. On account of this agitation crores of rupees are lost. The Minister must be given the constitutional authority because at present the GRP is not under his control. If some communal riot takes place it is the Home Minister who has to answer the question here. But, when there is an accident and if some death occurs, in the train or if there is some antisocial activity there, the Railway Minister is not in a position to take any punitive action; he has not even the control to exercise any power over the GRP.

So, the Constitution may have to be amended and for this I plead for the devolu-

tion of greater power on the railway administration. Sir, much needed reforms are required in the Railways Act and in various other activities of the railways. The Supplementary budget is not an occasion for a policy discussion on the Ministry of Railways but we can have a mid-term review of the workings of the railways. There is late running of trains and other shortcomings but with all this on one side. The Members will agree with me that the Railways have entered into a new phase of activity and have even shown greater earning inspite of the losses inflicted on them by such anti-social agitations like the one launched by Akalis in Punjab and such other agitations.

Sir, I pay a tribute to the employees of the railways that even under great strain they carried out their duties so well to the nation. With these words I support the Supplementary Demands, for Grants of the Ministry of Railways and I also appreciate the services of the hon. Minister and his officials at the Zonal and Board level.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Tamil Nadu eversince Independence we have got only one BG new Karur-Dindigul-Madurailine, namely, Tuticorin project. The total length of that project is 324 km. and the latest cost of the new project is about Rs. 71 crores. This project was sanctioned in the year 1981 by our hon. Prime Minister. In the year 1981-82 the Railways demanded Rs. 2 crores and the Government sanctioned Rs. 2 crores. In the year 1982-83 the Railways asked for Rs. 8 crores but the Government sanctioned only Rs. 2.50 crores. In 1983-84 the demand was for Rs. 7.75 crores and the sanction was only for Rs. 1.75 crores. For the year 1984-85 the Railways have demanded Rs. 8 crores for implementation and we do not know what will be sanctioned by the Government. On account of funds not being sanctioned by the Government for implementation the whole work has come to a standstill and there is no progress over the last three years. Even payments to contractors and suppliers could not be made in 1982-83 for want of adequate funds. Commitments had also to be restricted due to the low level of funds. Tenders were called for building

bridges and for construction of formation for track between Karur and Dindigul and Dindigul and Madurai but were cancelled for want of funds. On account of paucity of funds, payment for committed liabilities cannot be made.

Sir, at the present rate of allotment of funds, it will take 40 years to complete the project, by which time the cost of the project will escalate to Rs. 150 crores. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to sympathise with us. You had given water to us. We are thankful to you. I invoke your human sympathy to grant not less than Rs. 20 crores including the balance of arrears to be paid from 1981-82 upto 1985. I demand and request the Government to grant the money as it covers my constituency....and the Constituency of Mr. K.T. Kosalram and the constituencies of so many other Tamil Nadu MPs of this House. Sir, I would like to point out that the railway fare has already been increased to the maximum. I would therefore submit that it is not advisable to increase the fare further. I am opposed to any further increase in the railway fare.

Sir, the Integral Coach Factory at Avadi, Madras, has been producing new coaches which are exported to the foreign countries. It is earning foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 28 crore per year. We are told by the management of the ICF that the Government is not coming forward to sanction more funds so that we can step up the production of more coaches thereby we can earn more and more foreign exchange. I would therefore request the Government to look into the matter and consider sanctioning of more funds for this purpose.

There are so many Unions in the ICF. The D.M.K. Union is the biggest union having membership of more than 6000. The Railways have recognised the unions which have membership of less than 500. But the D.M.K. Union has not been recognised by the Railways so far. I would request the Railway Minister kindly to consider giving recognition to the D.M.K. Union in the I.C.F.

Now, coming to railway facilities to the passengers, I would like to point out that

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between Bombay and Madras and vice versa. Now, the Railways have cancelled the Train No. 13, that is, Bombay-Madras Janata Express. Sir, there are about 15 lakh people belonging to Tamil Nadu living in Bombay. Now, they are finding it extremely difficult to travel from Madras to Bombay and vice versa because of the cancellation of Bombay-Madras Janata Express. I would therefore request the hon. Minister for Railways to restore the Bombay-Madras Janata Express with immediate effect.

In this connection, I may point out that instead of introducing a new train between Bombay and Bangalore, the hon. Minister of State for Railways, has diverted the train which was running between Madras and Bombay. A very curious thing has happened. Instead of marrying a girl who is not married, you are kidnapping somebody's girl who is already married to somebody. Please do not kidnap the train that was running between Madras and Bombay. On behalf of 15 lakh Tamilians in Bombay, I would request the hon. Minister kindly to restore the train, that is, Madras-Bombay Janata Express.

Sir, on 2-8-1983, in Bombay, more than 10 lakh Tamilians assembled at a certain place to express their feelings and solidarity and condemn the genocide on Tamils in Sri Lanka. For this purpose, they had engaged a special train afrer paying Rs. 5000 to the Railway Department. The City Police also had granted necessary permission for assembling and carrying out a procession and for this purpose railway transport facilities were arranged with necessary permission. The train was running carrying them from Matunga to Bombay V.T. But unfortunately the train was stopped in the middle at Dudhen and more than 500 R.P.F. men and Railway Police assaulted all the Tamilians and committed robbery. They snatched away their black-badges, wrist-watches and the purses. More than 500 people were beaten and among them six persons were admitted to the local hospitals. Now they are in serious condition. I seek your sympathy once again to protect those people. When your Department has permitted for a special train on payment of money, why

should the Police stop them, assault and hit them badly? This is against morality and also against the democratic rights of the Tamil Nadu people in Bombay. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to appoint an inquiry commission and take serious action against the wrongdoers, the Railway Police in Bombay.

Sir, all the Tamil Nadu MPs have been demanding the change in the name of the G.T. Express into the Bharathiar Express. We have been demanding this for the last ten years. Myself and Shri K.T. Kosalram of the Congress Party and all other MPs from Tamil Nadu have been demanding this. I represented to the Prime Minister earlier in 1981-82. The Hon, Prime Miaister was very gracious to reply to my letter assuring that suitable instructions have been issued to the Railway Board to change the name of the GT Express into Bharathiar Express. But till now, it has not been done. Sir, by changing the name you are not going to lose any money. Bharathiar was a great poet and pagriot. He was a person who fought against the British rule. So, I request you to change the name of the GT Express into Bharathiar Express.

श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया (जालोर): सभापति जी, रेल मंत्री जी ने जो मांगें यहां रखी हैं, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जोधपुर से भीलड़ी तक जो गाड़ी नं 0 265, 266 जाती है यह सन् 1978 में बनी है। भीलड़ी से भूज वाली गाड़ी में लगकर यह अहमदाबाद जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह गाड़ी सीधी अहमदाबाद जानी चाहिए। इससे यात्रियों को बहुत सुविधा मिलेगी। पिछले साढे 3 साल से कई बार मैं यह मांग कर चुका हु और यही जवाब मिलता है कि 7 डिब्बे अहमदाबाद के लिए जाते हैं। ये 7 डिब्बे जोधपूर में ही भर जाते हैं। बाड़मेर का यात्री इसमें जाता है बालोदरा का इसमें जाता है। वहां एक बड़ी फैक्टरी कपडा रंगाई की लगी हुई है इस कारण वहां लोगों को बहुत जाना-आना पड़ता है। यह गाड़ी समदडी, मौकलचर, जालोर, भीतमाल, रानीवाड़ा, घानेरा वगैरह पर रुकती है। ये कई गांव और कस्बे हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह रेल सीधी अहमदाबाद तक चलाई जाये।

मंत्री जी ने अपने लैटर में भी कहा है, तारां-कित प्रश्न में भी जबाब दिया है, बारबार यही जवाब मिलता है कि वहां की सारी मांगे हैं। मुझे भी वहां जनता परेशान करती है। हमारे यहां व्यापारी वर्ग बहुत है, हमारे जिले का व्यापारी वर्ग बम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलौर, पूना, हैदराबाद बहुत जाता है। हमारा पिछड़ा जिला है, मजदूरों का भी बहुत आना-जाना रहता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह रेल अहमदाबाद तक सीधी करने की मेहर-वानी करिये, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है

जब से यह लाइन बनी है, तब से वही पटरियां बनी हुई हैं। यह पटरियां लम्बी की जायें। अब 17, 18 डिब्बे इसमें लगते हैं। पटरी पर उतरने में यात्रियों को बड़ी मुश्किल होती है। इस लाइन की पटरियां बड़ी बनाई जायें।

पहले हमारे मारवाड़, राजस्थान में मानसून बहुत कम था, अब मानसून ज्यादा रहने से यह लाइन हर साल बरसात में टूट जाती है और रेलें बन्द हो जाती हैं। अभी दो, तीन दिन पहले भी लाइन बन्द हो गई थी।

हमारे यहां जालोर-बाधरा सब लाइन कटती हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि समदड़ी से जालोर लाइन को ऊंचा लेकर पुलिया बांधकर बन्दोबस्त कर दें। हर साल वारिश आती है और यह लाइन टूट जाती है। इस पर हर साल खर्चा करना पड़ता है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस लाइन को ऊंचा करके पुलिया को ठीक कर दें। जोधपुर डिवीजन की लाइन घाटे में नहीं चलती है। घाटे में सिर्फ बाड़मेर से बुनावा गाड़ी जाती है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जोधपुर से अहमदाबाद पूरी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी जानी चाहिये। जयन्ती जनता यहां से अहमदाबाद जाती है और रास्ते में सरूपगंज ठहरती है। आते हुए वापसी में यह गाड़ी सरूपगंज नहीं ठहरती जिसका ठहरना जरूरी है। सरूपगंज के आसपास बहुत बड़ा कस्बा है, सरूपगंज एक मंडी है। यहां जे० के० की सीमेंट की फैक्टरी है जो कि वनारा के पास है। यहां लोगों का बहुत आना-जाना रहता है। वापसी में सरूपगंज गाड़ी के न रुकने से लोगों को आबूरोड उतरना पडता है जहां से उन्हें कठिनाई होती है। मेरा बार-बार निवेदन है कि यह गाड़ी सरूपगंज पर रुकनी चाहिए।

इतना कहकर मैं रेलमंत्री को इन मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए धन्यवाद देता हं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister wants to make an appeal.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): Through you, Sir, I want to make an appeal to the Members of this House. The time at our disposal is very short. I make a commitment on the floor of the House: If, instead of bringing in the problems of their constituencies or problems of a general nature, they write to me, I will look into their problems. But for the present, if they have got any special type of problems which they would like to bring to the notice of the House, they can do so. Otherwise, they should be as brief as possible and that will save the time of the House.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): You are not convening informal Railway Consultative Committee meetings of the zonal railways in spite of our repeated requests.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has given an assurance on the floor of this House. Kindly take advantage of that.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj): We agree with the suggestion of the hon. Minister.

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18.41 hrs.

TABLE PAPER LAID ON THE

Notification under Customs Act, 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-DHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 228-A/83-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1983 together with an explanatory Memorandum regarding exemption to stainless steel tubes for the manufacture of electrical heating elements from basic customs duty in excess of Sixty percent ad valorem, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6882/83].

18.42 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND FOR GRANT (RAILWAYS, 1983-84

—Contd.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को यह अपील शुरू में ही कर देनी चाहिए थी, लेकिव अब हम लोग जो बचे हुए है, उनके लिए वह अपील कर रहे हैं।

अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगें 1 अरब, 74 करोड़ 58 लाख रुपए की हैं। इन मांगों के जरिये अधिग्रहण, निर्माण, बदलाव आदि का काम किया जाना है या किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहंगा कि इस रकम में से 95 करोड़ 53 लाख रुपये आठ रेलवे जान्ज में बांटे गए हैं और तीन रेल के कारखानों में यानी इंजिन तथा डिब्बे बनाने के कारखाने में और बाकी 79 करोड़ 5 लाख रुपया रेलवे बोर्ड के जिम्मे किया गया है। क्यों ? इतनी बड़ी रकम इन सफेद हाथियों के लिए क्यों रखी गई है, इसका औचित्य बताना होगा। लगभग आधी रकम रेलवे बोर्ड के लिए रखी गई है। और कहते हैं कि पैसे की कमी है, यह मांग है, वह मांग है।

जानना चाहता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी राशि रेलवे बोर्ड के लिए किस काम के लिए रखी गई और क्यों रखी गई?

1975 से 1983 तक आज आठ साल हो गए, पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेलवे पुल बनाने की बात हो रही है। जांच हो रही है बार-बार यही जवाब मिलता है। हम फिर चिट्ठी लिखेंगे, उसका भी जवाब यही मिलेगा कि पूना में वाटर कमीशन जांच कर रहा है। श्री दंडवते भी इस दोष से बच नहीं सकते। वह भी यही जवाब देते थे। जो भी रेल मंत्री आता है, सब यही जवाब देते हैं कि जांच चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हं कि यह जांच कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ? अगर आपके मन में पुल बनाने की बात नहीं है, तो बता दीजिए।

पाराशर जी ने ठीक ही कहा-गया और पटना को जोड़ने के लिए कब से मांग की जा रही है। वह एक धार्मिक स्थान भी है जो लोग विश्वास करते हैं-मैं तो विश्वास नहीं करता-पितुपक्ष में उन लोगों का एक मेला वहां लगता है। वहां बिना जल चढ़ाए हुए और बिना तर्पण किए हुए उनके पितरों को मोक्ष नहीं मिल सकता। लेकिन उस लाइन के लिए बाबा आदम के जमाने से मांग चली आ रही है कि इस लाइन को दोहरी की जिए। यह जवाब कुछ दे देते हैं, आज तक यह काम नहीं हुआ। तो इसको करिए और नहीं करते हैं तब तक वहां डीजल से गाड़ी चलाइए।

इसी तरह आरा सासाराम लाइन की बात है। यह कहते हैं कि देश की तरक्की होनी चाहिए। आरा-सासाराम लाइन का सर्वे हो चुका है, उसके बारे में भी आप बताने की कृपा करें। इसी तरह से फतुहा-इस्लामपुर लाइन है। आप 12-14 लाख रुपये देते हैं उसकी क्या जरूरत है? आप उसको ले लीजिए और उसको बड़ी लाइन में बदलकर चलाइये तो आपको आमदनी जरूर होगी ।

आप बहुत से ओवर ब्रिज बनाने के निर्णय

पह्ली बात मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय से यह

लेते हैं। आपने एटना के लिए भी निर्णय लिया है लेकिन वह काम कछुये की चाल से चल रहा है। आप पटना से दिल्ली तक मगध एक्सप्रैस चलाने वाले थे, मालूम नहीं किसके कहने से आपने उसकी रोक दिया ? अगर कोई कठिनाई है तो आप बात कर लीजिए। इसी तरह से पटना से कलकत्ता एक गाड़ी चलाना बहुत आवश्यक है। आप स्वयं इस बात को महसूस करते हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग मह-सूस नहीं करते। इसी तरह से डेली पसेंजर्स का सवाल है। जो कैपिटल टाउन्स हैं, जैसे पटना वहां लोगों को आन-जाने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। जहां पर इस तरह की बात हो वहां अगर आप ट्रेंस नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं तो कम से कम डीजल इंजन ही लगा दें। या तो आप ट्रेंस बढ़ायें या फिर डीजल गाड़ी चलायें। (ध्यवधान) अगर दोनों बातें ही कर दें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

इसी तरह से आप प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के पास लोगों को मुपत में देते है जिसमें लाखों रुपया बेकार जाता है। आप उनको स्कृटि-नाइज की जिए और देखिए कि जिनको आपने पास दे रखा है वह जायज है या नहीं। एक एक आदमी को आपने चार चार, पांच पांच पास दे रखे हैं। लोग वेलफेयर कांग्रेस या किसी और नाम से संग-ठन बना लेते हैं और आप उनको पास दे देते हैं। एक कोई हैं लालदीन, उनको चार पास लेने का क्या अधिकार है? (व्यवधान) आप लोग मुझे प्रोवोक मत की जिए। मैं आएसे कोई पास नहीं मांगता। मैं कहता हूं आप सारे पास कैंसिल की जिए।

आखिरी बात मैं रेलवे एम्पलाईज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। रेलवे मजदूर आपसे क्या मांग कर रहे हैं? 17 लाख मजदूर आपसे कहते हैं कि सरकारी कारखानों के मजदूरों के बराबर उनकों भी आप तनख्वाह दीजिए। पैरिटी इन वेजज की मांग वे कर रहे हैं। ये कहते हैं कि फोर्थ पे-कमीशन बनाई लेकिन उसको सरकारी कर्मचारी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। उन्होंने 150 रुपये इन्टेरिम रिलीफ की डिमांड की लेकिन आपने 50

से 70 रुपये दिए जैसे कि दान दे दिया। वे अपना मेहनताना मांगते हैं। आपने कितने ही लोगों को विकटमाइज कर रखा है। रूल 14(2) के अंतर्गत आपने हजारों कर्मचारियों को विकटमाइज किया है। आपके यहां जो गैंगमेन हैं वह पोस्ट एक्सप्ला-यटेड सेक्शन है। इसको इंजीनियरिंग मजदूर कहा जाता है लेकिन उनकी क्या हालत है। बरसात में विना वरदी के काम करते हैं लेकिन कोई उनका पुरसां हाल नहीं है। वे लाइन बनाते हैं लेकिन उनकी क्या हालत हो रही है? और भी उनकी बहुत सारी मांगें हैं। रिकग्नाइज्ड फेडरेशन है, उन्होंने भी मांगें रखी हैं।

अन-रिकाग्नाइज फैंडरेशन ने भी मांगें रखी हैं, लेकिन उनको भी अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। इन तमाम मांगों को लेकर 19 अगस्त को, यानि परसों, आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्पलाइज वनफैंडरेशन, आल इंण्डिया लोको रिनंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन और इंण्डियन रेलवे वक्स फैंडरेशन तथा दूसरे लोगों ने मिलकर डिमांसट्रेशन रखा है, पालियामेंट के सामने वोट क्लव पर। मंत्री जी को जाकर उसको एड्र स करना चाहिए। यदि उनको एड्र स करना चाहिए। यदि उनको एड्र स करना चाहिए। तभी हम उनके असन्तोष को दूर कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक पे-कमीशन का सवाल है, वह बिल्कुल बेकार है। कम से कम आप उनको पे-कमीशन से निकाल लीजिए। पे-कमीशन बोगस है, सरकार ने टाइम कन्ज्यमिंग तरीका लगा रखा है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन कीजिए और मजदूरों से सहयोग लीजिए। एक आखिरी बात मैं कैज्युअल लेवर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इनकी संख्या दो लाख से ज्यादा है। पंडित जी यहां पर मौजूद नहीं है, उन्होंने 1980 में ऐलान किया था कि नई भर्ती नहीं होगी और पुराने कैज्युअल लेवर को रैगुलर बना देंगे। अब वे मंत्री नहीं है, उनके बाद पांडे जी आए, जो अब हमारे बीच में नहीं है। सेठी जी भीआए और अब आप आए हैं। अभी तक बीस

हजार कैज्युअल मजदूरों को रैगुलर किया गया है और बाकी कब तक हो जायेंगे? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कछुए की चाल न चलकर खरहे की चाल से चिलए। जोनल रेलवेज को और रेलवे बोर्ड को बड़ी मुस्तैदी के साथ काम करना चाहिए। केवल 79 करोड़ रुपया शिकर और बैठकर मौज करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे पास जरा सूझबूझ से दीजिए। इसको प्रसादी के रूप में मत बांटिए। अभी आप लोग वहीं करते हैं कि ले लो, ले लो, जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चिनौड़गढ़) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं वर्ष 1983-84 की अनुपूरक मांगे, जो माननीय मंत्री महोदय द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई है, उनका समर्थन करती हूं। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि जब से रेल भारत में आई है, तब से आज तक बहुत अधिक काम हुआ है। मैं आपका ध्यान राजस्थान की ओर ले जाना चाहती हूं। राजस्थान में रेलवे की दृष्टि से बहुत कम काम हुआ है। यहां तक कि जो अ ग्रेजों और राजा-महाराजों के समय में जो रेलवे लाइन थी, उनमें आंशिक रूप से परिवर्तन आया है।

लम्बी बात न कहते हुए मैं सिर्फ अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र या उसके आसपास के इलाकों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। दिल्ली से चित्तौड़गढ़ की जो रेलगाड़ी है, चेतक एक्सप्रैंस, यह बहुत ही धीमी गित से चलती है। उसको पहुंचने में 20 से 22 घंटे तक लग जाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूं कि यदि आप चेतक एक्सप्रैंस की गित तेज नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम दिल्ली से उदयपुर जाने के लिए कोई सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन चलाने की ओर ध्यान दीजिए। यह एक पर्यटक स्थल है, यहां पर बाहर

से बहुत पर्यटक आते हैं। यह गाड़ी मुख्य नगरों को जोड़ती हुई जाती है। जैसे गुलाबनगर जयपुर, ख्याजा नगर अजमेर, शक्ति व भक्ति का नगर चित्तौड़गढ़ और झीलों की नगरी उदयपुर। इस-लिए इन पर्यटकों के लिए आपने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। उस गाड़ी में गर्मी के दिनों में ए०सी० कोच की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। जिसकी वजह से पर्यटकों की संख्या वहां पर कम होती जा रही है। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि जा नई सुपर-फास्ट ट्रेन आप चलायें वह हमारे देश की भक्त शिरोमणि ''मीरा'' के नाम से चलायें।

अपने बहुत कृपा-भाव से मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के दो भाग कोटा और चित्तोड़ को जोड़ने के लिए ब्राड गेज लाइन मन्जूर की है। इसके लिए, मंत्री महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद तो देती ही हूं, साथ ही यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि उसके लिए वजट इत्ना थोड़ा रखा है, जैसे अभी कहा गया था— यह कछुए की चाल जैसा है। इस ब्राड गेज लाइन को पूरा करने में कम से कम 50 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे, लेकिन अभी तक इस पर 10 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। आपने कहा है कि यह 1986 तक पूरी हो जाएगी, लेकिन जिस गति से काम चल रहा है, मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि 1986 तक पूरा हो सकेगा। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि बजट में इसके लिए प्रावधान बढ़ाया जाय।

मैंने लोक सभा में एक प्रश्न पूछा था लेकिन उसमें ठीक से जवाब नहीं मिला। मैंने सुना है कि इस लाइन पर बहुत से इम्पोर्टेंट टाउन्ज आपने छोड़ दिये हैं। चित्तौड़ जिले में "बेगू" नाम का एक कस्बा है, जो आदिवासी इलाका भी है और मिनरल रिसोर्सेंज का काफी बड़ा भण्डार है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस लाइन पर इस कस्बे को नहीं छोड़ें तथा यह लाइन कोटा-बूंदी-बेगू-पारसौली — भी-चोर-बस्सी होते हुए चित्तौड़गढ़ आनी चाहिए। इससे आदवासियों को बहुत फायदा होगा तथा इस क्षेत्र में कई फैक्ट्रीज लग सकेंगी। इस एरिये में लाइम-स्टोन बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है जिस-का उपयोग किया जा सकेगा।

राजस्थान में जितनी लाइनें दी गई हैं उनमें ज्यादातर लाइनें मीटर गेज की हैं, ब्राडगेज की लाइनें कुछ ही नगरों को जोड़ती हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि राजधानी एक्सप्रंस कोटा होकर गुजरती है लेकिन हमारा यह दुर्नाग्य है उसका ''स्टे'' कोटा में नहीं है। कोटा राजस्थान का औद्योगिक नगर है, पापुलेशन की दृष्टि से भी और उद्योगों की दृष्टि से भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि राजधानी एक्सप्रंस को कोटा में रोकें तथा यह मुविधा यहां के नगरवासियों को दें।

हमारे राजस्थान में बहुत से जिले ऐसे हैं जहां के बच्चों ने कभी रेल नहीं देखी है। खास तौर से बांसवाड़ा का जो इलाका है वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहती हूं, चाहे इस प्लान में न सही, लेकिन अगले प्लान के लिए आप उसका सर्वे करवा लें जिससे यहां के लोगों के मन में रेलवे लाइन के लिए आशा का संचार हो सके।

आपने मथुरा-अलवर का सर्वे करा लिया है लेकिन इसके लिए बजट में प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया है। कृपा कर इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर है, लेकिन वह भी ब्राडग्रेज से जुड़ी हुई नहीं है। यह एक छोटा सा काम है, सवाई माधोपुर से जयपुर, जो एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा है, यदि इसको आप जोड़ दें तो इससे लोगों को काफी राहत मिल सकती है।

अब मैं लम्बी बात न कह कर एक छोटा सा निवेदन मानवीय आधार पर करना चाहती हूं, क्योंकि इससे हमारे गांवों के लोग प्रभावित होते हैं। आपने बहुत सी जगहों पर रेलवे गेट्स बनाये हैं, लेकिन वहां पर आदमी नहीं रखते हैं। 18.00 hrs.

गेट सुबह को बन्द कर दिया जाता है और सारे दिन बन्द रहता है यहां तक कि गांव के किसान जो अपना गन्ना लेकर गाड़ी से दूसरी तरफ जाना चाहते हैं, वे जा नहीं पाते हैं और बैलगाड़ी लिये घंटों वहीं खड़े रहते हैं। मेरे यहां गेट नं० 99 (सी), गंभीरी रोड में है, उसके लिए मैं यह बताना चाहूंगी कि 12-12 गांवों के किसान घंटों परेशान रहते हैं और जो बीमार आदमी होते हैं, वे भी उसकी वजह से जा नहीं सकते हैं और उनका देहान्त हो जाता है। ऐसे गेटों को खोलने की आप इजाजत दीजिए।

एक और बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आपकी जितनी भी बोगीज हैं वे बहुत पुरानी हैं और डिब्बे बहुत पुराने हैं। देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में जो कोटा के लिए डिब्बा लगता है, वह इतना खराब है कि उसको बयान करना कठिन है। अहमदाबाद एक्स-प्रेस में जयपुर के लिए जो डिब्बा लगता है, उसमें बैठकर ऊंट जैसी सवारी का अनुभव होता है। उसमें झटके लगते हैं और एक-एक और दो-दो फीट ऊपर यात्री उछलता है। आप सोच सकते हैं कि उसमें जो गर्भावस्था वाली महिला बैठी होगी, उसकी क्या अवस्था होती होगी।

एक और बात यह कहकर मैं समाप्त करूं गी कि रेलों के मामले में राजस्थान में कोई ज्यादा विकास नहीं हुआ है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में और राजा-महाराजाओं के जमाने में जो रेलें थीं, उनमें कोई ज्यादा विकास हमारे यहां नहीं हुआ है और देश के दूसरे कोनों में जितना रेलों के मामले में विकास हुआ है, उतना हमारे यहां नहीं हुआ है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will again remind the hon. Members about the request which has been made by the hon. Minister. He has assured that all such sort of things can be put to him in a letter, in writing, instead of repeating all such things here. It will be taking more more time of the House. Then everybody will have to sit for a long time,

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श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): जो पत्र लिखते हैं, उनके जवाब नहीं आते हैं, इसलिए यहां पर कहना पड़ता है। अगर एक माननीय सदस्य की एक बात भी पूरी कर दें, तो संतोष हो जाएगा।

सभापति महोदय : जवाब आएगा।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन।

श्री अशकाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज): सभापति महोदय, रेलवे की पूरक मांगों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी बात कहने से पहले मैं यह अवश्य कह देना चाहता हं कि जब कभी भी कोई मांग उठाई जाती है, तो उसको पूरा करने में धन की कमी की बात बीच में लादी जाती है चाहे काम कितना ही महत्वपूर्ण क्यों न हो और उसे रोक दिया जाता है और इस तरह से काम नहीं होता है।

अभी हमारे वरिष्ठ साथी वर्मा जी ने एक सुझाव दिया है और मैं उसमे इतनी सी बात और जोड़ना चाहता हं कि रेलवे को जो पब्लिक फाइनेन्शियल इस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उनसे धन लेना चाहिए। आप यह देखें कि जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं उसमें उसकी 3 परसेंट, 4 परसेंट और 10 परसेंट अपनी पूंजी लगी हुई है और बाकी धन बैंक या दूसरी संस्थाएं 80 प्रतिशन, 85 प्रतिशत और 95 प्रतिशत तक ऋण देती हैं। तो क्या वजह है कि रेलवे अपने कामों के लिए इस तरह से धन नहीं लेती है क्योंकि रेलवेज से हमारी जिन्दगी का वास्ता है और देश की तरक्की भी इन पर निर्भर करती है। वहां से धन क्यों नहीं लिया जाता, यह मैं जानना चाहंगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौमा) : सरचार्ज के लिए कहिए और एक डेवलपमेंट फंड बन जाए।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : सरचार्ज की बात आप कहियेगा। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि जो फाइनें-शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उनसे रेलवेज को ऋण लेना चाहिए बल्कि यह मुकर्रर कर देना चाहिए कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को जितना धन दिया जाता है, उसका कम से कम 10 पररेन्ट धन रेलवेज को मिलना चाहिए।

अब मैं आता हूं इन पूरक मांगों की ओर। इन पूरक मांगों में भी और पिछले बजट में भी पूर्वी उत्तर रेलवे की उपेक्षा की गई है और अब भी वही रवैया जारी है और इसके लिए आप जिम्मे-दार नहीं है बल्कि आपका जो रेलवे बोर्ड है, जिस में अफसरों की तादाद उस तरफ की है, जो पूरब में कोई दिलचस्पी नही रखते हैं और नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे और नार्थ ईस्टर्न फन्टियर रेलवे सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षित है। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर बताना चाहता हुं कि आपके बजट में 68.41 हजार रुपये नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के लिए रखा गया है। यह बहुत कम धनराणि है और इसको बढ़ाना चाहिये।

इसी तन्ह से नार्दन फन्टियर रेलवे के लिए एक करोड़. सेंट्रल रेलवे के लिए 12 करोड़, ईस्टर्न रेलवे के लिए 9 करोड़, नार्दर्न रेलवे के लिए 9 करोड़ सदर्न रेलवे के लिए 8 करोड़, साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे के लिए 13 करोड़ रुपया आपने मांगा है। यह उपेक्षा की बात मैं आपको बता दूं। मुझे आशा है कि आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे। इसी तरह की मांग इंटेग्रल कोच फैक्ट्री पेरवूर के लिए की गई है। उसके पूरे यूटीलाइजेशन के लिए और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए आप धन देना चाहते हैं। मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। इस बारे में मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूं कि एक कोच फैक्ट्री की बात उत्तर प्रदेश में की गई थी और उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग मंत्री ने गोरखपुर का नाम मुझाया था। अभी तक इस ओर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। गोरखपुर सबसे ज्यादा उपयुक्त स्थान है। वहां पर मजदूर भी उपलब्ध है और ब्राडगेज तथा मीटर गेज लाइनें भी हैं।

इसी रेलवे पर शास्त्री जी ने पटना पुल की बात कही थी। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि **हती**नी वधा पुल का 10 साल पहले प्रधानमंत्री ने उद्घा-टन किया था। अब उस पत्थर का भी पता नहीं है। जो सामान वहां था वह भी उठाकर दूसरी जगह ले आया जा रहा है। वही पूना का चक्कर है कि मिट्टी का टेस्टिंग हो रहा है।

पूर्वी हिस्से की जो उपेक्षा हो रही है उसमें एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। इलेक्ट्रीफिकेशन का जो काम हो रहा है, नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे उससे अछूता है। इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। लाइन तब्दीली का काम भी अधूरा छोड़ा हुआ है। दो साल हो गए हैं। अमृतसर से कलकत्ता वाया गोरखपुर, गोरखपुर से दिल्ली, गोरखपुर से बंबई सीधी गाड़ियां अभी तक नहीं चलाई जा सकी हैं। गोमती एक्सप्रेस के बारे में जनरल मैनेजर श्री मिश्रा ने कानपुर से ऐलान किया था कि यह पहली गाड़ी होगी जो गोरखपुर से दिल्ली तक चलेगी। लेकिन अभी तक यह गाड़ी नहीं चलाई गई है। गाड़ी आ गई है। कोच आ गए हैं फिर भी गाड़ी नहीं चलाई जा रही है। जयंती जनता के बारे में भी कहा गया गया था, लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से वह काम भी अभी नहीं हो पाया है। हम भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि जयंती जनता को दूसरी जगह से खींचकर हमारे यहां लाया जाए। गोमती एक्सप्रेस गोरखपुर या हाजी-पुर से चलाई जानी चाहिए। हाजीपुर ज्यादा उपयुक्त स्थान है, क्योंकि हाजीपुर से पटना जुड़ा हुआ है और पटना से लखनऊ और दिल्ली को दोनों जगह से जुड़ा जा सकता है।

ब्रांच लाइनों के बारे में भी नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे में उपेक्षा की गई है। इस रेलवे में सबसे ज्यादा मीटरगेज लाइनें हैं। उन लाइनों को ब्राड गेज करने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि मीटरगेज लाइनों की ओर से ध्यान हटा लिया जाए। सबसे ज्यादा खराब गाड़ियां इन लाइनों पर चलाई जाती हैं। डिब्बों की मरम्मत नहीं की जाती, बेकार इन्जिनों को काम में लाया जाता है। यात्रियों के पीने के लिए पानी नहीं रहता और कई तरह की कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं। नौतनवा लाइन पर सीवान से मैलानी लाइन पर 4-5 साल पहले गाडियां चलती थीं। अब उन गाड़ियों में कटौती करके थोड़े डिस्टेंस की गाड़ियाँ चलाकर उस कटौती को पूरा करना चाहते हैं। मैलानी से सीवान जनता वन अप, टूडाउन गाड़ी का डाइनिंग कार आप इस्तेमाल में क्यों नहीं लाते। इसके लिए लिखकर दिया हुआ है।

ये मुख्य बातें है। मैं ज्यादा डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता। परसों आपने रेलवे कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग बुलाई है वहाँ पर भी मैं अपनी बात को कहूंगा।

एन ई रेलवे के बारे में पूरी तरह से मीटिंग में कहूंगा, लेकिन जिन खास बातों की तरफ मैंने अभी ध्यान दिलाया है, मैं समझता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब जरूर उन पर विचार करेंगे।

दिल्ली से रामनगर तक, या दिल्ली से मुरादा-बाद होते हुए रामनगर तक, कोई गाड़ी नहीं चलती है। रामनगर और नैनीताल इस देश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में हैं। इसके बारे में श्री रावत को कहना चाहिए था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन्होंने कहा है।

श्री अशकाक हुसैन: तो मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का उतावलापन समझ रहा हूं। मेरे पास कहने को बहुत सी बातें हैं, लेकिन वे सब मैं मीटिंग में कहूंगा।

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद (शाहजहांपुर): सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने रेलवे विभाग को सम्भा-लने के बाद नारा दिया है: सेफ्टी, सिक्युरिटी एंड पंक्चुएलिटी। इस नारे को पूरा करने में उन्हें काफी हद तक सफलता मिली है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा कि सौ प्रतिशत सफलता मिली है, लेकिन इस दिशा में बहुत प्रयास किया गया है और उन-को बराबर सफलता मिल रही है। उन्होंने वैगन्ज की प्राबलम को सात्व कर दिया है। पहले वैगन्ज की कमी थी, लेकिन अब वे फालतू पड़े हुए हैं। उन्होंने रेलवे रिजर्वेशन में भी सुधार किया है। इसके अलावा देश की जो प्रेस्टीजस ट्रेन्ज है: राजधानी के० के० एक्सप्रैस, तिमलनाडू एक्स-प्रैस, कर्नाटक एक्सप्रैस और शाने-पंजाब वगैरह, उन्होंने उनकी कैपेसिटी, स्पीड और एमिनिटीज को बढ़ाया है और उनमें बहुत तरक्की की है।

लेकिन मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहवा हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले दस बरमों से वही पुरानी गाड़ियां चल रही हैं और वहां पर कोई भी नई गाड़ी नहीं चलाई गई है। आज हालत यह है कि लोग ट्रेन की छत पर बैठकर लखनऊ गोरखपुर से यहां आते हैं। जी० आर० पी० के धानों के रिकार्ड से पता लगेगा कि रोज एक दो आदिमयों की मौत छत से गिर जाने से हो जाती है। आजकल लंबर सीजन हैं, इसलिए वहां पर स्पेशल ट्रेन्ज चलाई जायें और उन बेचारे गरीबों की जानें बचाई जायें।

मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम राजधानी टाइप की एक ट्रेन दिल्ली से लखनऊ होते हुए गोरखपुर तक चलाई जाए। एक ट्रेन बरेली से दिल्ली तक चलती है, जो सुबह चलती है और 10, 11 वजे यहां पहुंच जाती है। उस गाड़ी के लिए पैसेंजर नहीं मिल रहे हैं। अगर उस गाड़ी को बरेली के बजाए शाहजहांपुर से चलाया जाए, तो वह काम-याब होगी। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में पुनिवचार करें।

देश में जो पैसेंजर ट्रेनें चल रही हैं, उनकी तरफ सरकार का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं है। इस बारे में माननीय सदस्य, श्रो॰ रंगा, ने बजट के समय जो स्पीच दी थी, मैं उसमें से कुछ लाइनें बढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं —

"Now the time has come when we

have to champion the cause of those people who will be travelling by ordinary passenger trains. I would ask the hon. Members and the Minister to travel from time to time in the ordinary passenger trains that would be going from one station to another. They would be shocked at the hopeless conditions in which carriages, lavatories, windows, window-shutters, lighting, electric fans and even seats are found. All these things are in a very bad shape. One need not mention about the sanitary conditions."

मैं ससझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य का एक-एक लफ्ज सही है। इसका इलाज यह नहीं है कि रेल मंत्री स्वयं पैसेंजर ट्रेनों में घूमते फिरें। वह रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों को भेजें, जो जाकर देखें कि वहां पर क्या हालात हैं। सरकार सबकुछ प्रैस्टीजस ट्रेनों पर खर्च कर रही है। उसे पैसेंजर ट्रेनों पर भी कुछ खर्च करना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में कुछ लाइनें उखाड़ दी गई थीं। उदाहरण के लिए अंग्रेज 1914 में मैलानी-शाह-जहांपुर लाइन को उखाड़कर बसरा ले गये थे। दस साल पहले रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ने यह डिसीजन लिया था कि जो लाइनें उखाड़ी गई थीं, उनको पहले रेस्टोर किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह रेजोलूशन अभी भी मौजूद है और क्या उसमें कोई परिवर्तन तो नहीं किया गया है; अगर नहीं किया गया है, तो जब भी सरकार के पास पैसा होगा, क्या तब वह उन लाइनों को पापर्टी देगी।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में पैसेंजर एमिनिटीज का जिक्र किया था। अगर वह सफर करें, तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि पानी का कूलर शायद दिल्ली स्टेशन पर चलता होगा, लेकिन उससे आगे आपको ठंडा पानी नहीं मिलेगा। यह एक मामूली सी बात है, इस पर ज्यादा पैदा खर्च नहीं होगा। सिर्फ ध्यान देने की बात है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का संकट रहता है।

रात को जब गाड़ियां आती हैं, तो स्टेशन पर अंधेरा होता है। वहां पर जो जैनीरेटर हैं, वे चलते नहीं हैं। इस बारे में थोड़ी देख-रेख की आवश्य-कता है। इससे पैसेंजर्ज को बड़ी असुविधा होती है। जब वे अंधेरे में गाड़ी पर चढ़ते हैं, तो उन्हें चोट लगती है या जेब कट जाती है। इसी तरह बहुत से स्टेशनों पर पब्लिक एड्रैस सिस्टम खराब पड़े हुए हैं। अगर थोड़ा ध्यान देकर पब्लिक एड्रैस सिस्टम को चलाया जाए, तो पैसेंजर्ज को बहुत सुविधा होगी।

बहुत से स्टेशनों पर शेड नहीं हैं। धूप, जाड़े, बरसात में यात्रियों को खुले में खड़े रहना पड़ता है। थोड़ा सा धन खर्च करके कम से कम डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर के स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मी पर शेड डाल दिए जाएं।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि सदस्य छोटी छोटी बातों के बारे में उन्हें लिखकर भेज दें, वह उनपर ध्यान देंगे। एक लैबल कासिंग के बारे में मैं उन्हें तीन बार लिख चुका हूं। रेलवे का इन्स्पै-क्टर वहां पर एनक्वायरी करने जाता है। हमारी बात झूठ मानी जाती है और इन्स्पैक्टर की बात को सही माना जाता है। अगर हम किसी लैंबल कासिंग के बारे में रीकमेंडेशन करते हैं, तो उसमें हमारा क्या इन्ट्रेस्ट है ? जब वहां की जनता कहती है और हम समझते हैं कि इससे काफी जनता को सूविधा मिलेगी, तब हम लिखते हैं। लेकिन रेलवे का इंस्पैक्टर लिख देता है कि वह जरूरी नहीं है और वह प्रोपोजल ठप्प हो जाता है। जब किसी अधिकारी को एनक्वायरी के लिए भेजा जाए तो हमें भी बुला लिया जाए, ताकि हम सावित कर सकें कि इतने लोग एफेक्टिड होंगे। इस तरह घर बैठे रिपोर्ट नहीं देनी चाहिए।

मैंने यह भी लिखा था कि पीलीभीत-शाह-जहांपुर रेलवे लाइन के स्टेशनों पर टेलीफोन सिस्टम नहीं हैं। इससे पता नहीं लगता कि गाड़ी आ रही है या नहीं, आयगी या नहीं, आयगी तो कितनी लेट आयगी। मैंग्नेटो टेलीफोन सिस्टम लगाने से पैसेंजरों को पता चल सकता है कि गाड़ी फलां स्टेशन पर आ गई है।

जहां तक रामपुर-हल्दवानी लाइन और राम-नगर वाली लाइन का सम्बन्ध है, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है और श्री रावत भी कह चुके हैं।

रौजा में एक लोको शेंड है। पहले वहां स्टीम इन्जिन मरम्मत हुआ करते थे। वहां केंजुअल लेवर जें की भतीं में पांच-पांच हजार रुपए की रिश्वत ली गई और गड़बड़ियां की गयीं। इस बारे में मैंने भी लिखा और अपोजीशन के एक एस. पी. ने भी लिखा। मैं खुद चेयरमैन, रेलवे वोई से मिला। दो महीने हो गए हैं। एनक्वायरी हो चुकी है, कुछ लोग पकड़े भी गए हैं, लेकिन कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है। जब मन्त्री महोदय के पास कोई कंट्लैंड आए और गम्भीर आरोप लगाए जाएं, तो वह इस बारे में तुरन्त एक्शन लिया करें।

मैं चाहता हूं कि चंडीगढ़ एक्सप्रेस का, जो कालका से चलती है और हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, यू. पी. और बिहार होते हुए जाती है, एक स्टापेज राबर्ट्सगंज पर रखा जाए, जो कि एक इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन है।

बड़े-बड़े शहरों में पटरी के किनारे रेलवे की बहुत सी लैंड पड़ी हुई हैं, जिसका बिल्कुल मिसयूज हो रहा है और उस पर एनकोचमेंट हो रहा है। सरकार उस लैंड को यूटिलाइज क्यों नहीं करती? उसको कामर्शल बेसिस पर इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। कम से कम उसपर प्लांटेशन कर दिया जाए, ताकि इकालोजिकल बैलेंस सही हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन माँगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा): सभा-पित महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं दो-तीन कारणों से। एक

कारण तो यह है जो इन्होंने इस समय के सब से बड़े नौकरशाह जो थे, श्री एस. एस. गुजराल उन को हटाया। देश में यह भावना जा रही थी कि चेयरमैन रेलवे बोर्ड ही रेल मंत्री को बदलते हैं। लेकिन अब कम से कम इनके प्रशासन में आने से यह भावना आई है कि मंत्री भी चेयरमैन रेलवे बोर्ड को हटा सकता है और वास्तव में वह नौकर-शाह इनके अधीन है, ये उनके अधीन नहीं हैं। तो सब से पहले तो मैं इसके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हं जिसके कारण इनकी कुछ पकड़ ऐडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर हुई है। अब यह जो चाहते हैं वह थोड़ी बहुत बातें होंगी। दूसरे, इस कारण से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हं कि ज्यादा दिन नहीं हुए इसी सदन में रेल विभाग में रेल दुर्घटनाओं का विभाग कहा जाता था। हमें खुशी है आज यह कहते हुए कि पिछले चन्द महीनों में बहुत कम दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं। यह बहत अच्छी बात है और इसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि इनकी पकड़ ऐडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर थोड़ी बहुत हुई है। तीसरी बात जो इन्होंने कही है, कि 75 परसेंट जो मेम्बर पालियामेंट में बातें उठाते हैं उन पर काम होना चाहिए, लेकिन खेद है कि वास्तव में उस दिशा में काम कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। कई एक केसेज हैं, एक उदाहरण में दूंगा, एक केस में आधे दर्जन एम०पीज० इन से मिले थे और हमने बताया था कि अमूक अफसर इस तरह के हैं जो प्रशासन के विरुद्ध काम कर रहे हैं, लेबर अनरेस्ट वहां हो सकता है। इन्होंने हमारे सामने आदेश दिया कि तुरंत उस का तबादला करो। लेकिन 20-25 दिन हो गए, आज तक कुछ नहीं हो पाया। इस लिए हम चाहेंगे कि जो आदेश दें उसका अनुपालन जरूर हो। इस चीज को वे अवश्य देखें ताकि एडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन को लगे कि मिनिस्टर कुछ बोलता है तो उसकी बात की कद्र होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात में यह कहता हूं कि बार-बार बातें आती हैं सदन में भी और बाहर भी, प्रधान मंत्री ने और इन्होंने भी कई बार कहा है कि हम बैंक-वर्ड एरिया में कुछ रेलवे लाइन लगाने की बात करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन रिटर्न देखेंगे और रिटर्न की बात पहले चाहेंगे तो यह संभव नहीं है। यह दो तरफा रिश्ता है। यदि लाइन होगी तो डैवलपमेंट होगा और फिर रिटर्न आएगा। लेकिन लाइन नहीं देगे तो डैवलपमेंट नहीं होगा। मगर वह बताएंगे कि हमें रिटर्न नहीं होता इसलिए हम लाइन नहीं देना चाहते। इस पालिसी को बदलने की जरूरत है। जहां वास्तव में बैकवर्ड एरिया है वहां अगर वाजिव समझते हैं कि लाइन देनी चाहिए ताकि उस का डैवलपमेंट हो सके तो लाइन पहले देनी चाहिए।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहता हूं। मैं 71 से इस सदन में हूं, बार-बार यह सवाल यहाँ उठता रहा है कि दौराम मधेपुरा एन०ई० रेलवे का एक स्टेशन है जहां से केवल 8 किलोमीटर लाइन देने की बात है सिहेश्वर तक। बहुत बार उसका सर्व हुआ। उस समय एस्टीमेट 58 लाख का आया था आज एक करोड़ कुछ लाख हो गया है और बात वहीं की वहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि जब करोड़ों की बात आप सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाँड्म में करते हैं तो कम से कम लाख दो लाख पाँच लाख या करोड़ तक भी बात हो तो उस के महत्व को देखते हुए उस लाइन को बनाना चाहिए।

हम देश के जिस भू-भाग से आते हैं लगता है कि वास्तव में वह देश का हिस्सा ही नहीं है। हम उत्तरी बिहार से आते हैं जहाँ इनकी कोई गाडी समय से नहीं जाती है। हम लोग यहां से बरौनी तक तो जा सकते हैं सुविधासे, लेकिन जितनी देर में बरौनी जाते हैं उतनी ही देर लगती है हमें बरौनी से अपनी जगह पहुंचने में, जब कि उसकी दूरी दिल्ली और बरौनी की दूरी का दसवां हिस्सा है। वहां पहले तो चार-छः घण्टे हमें इन्त-जार करना पड़ता है और फिर जो गाड़ी आती है उसकी स्पीड इतनी कम होती है कि हमें स्थान तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते उतना ही समय लग जाता है जितना दिल्ली से बरौनी तक पहुंचने में लगता है जब कि उसकी दूरी दिल्ली से बरौनी तक की दूरी का दसवां हिस्सा भी नहीं है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि इसको वह देखें।

जैसा कि और बन्धुओं ने कहा वास्तव में एन० ई० रेलवे और ए ग०ई० एफ० रेलवे, रेलवे के सब से नेग्लेक्टेड जोन्स हैं, इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जैसा हमारे बन्धुओं ने कहा उस पर कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। हम आग्रह करेंगे मंत्री महोदय से कि वह विशेष ध्यान इस तरफ दें क्यों कि वह उसी हिस्से से आते हैं ताकि वह हिस्सा भी डैंबलप हो सके और वहां के लोग भी यह सोच सकें कि हम भी इसी मुल्क के रहने वाले हैं।

अन्तिम बात यह है कि इनकी जो लेबर पालिसी है उसको बदलने की जरूरत है। सन् 1981 से निकले हुए कर्मनारी जो कोर्ट से स्टे लेकर तनस्वाह ले रहे है लेकिन उनसे अ।प कोई काम नहीं लेते हैं। यें चाहना हूं कि आप उनकी स्क्रीनिंग करें और उनमें से जो ऐसे लोग हैं जो काम करना चाहते हैं। उनको लेकर कम से कम आप अपनी तरफ से यह गेरचर शो करें कि आपकी एन्टी लेवर पालिसी नही है बल्कि आप उनको सुविधायें देना चाहते है। 19 तारीख को जो मीटिंग होन जा रही है वह इयलिए कि उनकी जो जन्यूइन डिमाण्ड्स ह उनको स्वीकार किया जाए। रेलवे कर्मचारी आज अलग-अलग कैटेगरी में बटे हुए हैं। जो यूनियन्स और फंडरेशन्स रिकरनाज्ड हैं उनको आपने सुविधा दे रखी है लेकिन उनके पास कोई फालोइंग नहीं है। आज तक कितने चुनाव हुए हैं, आप बताइये ? उनके पदाधिकारी यहां से नियुक्त किए जाते है। आपने बार-बार कहा है कि एक इण्डस्दी मे एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए। आपका यह सब्जेक्ट भी बड़ा लाडेविल है लेकिन आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ऐसी यूनियन जो काँग्रेस के नाम पर बन जाती हैं उनको आप मान्यता दे देते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप वास्तव में चाहते हैं कि लेबर के लिए कुछ किया जाए, रेलवे में इण्डस्ट्रियल पीस हो तो एक इण्डस्ट्री में एक युनियन की जो पालिसी है उसको आप लागू करें। उसमें जो भी रेप्रे जेंटेटिव बाडी आ सकेगी वह आयेगी और वह वास्तव में पूरे रेलवे को रिप्रोजेन्ट करेगी।

बाकी जो बातें रह गयीं हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं

भी मंत्री जी को लिखूंगा। मेरा मंत्रीजी से आग्रह है कि जो बातें मैंने उठाई हैं उन पर वह उसी तरह से ध्यान दें जैसे कि देना चाहिए।

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on Supplementary Demands for Grants, I will restrict myself to the on-going projects which are referred and which are not referred to in this book. In the introductory remarks in the second paragraph, the hon. Minister has written that the Supplementary Demands for Grants now asked for are primarily intended to expedite the progress of certain on-going schemes under the Plan heads, etc., etc. I would like to know what are the criteria for taking up on-going projects under the Supplementary Demands for Grants? We, Members from Maharashtra, after the presentation of the Railway Budget in March, approached him, and he was kind enough to assure us, not only me but also some of the members of the Cabinet, that he would Manmad-Aurangabad conversion, that he would provide more amount in the Supplementary Demands. But unfortunately I do not find it in this book. Mr. Minister, please tell me; if I am mistaken, I will keep quiet. I have read this book, and I have also shown this book to several people who are supposed to be more intelligent than I am and who have been fortunate enough to be in the Cabinet for almost 19 to 20 years, and they also could not find a mention of Manmad-Aurangabad line in this book. I would like to know how it happened.

For your information I may say that last year, in the beginning of January, when the Budget was being prepared, the whole Marathwada region was on fire; they wanted to demolish everything. And we at this stage went to the people and told them 'Please do not take any steps which will destroy the public properties. Wait till we have the budget'. We had the budget and the amount that was provided to us was Rs. 1 crore.

Anyway, after that also, when the agitation prolonged, we, 20 to 25 Members, went to the Minister. He assured us that he would provide it in the Supplementary

budget. We waited for it. To-day we are completely disillusioned about it. I want to ask Ghani Ji-'why did you do it? You have made a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for the Malda Bridge.' For such a small thing he has been able to provide Rs. 20 lakhs. Please see page 7—Bridge Works under serial No. 1 item 356. For the construction of a road overbridge between Malda and Gaur, he has been able to provide Rs. 20 lakhs whereas for the people of Marathwada who had been agitating, he has not been able to provide a single pie. What is our crime? May I ask him—is it not a fact that whenever Maharashtra State has asked for a railway line or even for conversion of gauge, the people have contributed their mite or their share? Is it not a fact that for the conversion of Mudkhed-Adilabad they have contributed their mite? For the Wani-Chanakha, most of the earth work was done under the E.G. Scheme. For the trafficcum-track survey of Mudkhed-Adilabad section, we have paid Rs. 7 lakhs. Then only that survey was undertaken. Please tell us if there is any State which has contributed so much? What are we getting as a reward? We have been denied everything; we have to go to the people and tell them tomorrow. You can very well face your people because you have provided Rs. 20 lakhs. The proximity of the office should not be taken as criteria for inclusion in the Supplementary Demands.

Hon. Ghani Ji if you are really interested in the welfare of the backward region—Marathwada is backward—please don't accept such a criterion which will only finish the people. They are innocent and they are backward. They can also rise as they have risen in the past against the Nizam. But, we do not want them to assault; nor do we want to instigate them. For Heaven's sake, don't do such things. You are close to power and so you can do and undo things. You had promised us. Please do something for us and provide money, if not now, at least later on.

Sir, at this stage, I will say certain more things. Take Manmad-Kuchaguda section of Marathwada. The whole metre-gauge section of Marathwada region is completely neglected. Recently we had one more addi-

tion-Khandwa-Hingoli-Purna section. A division is given to South Central Railway. But, this whole area is completely neglected. Even they get some diesel engines in the South Central Railway. They are sent to other areas and not to this area. After a great struggle, they gave us one engine. Now they have added one more diesel engine. Why should it happen? Even for telephone connection at the railway station, we have to come and request the General Manager? Why should it happen? We have been asking for a division at Purna. We are not getting it. Is it not a fact that you gave a division in the South? Is it because there was political pressure? Is it not a fact that you gave Jullundur division? First it was an Area office and then you gave the Division. Why don't you do it for Marathwada?

Sir, whenever it comes to asking for money, you point at us that we have the Minister for Planning. Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister for Planning has given you Rs. 160 crores? Is it not also a fact that you had assured the Minister that you would provide money for the conversion of Manmad-Aurangabad Section? Then how did it happen? Why should it happen? I would request on this occasion that the Minister should correct this step and do something for these people who have been left behind for centuries. That is all.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, within six months of the main budget the Minister has come with a supplementary budget. The Minister has come with his demands and we are also placing our supplementary demands to the Minister. I have got only one supplementary demand. I do not want any new line, any renewal or any new stoppage. I only want that Minister should read the letters which are sent to him by us. There should be some lively communication between the Members and the Minister. Previously I used to write often but after sometime I developed a suspicion whether anybody reads our letters at all. Then I wrote him a letter giving him some items on which I wanted him to find some time so that I can talk to him on those items. Again I got the letter that your letter has been received

and it is being looked into. Then I became sure that whatever we are writing is not read. After waiting the whole Budget Session I gave a reminder and again got the same reply that it is being looked into. So my only supplementary demand is that whatever Members are writing to him, he should read it. He may not fulfil, accede or accept it but we deserve to be read and heard.

Last time I also said what is the meaning of wasting public money and debating so long if none of our suggestions are accepted. I say at least you should take care of one suggestion of one Member in one year otherwise it is meaningless.

Sir, with this background and with this supplementary demand I would like to put some more supplementary demands. You are talking of track renewal and in the Comptroller and Auditor General's report it has been elaborately mentioned and in the process of track renewal you have applied machines because you have decided to change the wooden sleeper by concrete sleeper and in that way you have applied some machines. But the main support you could get is not through the machines but through the gangmen. They are the backbone. They can do a lot for you for facilitating the work of track renewal. But what is your attitute towards them? In our area of Eastern Railway earlier the criteria was 10 sleepers per day which was arbitrarily changed to 20 sleepers per day. When the gangmen expressed their inability to meet this criteria they were victimised, their pay was cut and they were transferred. At my instance the matters was referred to the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad. I proposed it being referred to the Regional Labour Commissioner when the gangmen were saying that 20 sleepers workload is not possible for them.

Your Chief Engineer was saying that it was not possible to look into this. Then let us refer it to the Regional Labour Commissioner and let there be a joint evaluation of the workload and whatever is decided by them will be accepted. That was also not acceded to and ultimately they persecuted the gangmen and they are now under duress,

threat and intimidation. Sir, you will be surprised to know that the Assistant Labour Commissioner went to the spot and saw himself the living conditions, working conditions of the gangmen and gave a very stinking report to the Ministry and a copy of it was also sent to the Divisional Railway Manager. That is why I ask the hon. Minister that if you want to facilitate or accelerate and proceed correctly with your programme of track renewal for which you have allotted Rs. 30 crore, you have to take the gangmen into confidence. You cannot and should not persecute them and take work from them.

You have also allocated some money for Ramgarh Washery etc. I would like to ask you what happened to your construction project of railway sidings at Dania-Kadla stations. You were the Minister for Coal and Energy previously and you know the outlet of coal from C.C.L. and in that C.C.L. one biggest bottleneck is the nonavailability of the sidings on the railway line. That is the reason why you conceived this project in 1976. It was planned to consruct the railway sidings in the Dania-Kadla Siding line. Now, suddenly, after about 3 years, I am told that the Railway authorities have decided to stop construction of that project. Not only that. The D.E.N. Construction Division at Dhanbad which was established for the construction of the siding has already been shifted to Jamalpur and the entire set-up including the staff has already been shifted to Jamalpur. You are talking of economy and saving. Now, after 8 yearsit was started in 1976-of its establishment at Dhanbad, the whole Construction Division has been shifted to Jamalpur. It should have been the outlet for the entire coal from the CCL. Now, you are creating a new establishment when you are already having an establishment in Dhanbad. If you want to run your Railways efficiently, in every State you should associate a public representative with your administration. It is a good thing that you have started an informal Consultative Committee at the zonal level and you should also start such Committee at the Divisional level also. In each Division, at least the Members of Parliament of that Division should be associated and they should form into a small team, so that

they can consider and suggest how efficiently and effectively the public utility service could be put to use and the resources could be increased.

Paper laid

I do not ask for any introduction of any new train in Dhanbad Section. But still I feel that the Railway services can be improved a lot in this Section. I had suggested to the hon. Minister and the Railway Officials that there was no need for any investment but they should see that the Railways increase their efficiency and some operational changes take place. Nothing else. But only we get the answer "It is being looked into". I should say that it is not being looked into but it is being over-looked. In the matter of reply, you stand where you were standing at the beginning. Railway is a moving organisation, as it communicates to all parts of the country, there should be a communication at least between the hon. Minister and the Members of Parliament and the Railway Authorities and the people. That is why when the hon. Minister stands up to reply to the points raised by various hon. Members, he should give at least one assurance to the Parliament.

He should give this assurance to Parliament about Members' letters, he should give the assurance that he would at least read them.

श्री बनवारीलाल बेरवा (टोंक): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं रेलवे की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। समर्थन करते हुए मैं माननीय रेलमंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो सेफ्टी, सिक्यूरिटी और पंचुएलिटी की बात कही थी, उसमें वे काफी हद तक सफल हए हैं। अभी माननीय रेल मन्त्री जी ने अपील की थी और उस अपील का मैं आदर करता हूं। लेकिन यह ऐसी बात है कि किसी बीमार आदमी से कहिए कि स्वास्थ्य पर भाषण दीजिए। जब वह बोलेगा तो अपनी बीमारी की बात जरूर करेगा। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि वह अपनी बीमारी की बात न कहे। इसलिए मैं घुमाफिराकर बात न कहते हुए सीधे शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि हम जब भी पत्र लिखते हैं तो उसका नेगेटिव उत्तर दिया जाता है।

उनकी मजबूरी है कि वे स्वयं उन पत्रों को नहीं देख सकते। लेकिन जब व्यक्तिगत रूप से हम कहेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से वे इस पर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात के लिए आवाज उठाई है कि उनके यहां सुधार किया जाए। उस जगह का क्या इलाज है जहांपर 13-14-15 वर्ष तक के बच्चोंने रेल ही नहीं देखी। यह बहुत ही आश्चर्यजनक बात है। मेरा जिला मुख्यालय रेल से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है। जब भी इसके लिए लिखा जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि धनाभाव के कारण अभी यह कार्य नहीं किया जा सकता। क्या हमारे लिए ही धनाभाव है। इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बड़ी कृपा की कि इसके सर्वे के लिए आर्डर दिए हैं। लेकिन उस सर्वे के बारे में अभी तक हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं मिली है। राजस्थान में वैसे ही रेलों का अभाव है। आप जब हिन्द्स्तान का नकशा देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि कई राज्यों में रेलों का जाल बिछा हुआ है। लेकिन राजस्थान में सैकडों मील तक रेलें नहीं है। इसके लिए हमने एक सूझाव दिया है कि बांबे दिल्ली लाइन सवाई माधोपुर से अजमेर तक जोड़ दी जाए। इससे हमारा टोंक जिला भी रेल से जुड़ जाएगा।

दूसरी एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। जनता पार्टी के समय जयपुर टोडारायसिंह रेल मार्ग को समाप्त करने का निर्णय ले लिया गया था। दो वक्त चलने वाली गाड़ी को एक वक्त कर दिया गया और कुछ स्टेशनों को भी समाप्त कर दिया गया था। जब वे दूसरे समय की गाड़ी को भी बन्द करने जा रहे थे उसी बीच जनता पार्टी समाप्त हो गई और कांग्रेस (आई) का शासन आ गया और यह गाड़ी बन्द होने से बच गई। अब मेरा निवेदन है कि इस गाड़ी को दोनों समय चलाया जाए और एक गाड़ी को फास्ट कर दिया जाए जिससे लोग कम समय में पहुंच सकें। इसके लिए वहां के लोगों की जबरदस्त मांग है क्योंकि रेल के किराए में और बस के किराए में ढाई गुने का अन्तर है। इस ओर शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाए।

जयपुर-भोपाल नेशनल हाईवे पर निवर्द तक तीन रेलवे कासिंग हैं। इन पर पुल न होने की वजह से यातायात में भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। इन पुलों के निर्माण की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए।

मालपुरा—टोड़ा रायसिंह दो बड़े कस्बे हैं, इनको जोड़ने के लिए जो सड़क है, उसमें बीच में रेलवं का क्रासिंग है। उनमें न गेट है और न कोई रहता है। यह बड़ी असुविधा की स्थिति है, इस पर ध्यान देना जरूरी है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, ऐसी और भी बहुत जगह हैं, लेकिन इसमें काफी कुछ करने की जरूरत है। वहां पर गेट बनवाया जाए और गेटमैन की नियुक्ति की जाए।

मंत्री जी ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कर्मचारियों की ग्रीवान्सेज के लिए एक रेल की स्थापना रेलवे बोर्ड में की है। इससे निश्चित रूप से कुछ मामले आगे बढ़ें हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी रोज 10, 12 पर्चे हमारे पास इस तरह के आते हैं कि हमारे साथ अन्याय होता है, ठीक व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा है। आपने जो सैल बनाया है इसको जोनल लैबल पर डी॰ आर०एम० लैबल पर भी इसकी व्यवस्था कीजिए। अगर इस तरीके से इनके साथ व्यवहार और ना-इन्साफी होगी तो उसके मुताल्लिक अफसरों को जिम्मेदार ठहरायेंगे। इस तरह से टाइम बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बनाइए ताकि हमारे पास लोगों के पत्रों का आना-जाना बन्द हो।

रेलवे की एक बड़ी शिकायत ज्यादातर रिज-वेंशन की है। आज हम वैज्ञानिक युग में रह रहे हैं और बड़ी-बड़ी चीजें तैयार कर रहे हैं। कोई ऐसी चीज तैयार करवायें जिससे रिजवेंशन में फर्स्ट कम-फर्स्ट सर्व की पद्धित चालू हो और अपने ऊपर कोई जिम्मेदारी न रहे और सही व्यवस्था हो जाए। हमको जो बातें सुननी पड़ती हैं, वह न सुननी पड़ें। उसकी जिम्मेदारी हम पर न आये।

टोंक वाली जो बात मैंने कही है मेरा निवेदन है कि उस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करें और कोई उचित फैसला करें। रायसिंह वाली लाइन की तरफ भी ह्यान दें और जो रेलवे स्टेशन बन्द है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान देकर उसे चालू करवायें।

. यह बात सही है कि उसकी छतों पर आदमी बैठकर यात्रा करते हैं। आपने स्टेशन बन्द कर दिया, इसलिए लोग उसकी छत पर चढ़कर जाते हैं और उतर भी आसानी से जाते हैं। अगर वहां सही व्यवस्था हो जाएगी तो वह इकनामिक हो जाएगी।

इन मांगों का मैं समर्थन करते हुए आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

श्री अब्दुल रसीद काबुली (श्रीनगर): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, अब्बल बात यह है कि आनरेबल मेंबरान ने काफी बहस सपलीमैंटरी बजट पर की है। एक बहुत बड़े मुल्क में रेल का बहुत बड़ा रोल बनता है सामाजिक भी और आर्थिक भी। मुल्क की तरक्की के साथ रेलवे जुड़ी हुई है लेकिन इसके साथ मैं यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता कि रियासत जम्मू-काश्मीर की बदिकस्मती है कि रेलवे ट्रेफिक वहां पूरी तरह से नहीं खुला है और रेलवे जो हमारी स्टेट तक पहुंच जानी चाहिए, वह नहीं पहुंची है।

मुझे एक शिकवा भी मरकजी सरकार से है। 10 बरस पहले हमारी रियासत का एक नुमाइन्दा यहां रेलवे में मिनिस्टर था श्री शफी कुरेशी। उनका यह कमिटमेंट था रियासत के लोगों से कि श्रीनगर तक रेलवे का ट्रेक ले जायेंगे।

उससे कब्ल रियासत के लोगों के साथ एक और वादा भी किया गया था। वादिए-काश्मीर— काश्मीर की घाटी—टूरिस्टों से फारेन एक्सचेंज मुल्की सियाह हैं और मुल्क के भी सियाह लाखों के तयदाद में वहां जाते हैं। उसका फायदा पूरे मुल्क को हो रहा है। एक सर्वे कराने के बाद कहा गया था कि काजीगुंड से वारामूला तक एक स्माल गेज ट्रेक बनवाया जाएगा। उसकी कुल लम्बाई मुश्किल से 120 किलोमीटर है। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज एक सवाल के जवाब में मुझे बताया गया कि वह लाइन फीजिबल नहीं है, वह हमारे लिए फायदामन्द नहीं होगी। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सिर्फ माली फायदे के लिए रेलवे ट्रेक को बनाना है या लोगों के फायदे के लिए बनाना है। सरकार ने स्टेट के साथ जो वादा किया था, उसकी वादा खिलाफी की गई है।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी रियासत का यह हिस्सा—वादिए-काश्मीर-स्विट्जरलैंड से भी ज्यादा खूबसूरत है। हमारे यहां जो गैरमुल्की सियाह आते हैं, उन्हें शिकायत रहती है कि यह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और यहां वे सहूलि-यात नहीं मिलती हैं कि वे दूर-उपतादा इलाकों में जा सकें और उस खूबसूरत धरती की आवंशारों, पहाड़ों और नदी-नालों को देख सकें। रोड ट्रांस-पोर्ट, चाहे वह पाइवेट सैक्टर में हो या पब्लिक सैक्टर में, टूरिस्ट्स की डिमांड को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहा है।

श्रीनगर शहर जम्मू-काश्मीर का कैपिटल (राजधानी) है। उसकी आबादी सात लाख की है और वह पोलीटिकल, सोशल और इक्ताधिक लिहाज से हमारा नवं सैंटर है। लेकिन वह वाकी मुल्क से कटा हुआ है। अगर उस को दिल्ली या पठानकोट के साथ न मिलाया गया, तो यह रिया-सत जम्मू-काश्मीर के साथ बहुत बड़ी बेइन्साफी होगी। इस वजह से लोगों को ट्रांसपोटेशन के सिल-सिले में बड़ी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अक्सर दानिहाल नेशनल हाईवे सर्दियों में बेकार हो जाता है और उस पर ट्रैफिक कायम नहीं रहता है। हमारे लोगों के लिए सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि अक्सर सड़क बन्द हो जाने की वजह से

चीजों के भाव बढ़ जाते हैं। एन्टी-सोशल एलि-मेंट्स, व्यापारी और कारोबारी लोग वहां पर मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि वहां पर चीजें जम्मू और पठानकोट के मुकाबले में दुगने भाव पर मिलती हैं। वहां पर गोक्त और दूसरी एसेंशल कामोडिटीज मुल्क के बाकी हिस्सों से आती हैं।

अभी हमारा आर्थिक डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है और बहुत सी चीजों के लिए हमें बाकी मुल्क का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। चूंकि काश्मीर को बाकी मुल्क के साथ मिलाने के लिए सिर्फ एक सिंगल लेन रोड है और वह भी नापुख्ना और बहुत बुरी हालत में रहती है, इसलिए कीमतों के बढ़ने से लोगों को जिन दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उसका अन्दाजा आसानी से लगाया जा सकता है।

मैं फिर जोर दूंगा कि श्रीनगर को दिल्ली के साथ मिलाया जाए। यह पूरे कन्ट्री के लिए एक बड़ा चैलेंज है। देखना है कि गवर्न मेंट इसमें कितनी कामयाब होती है। यह एक जोन आफ टेंशन है। हमारे लोगों को शिकायत है कि हम हर लिहाज से—सामाजिक लिहाज से और आर्थिक लिहाज से— पिछड़ रहे हैं। हमारी शिकायत है कि डेवलपमेंट के सिलसिले में स्टेट के साथ जो सुलुक करना चाहिए, वह नहीं किया जा रहा है।

20,00 hrs.

इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि इस बड़ी कन्ट्री का जिसमें 70 करोड़ लोग बमते हैं और जिसकी इख्तसादी हालत और माली पोजीशन इस कदर मजबूत है कि पहाड़ों को अपनी जगह से उखाड़ सकती है फिर क्या वजह है कि श्रीनगर को अभी तक रेल से नहीं मिला सके?

मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 1956 में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की दावत पर ख्राष्ट्रचेव और बुलगानिन आए जो रूस के बड़े नेता थे। वह जब श्रीनगर आए थे तो उन्होंने एक बात कही थी

जो पूरे मुल्क के अखबारों में छपी थी, उसमें इन लीडरों की तरफ से बताया गया था कि आप रूस को इजाजत दीजिए, हम काश्मीर के सदर मकाम श्रीनगर को कुछ ही महीनों कै अन्दर ताशकंद के साथ मिला देंगे। उस वक्त इस किस्म की नर्चा सारे मूल्क में रही कि रूस यह कैसे कर सकता है ? उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे लिए यह बात आसान है, हमने रूस में ऐसा करके दिखाया है। हम बीच में दो चार टनेत्स बनाकर श्रीनगर को ताशकंद से मिला सकते हैं। यह 1956 की बात है। मैं नहीं समझता कि 20-25 साल पहले जब हमने जवाहर टनेल बनायी जिसमें श्रीनगर को 12 महीनों के लिए हमने वाकी इलाकों के साथ मिला दिया जिसमें अभी भी कुछ दिवकतें बाकी हैं, तो श्रीनगर को पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मिलाने में क्या दिवकतें हैं। कोई वजह नहीं है कि हम उसको पूरे मुल्क के साथ न मिला सकें। इस के बारे में मैं फिर से गुजारिश करूंगा कि आनरेवल मिनिस्टर साहब इस की तरफ मुतवज्जह होंगे और बाकी रह गए काश्मीर के अन्दर जो रेलवे लाइन स्माल गेज की हैं जो बहुत मुश्किल बात नहीं है 120 किलोमीटर का फासला है उस को मंत्री महोदय पूरा करेंगे। बाकी स्टेट के अन्दर रेलवे का कोई इस वक्त और खास रोल नहीं बनता है। मुश्किल से 75 किलोमीटर रेलवे ट्रैक आपने बिछायी है, माधोपूर से लेकर जहां पर पंजाब से बार्डर मिलता है, वहां से जम्मू तक और जम्मू से लेकर तकरीवन 60 किलोमीटर फासले की लाइन आगे ले जा रहे हैं। यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है। रेलवे के नक्शे में जम्मू काश्मीर अभी तक नहीं आया, इस-लिए आप इसका ख्याल रखिएगा।

मुलाजिमत के मामले में जो बड़ा हिस्सा बनता है उस में काश्मीर को कुछ नहीं मिलता है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा मिनिस्टर साहब से कि जब आप रेलवे विभाग में मजदूरों को लेंगे और एम्प-लायमेंट अपार्च्यु निटीज को पूरा करेंगे तो काश्मीर का भी ख्याल रिखए। इस बिना पर इस स्टेट को पीछे न रिखए कि यहां पर रेलवे लाइन ज्यादा नहीं बिछी है। मैं कुछ गुजारिशात और करना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह कि इस वक्त झेलम एक्सप्रेस और जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां हैं वह काफी नहीं हैं जम्मू को दिल्ली के साथ मिलाने के लिए। आप खुद मुलाहिजा कीजिए और चैक कीजिए कि कितना रश रहता है उस रूट पर। उस में आप को कुछ इजाफा करना पड़ेगा। अभी सिर्फ ये दो एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां आपकी चलती हैं, ये बहुत कम हैं।

जैसा कि डोगरा साहब ने कहा था पठानकोट से जालंधर तक बड़ा रश रहता है। उसमें दो ट्रैक्स बना दीजिए। एक तो आलरेडी है, लेकिन जो प्रैशर बढ़ रहा है वह उस पर बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिए उसको दोहरा ट्रैक कर दीजिए।

जंगलात का जो नुकसान आप की वजह से हो रहा है उस की तरफ मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । जम्मू काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश ये दो प्रदेश वर्स्ट सफरर्स हैं। हम चूंकि गरीब स्टेट्स हैं और जराये आमदनी कुछ ज्यादा नहीं है, इसलिए हम मजबूर हैं और सोने के भाव के बराबर कीमत की अपनी लकड़ी हम आप को बेच रहे हैं। आप उसको लेकर ट्रैक्स विछा रहे हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई जब मैंने यह सुना कि आपने कांकीट स्लीपर्स इतेमाल करना शुरू कर दिया। आप इस कांक्रीट स्लीपर्स की स्कीम को बढ़ाइए और जो पुराना सिलसिला है लकड़ी काटने और उसके स्लीपर्स बिछाने का वह बन्द कीजिए, उस की वजह से बहुत ही जुल्म हमारे साथ हो रहा है। आपको जम्मू काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश को कम्पेन्सेट करना होगा। हमारे फारेस्ट्स आज बिलकुल बरवाद हो रहे हैं। जो भी लासेज हम इनका करेंगे, मरकज की तरफ से उसे कम्पेन्सेट करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि जंगलात की आमदनी से हमारा बहुत काम चल रहा है, तो उसको सेंटर कौ पूरा करना पड़ेगा। सेंटर से ही उसके लिए कोई मदद आएगी हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू और काश्मीर के लिए।

میدایک ننگوہ بھی مرکزی سرکارسے ہے۔ دس برس پہلے بماری راست کا ایک ننگوہ بہاں ریاوے میں منسر کفا سڑی نفع ویشی ان کا بر کمیشینٹ مقاریاست کے دیگوں سے کہ سری نگر بک ریاوے کا اور مک کے حامی گئے۔

اس سے قبل ریاست سے ہوگوں کے ساتھ ، یک اور وعدہ ہی کیا گیا تھا۔ واوی کشمیر کشمیری گھائی گورسٹوں سے فارن ای جینے کانے کا ایک بہت برا درملک کے کا یک بہت برا درملک کے کھی سیاح جائے ہیں اس کا فائد ہورے کھی سیاح جائے ہیں اس کا فائد ہورے کھی سیاح و لکھوں کی تعداد ہیں وہاں جاتے ہیں اس کا فائد ہورے ملک کو مور ماہے ۔ ایک سروسے کرانے کے بعد کہا گیا تفاک فاضی کنٹرسے بامامولا تک ایک اسمال یکج ٹریک سوایا با کے گا ، اسکی ف اسمالی مشکل سے ، ایک اسمال یکج ٹریک سوایا با کے گا ، اسکی ف لسائی مشکل سے ، ایک وسطے ۔ لیکن افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا ہوا تا کہ اوگوں کے وہ ہمار سے بیے فائد مند منہیں ہوگا ، میں آپ سے یو فینا چاہتا کو دہ کا گیت فر کھی ہوں کے ساتھ جو دعدے کے فائڈ سے کے فائڈ سے کے با تا ہے یا توگوں کے ساتھ جو دعدے کہا تھا اس کی وعد ہ فلائی گائی ہے

سیں بنا ناجا ہتا ہوں کہ ہماری ریاست کا بدصة وادی کشیر سور رینالاسے بھی زیادہ توبصورت ہے۔ ہمارے بہاں ہوغیش سیاح آتے ہیں انھیں شکایت رہی ہے کہ یہ بہت بچھڑا ہوا علاقہ ہے اور بہاں وہ سہولیات بنہیں ملتی ہیں ۔ کہ وہ دورا فتادہ علاقوں میں جا سکیں اور اس فوبصورت دھرتی کی شاروں بہا وہ وں اور ندی نابوں کو دیکھ سکیں ۔ روڈ را اسپورٹ جا ہے دہ پرایکو سے سکو ہیں ہویا پبلک سکو ہیں اورسط کی ڈیمانڈ کو پورا نہیں کر با

ر ا ہے۔
سری نگرشہ مہوکت پر کاکیٹل راحدہ ال ہے اس کی آبادی
سات لاکھی ہے اور وہ پولٹیل سوشل اور اکانو ک محاط ہے ہمارا
مزد سبنو ہے۔ لیکن وہ باتی ملک سے کٹا ہو اے۔ اگر اسکور تی با پخال
کوھ کے ساتھ بدت بڑی
ہے اضافی ہوگی۔ اس وصلے لوگوں کوٹر اسپورٹیشن کے سلساسی
برط ی وقتوں کا سامنا کر نا پڑنا ہے۔ اکثر با نہال نیشنا کائی و سے
سولیوں میں سکا رہو جاتا ہے اور اس پرٹریف قائم منہیں رستا
ہے۔ ہمار سے لوگوں کے لیے سب سے برطی وقت یہ ہے کہ اکثر
مسولیوں میں دیا باری اور کارو اری لوگ وہاں پر منا نے توری کرنے
الیمنیٹس ویا باری اور کارو اری لوگ وہاں پر منا نے توری کرنے
ہیں وس کا نتیج یہ ہے کہ وہاں پر چیزیں حتوں اور سطان کو بھے کے
ہیں متال کو بھی کے
الیمنیٹس دیا باری اور کارو اری لوگ وہاں پر منا نے توری کرنے
ہیں وس کا نتیج یہ ہے کہ وہاں پر چیزیں حتوں اور سطان کو بھی کے
ہی مقاطے میں دیگ ہما وجر ملتی ہیں۔ وہاں پر گوشت اور ووری ہیٹیل

ا جی ہمارا آر تھک ڈیولہنے نہیں ہوا ہے اور سبت ی پرول کے بیے ہی باتی ملک کا سہارا لینا پڑتا ہے جو تک کشمر کو اتی بلک کے ساتھ ملاف کے بیمرف ایک سنگل لین روڈ ہے اور و و بھی اپنتہ اور سبت بری حالت میں رہتی ہے اس لیے تیتوں کے بوصف سے لوگوں کو جن وقتق س کا ساسنا کرنا پڑتا ہے اس کا اعدازہ آسال ہے ایکا باج سکتاہتے۔

یں بیرز درود فکاکرسری نگرکو و آن کے ساتھ ملایا جائے ریور سے کنولی کیلیوایک بڑا چہلی ہے ، دیکھنا ہے کہ کو رصف اس میں کشی کا میاب ہو آل ہے ، یہ ایک روں آٹ نیفس ہے ہما ہے لوگوں کوشکایت ہے کہ ہم ہر کا ظاسے ساما مک کماظ سے اوراً معظ کماظ سے مجیم سر ہے ہیں ،

ين يا رولانا جائنا بول كه ٥ ١٥ عن بند ت واير ال سرد کی دعوت برفروشی و اور گائن آئے جوروس کے بڑے بتا تھے وہ وب سری ننگ آئے تھے توا اللوں سے ایک تاہی تھی جو بورسے ملک کے ا خباروں میں چھپی مفی اس میں ان لیڈروں کی طرب سے سا، كيا ففاكرآب روس كوا حازت ريحة بم تشمير ع صدرمقام سرى كم کو محصی مہنوں کے اندرا شقند کے ساتف علادی کے اس وقت اس سم کی جر چاسارے ملک میں دی کروس کے کر سکتا ہے العول نے کہا تفاکہ بھادے لیے بہائ آسان ہے ہم نے روس میں ایسائر کے رکھایا ہے۔ ہم بیچے میں ورمار طبیقاس سا کرسری نگر کو نا حفید سے ملاکے ہیں رید ۱۹۵۹ء کی بات ہے میں نہیں سمعتا ہاک سی بیس سال يه مب جم في جوا برهيل سان مس س سرى عرك ما بسبون يك ہمنے یا تی علا توں کے ساتھ ملا دیا حس میں اسی میں کور دستی یا لی ہی تو سری نگرکو ہے رسے ہندو سال کے ساتھ ملاسے میں کیا وسٹی ہی کول وجرشيل ہے کہ بہا سکو ہورسے ملک کے ساتھ زملا مکس اسکے اسے میں میں تھرسے گذارش کروں گاکر آ ٹرایسل مسٹرصا دب مس کی طریب متوجر بول محے اور باتی رہ محے کشمر کے اندر دور بوے الا بن احمال كيم کے ہو بہت سٹکل بات نہیں ہے اللومیر کا ماصد ہے اسکوس مہود سے اور اکریس کے باتی اسٹیط کے اندر ریلوے کاکوئی اس وقت اور فاص رول نہیں بتاہے مشکل سے ۵ ، کلومیر رابو سے ٹریک اب نے بھالی ہے مادھو ہوسے لیکرماں پر بیاب سے بار ورملتا ہے ویاں سے موں تک اور جوں سے لیکر نفریٹا ، یہ کلوسٹو کے ماسیل کالائن آ م عارب بن بول بن بول بات سى ، لو مك نقة س مبون كشير البي يك عبي آياس يد آب اس المال ركف كا -ملازمت کے خلط میں جو بھا حقہ نتلے اس میں کشمیر کو محید

ملازست کے خلط میں جو برا احد نتلہ اس میں کشیر کو کھید نہیں ملتا ہے ہی عرض کروں گا منسط صاحب سے کہ جب آپ را بر ہے و بھاک میں مزو و روں کولیں گئے اور ایم بلا تمنیط اپر جو مطر کو ہورا کریں گے توکشیر کا بھی خیال رکھے ۔ اس بنا پر اس اسٹی کو پیمیے زر کھے کہ ساں پر ربلوے لا تین زیا وہ نہیں کھی ہے میں کی گذار شا ساور کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک تو یہ کرجواس دتت فیلم ایکسریس اور قبوں توی ایکسریس گاھ ان ہیں وہ کائی نہیں ہیں ہوں اور لی کے ساتھ ملاہ کے لیے۔ آپ تو د ملا عظہ کیجے اور ویک کیمے کرکھتنا رش رہنا ہے اس دو ہیں ہیں آپ کو کھے اصافہ کرنا پڑے گا آئی می رش رہنا ہے اس دو ہیں ہی آپ کی جاتی ہیں یہ بہت کم ہیں۔ میں برد وا یکیریس گا وی ایک بھا تھا تھا تھا تھا تھا تھو سے جالند معریک ابھا رش رسنا ہے اس میں دو ٹرکس بنا و ہے آبک تو اگر بڑی ہے لیکن واکر بڑی ہے لیکن مو پریشر برط معر دا ہے وہ اس ہر مہت زیادہ ہے۔ اس لیے اس کو دو کر

ونگات کا بو نفصان آپ کی وج سے جوز ہا ہے اس کی طرف بن ب کی توج و لانا جا ہا ہوں ۔ جو کھیرا ور ہما جل ہر دمیش یہ دو ہر دسش و سے سفر س ہیں۔ ہم جو تک عزیب اصلیعی ہیں اور در انع آمد ی کی زیا دہ نہیں ہے اس سے ہم مجبور ہیں اور سونے کے ہما و کے ہرا ہر قیمت کی اپنی لکھی ہم آپ کو جہ ہی ہے ہیں۔ آپ اس کو سے کرٹر ہیں کھارہ ہیں کھے ہوئی خوشی ہو گئی وب میں نے یہ سنا کر آپ نے کنارٹ سلیم س استمال کر نامٹر وع کر دیا ۔ آپ اس کنکر سے سلیم س ک سلیم کو مرض ما سے اور حور ان سلسلہ ہے لکھی کا طبخ اور اس کے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے ۔ آپ کو مو کشمر اور ہما جل ہر دہش کو کہینسیٹ کرنا ہو گا ساتھ ہو رہا ہے ۔ آپ کو مو کشمر اور ہما جل ہر دہش کو کہینسیٹ کرنا ہو گا ساتھ ہو رہا ہے ۔ آپ کو مو کشمر اور ہما جل ہر دہش کو کہینسیٹ کرنا ہو گا ساتھ ہو رہا ہے ۔ آپ کو مو کشمر اور ہما جل ہر دہش کو کہینسیٹ کرنا ہو گا کیو تک صفات ساتھ ہو رہا ہے ۔ آپ کو مو کشمر اور ہما جل ہر دہش اور الربائٹ کی اس کے سیال ہو الربائٹ کی اس کے سیال ہو الربائٹ کا سندو سے ہمارا سبت کا م جل رہا ہے تو اس کو سینظ کو ہو را الربائٹ اور کشمر کے ہے ۔ کو آن مور آ سے گی ہما چل ہر دہش اور تس اور تس

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already past 8 o'clock. What to do now? I call the Minister?

SOME HON. MEMBERS; No, we have to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in the hands of the House.

SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): It is already 8.10. There is no quorum. We can adjourn the House and take it up tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The convention of our House has been that when we sit later after six o'clock, the point regarding quorum is not raised. We have assured in the Business Advisory Committee also that all this business should be over. That is why, we are sitting late. Otherwise, we would not sit late at all.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: It is already 8.10.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us accommodate and try to finish the business today.

श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ): सभापित महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से सीधी बात कहना चाहता हूं। रेल मन्त्रालय को उन्होंने कुछ सम्हाला है जिसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से यहां आता हूं। मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर से दिल्ली तक और दिल्ली से इन्दौर तक 15 अगस्त से एक ट्रेन चलने काली थी लेकिन उसको अब आप वापिस ले रहे हैं।

इन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि 15 अगस्त तक उस ट्रेन को चला देंगे। इन्होंने 15 अगस्त को ट्रेन नहीं चलाई इसलिए मैं धन्यवाद वापिस लेता हूं।

श्री बंसी लाल (भिवानी): धन्यवाद देने में इतनी कंसूसी मत करो।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ): मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक लोकल ट्रेन बड़ौदा से रतलाम चलती है, 111 अप और 112 डाउन उसको उज्जैन तक बढ़ाने के लिए कई मान-नीय सदस्यों ने मांग की है। इसी प्रकार एक ट्रेन इन्दौर से भोपाल चलती है, उसका कनैक्शन इस ट्रेन के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए। लेकिन अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। रतलाम; झाबुआ, धार, ये पिश्चमी मध्यप्रदेश के जिले हैं, यहां के लोगों को भोपाल जो मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी है, आना जाना पड़ता है। वहां के लोगों को बहुत कठिनाई होती हैं। पता नहीं रेलवे बोर्ड सोया हुआ है या क्या करता है, इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। जिटिया जी ने भी कई बार मंत्री महोदय को कहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात

को नोट कर लें और आवश्वासन दें कि वे इस ट्रेन को चला देंगे।

दूसरे---रतलाम और जावरा पर ओवर विज बनाने की ओर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहां पर बहुत एक्सीडेंट होते रहते हैं। इस बात के लिए वहां पर कई बार झगड़े भी हुए हैं। जिस प्रकार दूसरी पुलियों के लिए किया है कि नगर-निगम या स्टेट के द्वारा बनाकर उस पर टैक्स लिया जाता है। चाहे ऐसी ही व्यवस्था कर दें, लेकिन ब्रिज बना दें, ताकि लोगन मरें। इसी प्रकार ब्रिज सज्जन मिल फार रतलाम, थांदला रोड पर भी बना दीजिए। ताकि लोगों को सुविधा हो सके। मेघ स्टेशन पर कोई फास्ट ट्रेन नहीं रकती है। कभी लोग वेईमानी करके उस ट्रेन को रोक लेते है, जंजीर खींच कर। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उसको लीगलाइज कर दें, ताकि जंजीर खींचने की समस्या पैदा न हो। इसी प्रकार बामनिया स्टेशन, जहां पर राजस्थान मध्य प्रदेश के कई गांव लगते हैं, जनता एक्सप्रेस को रोकने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

जहां तक पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की बात है, वहां पर अभी तक लोगों ने ट्रेन नहीं देखी है। देखते हैं, तो घबराते हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप चाहे 50 साल की एक योजना बना दीजिए, ताकि हम उनको आश्वासन दे सकें कि हम रहें या न रहें, वहां 50 साल बाद ट्रेन आएगी।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर):
सभापति महोदय, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना
चाहता हूं। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि
अपने समस्तीपुर नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे का जो जुरिसिडिक्शन है, उसको घटाकर आपने छोटा कर
दिया है, जिसके कारण समस्तीपुर के व्यापारियों
को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।
काम को निपटाने के लिए सोनपुर तक जाना

पड़ता है। उससे बहुत असुविधा होती है। समस्तीपुर के जुरिसडिक्शन को छोटा कर देने से लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में समस्तीपुर के जुरिसडिक्शन को पुनः दे दें — यही मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं।

सभापित महोदय, मेरे चार प्वाइन्ट्स हैं-

- जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस का रास्ता बदलने की आपने सूचना दी थी। मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह जिस रास्ते पर जाती है उसी रास्ते पर जाने दें और नये रास्ते पर आप नई गाड़ी बलाएं। समस्तीपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर से नई गाड़ी चलाएं तो ज्यादा सुविधा होगी, क्योंकि इस गाड़ी में बहुत भीड़ रहती है।
- 2. 19 अप तथा 20 डाउन के डीजलाइजे-शन के बाद आपने इन गाड़ियों को उजियारपुर स्टेशन पर ठहराना बन्द कर दिया है, जिसके कारण वहां पर काफी दुर्झंडनाएं होने लगी हैं। पहले की आदत के अनुसार लोग वहां उतरने के लिए खड़े होते हैं और जब गाड़ी नहीं रुकती है तो चलती ट्रेन से उतरने की कोशिश करते हैं जिससे पिछले दिनों कई दुर्घंटनाएं हुई हैं। गाड़ी न रुकने के कारण डाक-व्यवस्था में भी काफी गड़बड़ हुई है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप फिर से इस गाड़ी को वहां रोकने की व्यवस्था करें।
- 3. समस्तीपुर और रांची के बीच में—मेरा मतलब है उत्तर बिहार और दक्षिण बिहार के बीच में—कोई सीधी गाड़ी की सुविधा नही है। मैंने पहले भी आग्रह किया था कि पटना-हिटया गाड़ी को समस्तीपुर तक एक्सटैण्ड कर दें तो यह सुविधा हो जाएगी अथवा मौयं एक्सप्रेस को धन-बाद से रांची तक ले जाएं तब भी यह सुविधा हो जाएगी। यदि यह सब सम्भव न हो तो एक और विकल्प यह है कि रांची से एक गाड़ी शाम को हाबड़ा जाती है उससे चार डिब्बे आद्रा स्टेशन पर काटकर समस्तीपुर के लिए मुजफ्फरपुर-टाटा एक्सप्रेस में जोड़ दे तो हफ्ते में दो दिन उत्तर और दिक्षण बिहार के बीच में यह सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो

सकता है। आशा है आप मेरे इन सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे।

4. मेरा अन्तिम आग्रह यह है कि समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा के बीच मीटरगेज के आमान परिवर्तन की बात खटाई में डाल दी गई है। उस योजना का उद्घाटन हो चुका था तथा जिन्होंने उद्घाटन किया था अब उनका देहान्त हो चुका है, इसलिए कम से कम उनकी इज्जत के लिए ही इस योजना को शी घ से शी घ शुरू करवायें।

प्रो॰ सत्यवेव सिंह (छपरा): सभापति जी, मैं रेल मंत्री जी के प्रति हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूं। उन्होंने जो वायदा किया...

सभापित महोदय: इसको रिपीट न करें, बल्कि आप जो कहना चाहते हैं उसको कहें।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह: सभापति जी, अन्य लोगों ने उनको धन्बवाद दिया है, मैं उनके प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं।

अभी हमारे मित्र श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने गंगा रेल पुल की चर्चा की थी। जब भी प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तो उत्तर यह आता है कि पूना में मिट्टी की जांच की जा रही है। लेकिन मुझे सोनपुर से कांग्रेस (आई) के अध्यक्ष श्री सागर पांडे जी का पत्र मिला है जिसके साथ उन्होंने पटना से प्रकाशित एक हिन्दी दैनिक के एक समाचार की किंटग भेजी है, जिसमें लिखा है—

> "जिला अधिकारी श्री मुख्तार सिंह ने बताया कि पटना-हाजीपुर के बीच गंगा पर रेल पुल के निर्माण और हाजीपुर तक रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए पूर्व रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक की अधियादना पर चार किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में भूमि का सर्वेक्षण का प्रस्ताव है। इसके लिए अधिसूचना का प्रारूप भूअर्जन निदे-शालय से स्वीकृत होकर आ गया है।"

यद बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है, जब पूना में मिट्टी की जांच हो रही है तो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक और जिला अधिकारी ने उक्त वक्तव्य कैसे दिया?

यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । इसलिए मैं रेल मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि सवर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र, जो तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री थे, उनका यह अरमान था कि दीघा घाट और पलेहजा घाट पर रेल पुल बनाया जाए। स्वर्गीय केदार पाडे हाजीपुर के सामने गंगा पर रेल पुल बनाने का विचार रखते थे। लेकिन जब लोगों का दबाव आया, तो फिर उस पर पुनर्विचार हुआ और उस के बाद जो रेल मंत्री श्री सेठी जी आए, उनको वे जाते-जाते लिख कर देगये कि दीघा घाट और पलेहजा घाट पर पुल बनना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि यह पूल बनना चाहिए और वे इस सम्बन्ध में पुनर्विचार करें। वहां की जनता की असुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह पुल बनना चाहिए क्योंकि इस से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की जनता को लाभ पहुंचेगा।पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बलिया, देवरिया और गाजीपुर और बिहार में सारन, सीवान और गोपालगंज की असुविधा को देखते हुए, यह पुल बनना च।हिए क्योंकि इससे उनके आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास केद्वार खुल जायेंगे। हाजीपुर के सामने महात्मा गांधी सेतु बना है और उस सेतु से बराबर लोग आते जाते हैं और सवारियां भी आती-जाती हैं। केवल गंडक के पूरब में सारी सुविधाएं दी जाएं और पश्चिम में कोई सुविधा न दी जाए, यह उस क्षेत्र के लोगों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय है। अन्य जो बातें हैं वे तो मैं बाद में 19 तारीख को कन्सलटे-टिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में बताऊंगा और इस वक्त में आपका इस पर ज्यादा समय **नहीं लेना** चाहता।

श्री वसुदेव आचार्य की इस बात से मैं सहमत हूं कि जहां 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये की योजना है, वहां रेलवे के लिए केवल 5 करोड़ रुपये ही आवंटन किये गए हैं। वह धनराशि सर्वथा नगण्य है और 467

में माननीय मंत्री जी और योजना मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि रेलों का जितना उपयोग हमारे देश में होता है, उसका और विस्तार होना चाहिए क्योंकि रेलें हमारी आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रगति के लिए अति आवश्यक हैं। इसके लिए और अधिक धनराशि देने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है। इस बात में तो मैं आचार्य वसुदेव से सहमत हूं लेकिन उनसे इस बात में असहमत हूं कि उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया है कि सियालदह में कांग्रेस (आई) के कार्यकत्ताओं की नियुक्ति टिकट चैंकिंग स्टाफ में की गई है। वे उसी चश्मे से, उसी दृष्टि से हमें देखते हैं जिस चश्मे से, जिस दृष्टि से सी० पी०एम० और सी०पी०आई० के लोगों की वहाली वेस्ट बंगाल में की जाती है। इस तरह का दृष्टि-कोण जो है, इसको बदलना चाहिए और यह प्रथा अनुचित है।

Paper laid

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा की इस वात से मैं सहमत हूं कि उपनगरीय सुविधाएं बढ़नी चाहिएं बार को भोजन का ठेका ठेकेदारों को दिया गया है, वह समाप्त होना चाहिए लेकिन उन्होंने जो तिनसुखिया मेल के बारे में कहा है कि वह फारुखा-बाद में और हर जगह पर रुके, यह जो उन्होंने प्रस्ताव किया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं। वह एक द्रुतगामी ट्रेन है और हर कदम पर उसका रोकना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री जैनुल बशर ने रेलवे अधिकारियों पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि रेलवे सेवा आयोग, इलाहा-बाद के तत्तकालीन चेयरमैन ने जो निर्णय किया था, उस परीक्षा-फल को प्रकाशित किया जाए। मुझे व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है कि रेलवे सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष पर भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप है और वैसी ही स्थिति पटना में सुनने को मिली है। वहां पर भी भ्रष्टाचार होता है और मुजफ्फरपुर में भी यही हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि रेलवे मंत्री की एक छिब है, उनका एक संकल्प है, उनका एक अरमान है और उन्होंने रेलवे में बहुत सुधार किया है। इसलिए अगर रेलवे सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने या किसी दूसरे पदाधिकारी द्वारा अनुचित ढंग से नियुक्तियां की गई हैं, तो उनकी जांच की जाए और गम्भीरतापूर्वक जांच करके तब कोई निर्णय लिया जाए।

Paper laid

श्री आर०पी० यादव ने किसी अफसर के संबंध में कहा है कि उनकी बदली नहीं हो रही है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं माननीय मंत्री जी से कि किसी भी सदस्य के आरोप लगाने पर किसी अफसर की तुरन्त बदली नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि पहले उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। मैं आपको बताऊ कि हमारे यहां डी०आर०एम०, सौनपुर की बदली कर दी गई थी। उसका दोष यह था कि कुछ लोगों ने रेलवे की जमीन पर सड़क पर नाजायज ढंग से झोंपड़ी डाल कर दुकानें लगा ली थीं और उसने इसका विरोध किया था। इसके चलते उस की शिकायत की गई और एक माननीय सदस्य ने उस की बदली करा दी। यह मेरे क्षेत्र की बात थी। जब मुझे इसकी जानकारी मिली, तो मैंने तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री श्री सेटी जी से अनुरोध किया कि यह बदली अनुचित है। इस पर वह बदली रोक दी गई। इसलिए इन सब बातों पर मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री अजीत कुमार मेहता जी ने समस्तीपुर के बारे में कहा कि इसके क्षेत्र को बढ़ाया जाए। इस बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले समस्तीपुर डिवीजन नहीं था और सोनपुर डिवीजन को तोड़ कर समस्तीपुर डिवीजन बनाया गया। फिर पुन-विचार करके तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री, प्रो० मधु दंड-वते ने सोनपुर को फिर मंडल बनाया। ऐसी हालत में सोनपुर मंडल के क्षेत्र को कम न किया जाए। इसके साथ ही साथ जो उन्होंने कहा है कि जयंती जनता एक्सप्रेस को पटना होकर चलाया जाए। अगर यही करना है तो फिर बरौनी, बाराबंकी को ब्रांड लाइन सैक्शन क्यों बनाया गया। इसलिए मैं रेल मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि जयंती जनता एक्सप्रेस को छपरा और गोरखपुर होते हुए दिल्ली लाया जाए। इसी तरह से आसाम मेल क को छपरा, सीवान और गोरखपुर होते हुए लाया जाए।

इसी तरह से आसाम मेल को भी इसी रास्ते से चलाया जाना चाहिए और नई गाड़ियां इस मार्ग पर दी जानी चाहिएं। इन शब्दों के साथ में इस मांग का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री मोतीभाई आर चौधरी (मेहलाना) : रेल मंत्री जी ने अपनी मांगों में बताया है कि जहां पर चौकीदार नहीं हैं वहां पर रखे जायेंगे। मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि जब से रेल बनी है तब से मेहलाना और वरणागांव के बीच में रेलवे फाटक पर दो चौकीदार थे उनको हटाया जा रहा है और रेलवे फाटक को वहां बंद किया जा रहा है। इससे वहां पर किसानों को आने-जाने में काफी दिक्कत होगी। उस फाटक को बंद न किया जाए नहीं तो किसान उस फाटक से आगे रेल नहीं चलने देंगे और पटरी पर लेट जायेंगे। इस तरह से आप किसी के आने जाने का रास्ता बंद नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए राजकोट डिवीजन को शीघ्र निर्देश दिए जायें।

वाडगेज में परिवर्तन के लिए पोरबन्दर क्षेत्र के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपया मांगा गया है। यह काम बहुत कछुए की चाल से हो रहा है। इस काम में तेजी लाई जाए और शीघ्र समाप्त किया जाए ताकि अन्य जगहों की ओर ध्यान दिया जा सके। दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद को ब्राड गेज में कनवर्ट करने की मांग हमारी सालों से चली आ रही है। नेश-नल ट्रांस्पोर्ट कमीशन ने भी सिफारिश की है कि सबसे पहले इस मार्ग को ब्राडगेज में बदला जाए। इसलिए हमारी पुरजोर मांग है कि इस कार्य को शीघ्र शुरू किया जाए जिससे गुजरात की राजधानी अहमदाबाद का दिल्ली से ब्राडगेज मार्ग उपलब्ध हो जाए।

कोच फैक्ट्री के लिए पैसा मांगा गया है, इसका में समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन कई गाड़ियों में लगने वाले डिब्बों को बंद कर दिया गया है। कलोल से अहमदाबाद के लिए कोटा एक्सप्रेस में डिब्बा जुड़ता था जिससे हजारों यात्री यात्रा करते थे। इसको बंद कर दिया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको फिर से लगाया जाए। दो साल से पाटन काकोसी गाड़ी बंद कर दी गई है। रात के समय ट्रेन चलती है। रात के समय आपको सवारी नहीं मिल सकती। इस गाड़ी को जल्दी से जल्दी चलाया जाए।

रेलवे याडों में सुविधायें बढ़ाने की बात की गई है। छोटे-छोटे स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की सुविधा तक नहीं है। अहमदाबाद और महसाना के बीच में पांसर और सैलावी स्टेशनों पर पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। सैलावी के लिए दो साल से लिखा-पढ़ी हो रही है कि कहां से पानी लिया जाए। बोरिंग किया जाए या पाइप लाइन ली जाए। इस ओर शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

आपने बहुत सी सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन्स चलाई हैं। कई सालों से हमारी मांग है कि अहमदाबाद और त्रिवेन्द्रम के बीच एक सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी चलाई जाए। केरल का एक लाख आदमी हमारे यहां रहता है। इसके लिए आश्वासन भी दिया गया था लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। इसको शुरू किया जाए।

इसी तरह हमारे मेहसाना और विश्वनगर के बीच में एक फाटक नं 3 है। रात के समय वहां कोई आदमी नहीं रहता। लोगों को आना-जाना होता है, बीमारों को ले जाना पड़ता है। वहां पर आदमी तैनात किया जाये ताकि रात के समय फाटक खोला जा सके। इसी तरह और भी कई प्रश्न है जिनको समय न रहने से मैं कह नहीं पा रहा हूं। मैं लिखकर मंत्री जी को भेज दूंगा।

श्री कैयूर भूषण (रायपुर): सभापित महो-दय, जैसे अपनी नीति है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्र को विक-सित करना है, उसी आधार पर अगर हम मध्य-प्रदेश को देखें तो मध्य होने के नाते वहां पर रेलवे की लाइन गई है। अगर यह मध्य में नहीं होता तो शायद वहां रेल जाती ही नहीं।

हमारे क्षेत्र में बस्तर का इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा

हुआ है, सभी लोग जानते हैं। आप वहां आने का प्रयत्न करें तो वहां 12 घंटे के बाद कोई स्टेशन मिलेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि वहां सर्वे हो चुका है रामपुर से बस्तर तक, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उसे पूरा करने का विशेष ध्यान दें।

अगर हम वितासपुर में हाई-कोर्ट जाना चाहते हैं, 1932 में जबलपुर का सर्वे हुआ लेकिन आज तक लाइन नहीं बिछाई गई। हमें आशा है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय उस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र की तरफ ध्यान देकर बिलासपुर से जबलपुर की लाइन जिसका पहले सर्वे हो चुका है, जमीन भी रेलवे के हाथ में है, उसे पूरा करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय: बिलासपुर जबलपुर तो लाइन है।

श्री कैयूर भूषण: मांडला होते हुए जबलपुर की लाइन होनी चाहिये। सारा क्षेत्र आदिवासी, हरिजनों का क्षेत्र है जो पूरी तरह विकसित नहीं है। यह अविकसित क्षेत्र है, लेकिन सौभाग्य से वहां खनिज और वन-सम्पदा है। इसको अगर जोड़ते हैं तो इनसे भी और अधिक लाभान्वित होंगे। इस-लिये विशेष रूप से इस तरफ ध्यान देना होगा।

यहां से छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी है वह रायपुर पहुंचती है उसमें अधिक सुविधायें दें। यह गाड़ी 30 घंटे में वहां पहुंचती है। इसे जल्दी पहुं-चाने का प्रयत्न करें। अगर मंत्री जी हमारे क्षेत्र में जाना चाहें तो वह भी सोचेंगे कि 30 घंटे वहां पहुंचने में लगेंगे इसलिये कहां जायें। अगर शीघ्र-गामी वाहन बनाया जाये तो जल्दी पहुंचा जा सकता है। अगर हम अपनी रेल की सुविधा बढ़ा सकते है तो उसकी आमदनी भी बड़ सकती है।

वहां जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है वह भी विशेष रूप से ऊपर के वर्ग के अधिकारियों में है। मैंने रायगढ़ का विलासपुर का केस आपके सामने रखा है। वहां जो ईमानदार अधिकारी होते हैं वही सफरर होते हैं उन पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

वहां हरिजन अफिकारी सफरर हैं। इसका उदा-हरण मैंने आपके पास पहुंचाया है और दूसरे भी पहुंचाऊंगा। ये लोग चारों तरफ भागते रहते हैं, इन पर ध्यान देना जरूरी है।

जन-सुविधाओं की तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इस राबके साथ ही मेरा आप से निवेदन हैं कि आप इस लम्बी यात्रा की गाड़ी जिसके साथ हरिजन और आदिवासी रेलवे के कर्मचारी हैं, और केन्द्रीय सर्विस में काम करते हैं, उनका ट्रांस्फर जब प्रदेशों में होता है तो हरिजनों की सुविधा प्रदेश की सुविधा के साथ नहीं जुड़ती जिससे उनको हानि होती है। उनको विशेष रूप से हानि होती है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के जिन कर्मचारियों को हरिजन-आदि-वासियों की सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं, वे जहां भी जाएं, उनकी वे सुविधाएं कायम रहनी चाहिए।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभा-पति महोदय, प्रतीक्षा को सहन करना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। जैसे, गाड़ी किसी स्टेशन के आउटर सिगनल पर रुक गई है और हम प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। गाड़ियां समय पर चलें, यह हमारी अपेक्षा है। रेल मंत्री ने बड़े विश्वास के साथ यह पद सम्भाला था। उन्होंने कुछ काम भी किए हैं। लेकिन में संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूं कि ''बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का, जब चीर कर देखा तो निकला कतरा "रक्त"।" रेल मंत्री ने प्रारम्भ में बड़े जोश के साथ काम शुरू किया था और हम समझते थे कि बहुत से अच्छे काम होने वाले हैं, लेकिन बाद में उनकी रफ्तार धीमी होती गई। मैं चाहूंगा कि वह उत्साह और जोश के साथ काम करें। लोगों को उनसे बहुत उम्मीदें हैं। रेलवे देश के लोगों को एक-साथ जोड़ने का एक बड़ा महत्व-पूर्ण माध्यम है, इसलिए उसकी प्रगति की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय ने इन्दौर और दिल्ली के बीच में सांची एक्सप्रेस चलाने की घोषणा की थी। मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने घोषणा की कि यह

गाड़ी शीघ्र चलाई जाएगी, लेकिन वह नहीं चली। उसके बाद घोषणा की गई कि वह 15 अगस्त को चलाई जाएगी और इन्दौर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेल मंत्री का स्वागत किया जाएगा। हम लोग इन्दौर और उज्जैन स्टेशनों पर अवसर की प्रतीक्षा करते रहे, लेकिन वह गाड़ी नहीं चली। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन्दौर और दिल्ली के बीच सांची एक्सप्रेस चलनी चाहिए। अगर मंत्री महोदय उस गाड़ी को चलाने की घोषणा कर दें, तो मैं इस समय इससे ज्यादा उम्मीद नहीं करता हूं। मेरी यह एक ही डिमांड है। मेरी कोई सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड आज नहीं होगी।

Paper laid

यचिका समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि इन्दौर और दिल्ली तथा इन्दौर और बम्बई के बीच नई गाड़ियां चलाई जाएं। इन्दौर हमारे राज्य मध्य प्रदेश का एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण नगर है। इन्दौर और उज्जैन के बीच एक फास्ट घाटल ट्रेन की मांग की गई है। इस बारे में रेल मंत्रालय का कहना है कि वहां के लिए रोडवेज की वसिज बहुत सुविधाजनक साधन हैं। इस स्थिति में रेलवे मंत्रालय का क्या काम है ? उज्जैन और इन्दौर बड़े शहर हैं। वे सांस्कृतिक और औद्योगिक शहर है। इन्दौर में हाई कोर्ट है, जहां लोग प्रति-दिन आते-जाते हैं। अगर यह शटल ट्रेन चलाई जाए, तो जनता के लिए बहुत सुविधाजनक होगी।

रेलवे मंत्रालय की ओर से कहा जाता है कि उसके लिए रेक नहीं हैं। उज्जैन और गुना के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी के रेक 21 घंटे तक उज्जैन स्टेशन पर पड़े रहते हैं और उनका उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। उन रेक्स का उपयोग करके भी इन्दौर और उज्जैन के बीच फास्ट शाटल गाड़ी चलाई जाए।

जो 111 और 112 गाड़ी अहमदाबाद, बड़ौदा और रतलाम के बीच चलती है, उसको -उज्जैन और भोपाल तक बढ़ाना चाहिए। इससे दो राज्यों की राजधानियों को जोड़ा जा सकेगा। कई गाड़ियों को जोड़कर साबरमती गाड़ी चलाई

गई है, लेकिन उससे बात नहीं बन रही है। इस-लिए गाड़ी को अविलम्ब चलाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस अहमदाबाद और बड़ीदा के बीच कई स्टेशनों पर रुकती है, लेकिन उसकी नागदा पर नहीं रोका जा रहा है। रेलवे मंत्रालय का कहना है कि सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी को नहीं रोका जा सकता। किन्तु नागदा और कोटा के बीच में टाइम को टेक अप करने के लिए काफी रन मिल जाता है। उस गाड़ी में उज्जैन का भी बोटा है, किन्तु वह गाड़ी नागदा पर नहीं रुकती है, इसलिए उसका समुचित लाभ नहीं होता है। इस गाड़ी को नागदा पर रोकना चाहिए। इससे काफी लोगों को सुविधा होगी।

हमारा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, जिसे सींधवाड़ कहा जाता है। पहले उज्जैन और आगर के बीच एक मीटरगेज लाइन थी, लेकिन आपात-काल में उसकी डिसमेंटल कर दिया गया। इस कारण उस क्षेत्र में रेल का कोई माध्यम नहीं बचा है। उसके बाद वहां किसी नये रेल-पथ का सरवे नहीं हुआ है। यदि सरकार उस इलाके की प्रगति चाहती है, तो उसको उज्जैन, आगर, सुसनेर और झालावाड़ <mark>होते हुए रामगंज</mark> मंडी तक एक रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कराना चाहिए। यह उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की आकांक्षा है, जिसको मैं यहां पर व्यक्त कर रहा हूं।

नागदा और उज्जैन स्टेशनों पर महिलाओं के लिए कार्य पृथक प्रतीक्षालय नहीं है। उसका इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए।

मैंने सुबह नागदा स्टेशन पर जो 'रा-बाटर' गदंला पिलाया जा रहा है उसका उल्लेख किया था। उस पानी का नमूना मैं अपने साथ में लाया हूं। साथ में यह शुद्ध जल है। दोनों को आप देखिए। आप देख रहे हैं कि इतने से पानी में कितनी मिट्टी जमा हो गई है। इस पानी को पीने

से कोई कैसे जियेगा? इसकी वजह से वहां पर रोज ही कितने आने-जाने वाले रेल यात्रियों को परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है इसका अन्दाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी को यह पत्र भी लिखा है जिसे मैं मंत्री जी को देता हूं। मैं समझता हूं मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करेंगे और लोगों को सुविधा पहुंचायेंगे तथा जो बातें मैंने यहां पर उठाई हैं उनको स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर): श्रीमन्, मेरे क्षेत्र की जो ज्वलन्त समस्यायें हैं उनको मैं सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। सदन में हमारे सारे साथी नयी ट्रेन्स की मांग कर रहे हैं और मन्त्री जी नयी ट्रेन्स दे भी रहे हैं तथा नयी रेल लाइनें बिछा रहे हैं। मैं तो केवल बहुत अदब से मन्त्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो सुविधाएं हमें पहले से मिली हुई हैं कम से कम उन्हीं को बरकरार रखा जाए। हमारे क्षेत्र में भटनी से बरहज तक कोई यातायात का साधन नहीं था। भटनी से बरहज चार ट्रिप्स चलती थीं लेकिन दो-तीन माह से रेल मर्न्त्रालय ने उनको बन्द करके केवल दो ट्रिप्स ही रखे हैं जिससे वहां के लोगों में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। मैंने पत्र भी लिखा लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया। मन्त्री जी पहले इस सदन में घोषणा कर चुके हैं कि पहले की सुविधाओं को बरकरार रखा जाएगा। उस घोषणा को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए, मैं चाहूंगा मन्त्री जी अपने जवाब में कृपा करके यह एनाउंस करें कि भटनी से बरहज तक पहले से जो चार ट्रिप्स चलते थे वह उसी प्रकार से चलते रहेंगे।

दो साल पहले देवरिया से महरौना, छितौनी तक एक नयी रेल लाइन मंजूर हुई थी, उसका सर्वे भी हो चुका था और बजट में उसके लिए प्रावधान भी था लेकिन फिर पता नहीं क्या हो गया? जो चीजें पहले से स्वीकृत हो चुकी हैं और जिनके लिए धनराशि भी आबंटित की गई है उनको तो कम से कम अमल में लाया जाना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार आज से 8-9 साल पहले बिहार और यू० पी० को जोड़ने के लिए गण्डक पर छितौनी में रेलबे पुल बनाने की योजना थी, वह स्वीकृत भी की गई और प्रधान मन्त्री ने जाकर उसका शिलान्यास भी किया, उसपर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हुआ लेकिन आज 9 साल हो गए वह काम ठप्प है। अगर उस कार्य को होना है तो मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में जरूर कह दें कि वह होगा या नहीं ही होगा, और अगर नहीं होगा तो क्यों नहीं होगा।

इसी प्रकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि स्टेट गवर्न-मेंट ने रेक्बेन्ड कर दिया कि देवरिया में ओवरिक्रज बनाया जाए और पहले से उसके लिए बजट में प्रावधान भी है लेकिन फिर भी यह नहीं बना। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस पुल के लिए पहले से ही स्वीकृति है वह बनाया जाना चाहिए।

गोरखपुर और देवरिया के जो रेलवे स्टेशन हैं वह बहुत नीचे हैं। वहां पर अक्सर पैसेंजर्स का एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है और कितने ही लोग कट चुके हैं इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन प्लेटफार्म्स को तुरन्त ऊंचा करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

लखनऊ से जो ट्रेन गोरखपुर जाती है गोमती और झांसी एक्सप्रेस, बह गोरखपुर तक ही रह जाती हैं। उनको आगे भटनी तक चलाया जाना चाहिए। इस संबंध में मैं कई बार लिख भी चुका हूं। इसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई टेक्निकल बाधा भी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं पहले कुछ थोड़े से अधिकारियों ने जो रिपोर्ट दे दी थी अब उसकी जगह पर दूसरी रिपोर्ट देना वे अपनी तौहीन समझते होंगे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि आप स्वतः जांच कर लें और मांग को पूरा करने की कोशिश करें। इसके पहले सदन में तत्कालीन मंत्री ने एनाउन्स किया था बड़ी लाइन छपरा या गोरखपुर से दिल्ली तक आयेगी, लेकिन वह भी अभी तक नहीं बनी है। इस ओर मंत्री जी ध्यान

6. Sanction the proposal for doubling the Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line, and

दें। बनारस से भटनी तक बहुत पहले से बड़ी लाइन स्वीकृत है और काम भी हो रहा है। लेकिन यह काम भी बहुत धीमी गति से हो रहा है। यह काम भी कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा, इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय बताएं? मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री जी बनारस से भटनी तक रेलवे लाइन को जत्दी से जल्दी पूरा कराने की ओर ध्यान दें।

7. Construct Cochin-Madurai Railwayline touching the Idukki District of Kerala.

सभापति जी, मैं दो मिनट से ज्यादा न बोलते हुए सिर्फ मंत्री महोदय से यह चाहता हूं कि जिन बातों की ओर मैंने उनका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, उनका जवाब दे दें ताकि वहां लोगों को पता चल सके कि क्या काम हो रहा है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। I have another point to make. There are some reported irregularities in the recruitment in the Eastern Railway. That point my friend Prof. Rup Chand Pal also wanted to make. But, he is not present here now. This point has already been raised in this House. During the Zero hour, the allegation made was that the Congress (I) people are being put as volunteers in ticket collections and other things without any formality being observed. I want a definite reply on this point also.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, I would raise only two points. There is a strong feeling among the people of Kerala that the case of Kerala had not been properly considered on the question of expansion and development of Railways. It is the duty of the Government of India to remove this kind of feeling from the minds of the people through its measures. I suggesst the following measures as regards the expansion and development of Railways in Kerala:

With these, I conclude.

 Establish the newly proposed Railway Coach Building Factory in Kerala; MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

 Construct a new broadgauge railwayline from Kuttipuram to Trichur (via) Guruvayoor, the survey of which has been completed years back and about which assurance has been given in the floor of this House also. THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, various points have been raised—the points of individual constituencies. They are: stopping of trains, introduction of trains and all that. It won't be possible for me to answer all the Members. But, I would try to make general observations. And, as far as possible, I would also try to satisfy all the Members concerned.

 Construct a new broadgauge railway line from Chengannoor to Trivandrum touching Pantalam, Adoor, Kottarakkara, Ayoor, Kilimanoor, Vembayam and Nedumangadu. I hope that the Members will excuse me for my not replying to each of them by name. At the very outset, I would like to express my gratitude to the Hon. Members for their active participation in the discussions on Railway Supplementary Demand for Grants for 1983-84 and for their suggestions.

 Allot more funds for Ernakulam-Alleppey-Kanyakulam Railway lines, as the provision made in the Budget 1982-83 for these was only Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 1.4 crores respectively. Many of their suggestions will be very much helpful to us. They are constructive and if we can implement them, I have no doubt, the functioning of railways will be better and the image of railways will stand high in the eyes of the people.

5. Allot more funds for the development of Trivandrum Railway Division.

Some of the Members have criticised the railway officials that they are not highly democratic and the answers they get are not to their satisfaction. Many of the officesr

are here and they have been listening to the debate and certainly I will issue instructions that from now on we should be more careful in giving replies to hon. Members.

Let me recall that in the reply to general discussion on Railways Budget 1983-84, I had assured the hon. Members that I would press the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to make available to the railways additional resources for expenditure on works. As a result of these efforts the railways have been allotted additional plan funds to the extent of Rs. 160 crores in 1983-84. This again indeed is a very small portion of what we require. I am quite aware that even with this supplementary demand for grant I am unable to meet the aspirations of the Members of the House and of the people of the country for taking up new projects which are so vital and necessary for an expanding economy like ours. Many of our friends here have repeatedly asked what happened to such and such project. Even today I am sorry to tell them that the funds are not there enough to meet their aspirations and the peoples' aspirations. Whatever money we have got is mainly to progress certain on-going schemes under the Plan heads, rolling stock, line capacity works, track renewals, signal and tele-communications and bridge works. In line with my declared policy the railway safety on railway organistions will definitely make a positive headway. Because of the constraint of resources we have not been allowed to make any additional allocation for even on-going new line works, leave alone making new starts for taking up new lines. We have been trying our best to increase the resources available within the railways but certain post-budgetary developments have come in our way. There has been shortfall in the traffic offerings mainly from the core sector and in the passenger traffic as well.

There has been some reference both inside and outside Parliament that the railways are suffering losses on goods movement. Such references are completely baseless. What has happened is that the projections were made in 1983-84 budget about goods movement in the coming months based on the projections of loading promised by the core sector. The anticipated offerings meanwhile from the

core sector like coal, iron ore, steel, cement, etc. which formed nearly 200 million tonnes out of a total assumed 241 million tonnes of originating loading during 1983-84, has so far not materialised and, therefore, the corresponding assumption of earnings has also not fructified.

During March, 1983, we moved 21.77 million tonnes of revenue earning freight which is the highest freight moved in any month so far. After that, the anticipated offerings from the core sector tapered off. We have tried our level best to get more and more offerings, but it has not been forthcoming so far. This has resulted in 11,000 wagons, in terms of four-wheelers, remaining idle per day from the month of May, 1983 till date.

But even then as per approximate figures to end of June 83, our earnings in goods traffic during the first three months of the current financial year was Rs. 46.85 crores more than that of the corresponding period of last year and together with the passenger earnings, that is, the total earnings were Rs. 89.85 crores higher than the earnings of the corresponding period last year. There has also been a reduction in the working expenses by Rs. 23.53 crores during the same period.

Why I refute these references of Railways suffering a loss, is because this loss is theoretical in so far as it is against assumed or projected earnings. Railways can earn money by carrying goods or passengers. When the projected offering of these is not there, the blame for less earnings cannot be laid at the door of the Railways.

As per my declared policy, I have introduced 36 pairs of trains during 1983. This has helped the passengers very much. We want to introduce some more inter-city trains, but due to infrastructural difficulties of coaches and locomotives, it has not been possible to do so fully. At the same time, we are trying to ensure better punctuality of most long distance express trains by providing diesel and electric locos.

I have been giving serious thought to improve suburban railway services in the 481

Metropolitan Cities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. I have already asked the Railway Administration to post a Senior Officer of the rank of Divisional Railway Manager, assisted by a team of officers to oversee the functioning of these suburban sections. I personally feel that more attention needs to be paid and lot of improvement requires to be done at the Suburban Sections because passenger traffic on these Sections has registered phenomenal growth over the years. But again due to constraint of resources this inprovement is not possible overnight.

In general, the conditions and amenities in the coaches needs to be improved. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, we had a demand of 7742 coaches which needed replacement as these were overaged. Against this, because of constraint of resources, we could plan to procure only 5000 coaches.

There has been some criticism that our Workshops like Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory are not functioning to full capacity, but that is not so. But I have nominated a high power Committee to go into this and to submit to me a report within one month.

In fact, Integral Coach Factory has been doing better than its installed capacity. During 1982-83, it had produced 775 coaches as against its installed capacity of 750. We are trying to further oprimise its capacity to 850 coaches per year from 750.

21.00 hrs.

With regard to accidents, I have the figure, but I don't want to give. I can show from the figures that our performance was very good on this account.

With regard to the unmanned level-crossings, there were 22,000 approximately unmanned level-crossings. I have given an order that at least 1,200 gates have to be manned and we are determined to do that.

With regard to the level crossings, we had certain infrastructural deficiencies like there was no telephone, no electricity and like that.

L have ordered to have the teleghones wherever it is possible and also to have electricity so that the infrastructure deficiency we can do away with.

Sir, with regard to the security aspect, we are doing quite good. From the figures you can see that in 1981, there were 370 number of cases of robbery and dacoities in trains. In 1982, there were 391 and in 1983, I am glad to inform the House that there are only 168 cases. This is because I have been writing to all the Chief Ministers and I am glad to tell the House that the Chief Ministers are cooperating with me on this matter.

General complaints I have heard mostly were about the condition of amenities in the coaches. I admit that. This I have explained is because of the constraints of coaches.

Then there has been a general complaint about the Railway catering. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have decided to have Railway Catering Corporation. And if it takes a lot of time, in that case we will go in for departmentalisation as far as possible. I am determined to gradually do away with the service of the Contractors.

About the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I don't want to give the figures. It is there. I am grateful to my friend. He may give me the water sample which seems to be very unhygienic and I promise to him that this will be sent to the laboratory and whatever action requires to be done, will be done.

With regard to some volunteees' appointment, I don't know that this is so serious a question. I have never thought of it. What has happened is this that the last time when we had the General Managers' Conference in Madras, then it was decided that if the General Managers so desire, they can take some unemployed youths. The choice is for them to make whom they will take and whom they will not take. So, all the Zonal Managers, I understand, are taking about 250 unemployed youths and this practice is going on from 1962 or 1963. Nothing new I have done. This was there in the Railways and I have just introduced this system again.

So, that is the point the Hon. Member from Bengal wanted to know.

The other points like the Railway train services to Kashmir, Srinagar, well there is no dearth of technology and all that, but we require funds. Funding is the problem. And I can assure the Hon. Member the day is not very far off when this will be done, when we will connect Srinagar; and then you will have a lot of tourists. There is no doubt about it.

About other matters which hon. Members have mentioned to me, the officers have taken note. Either I will write to them individually, or I will try to implement the instructions given to us.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Those of us who have not spoken, will write to you. You must treat us also equally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put the Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways) 1983-84 to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That the respective supplementary not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof-Demand No. 16".

> > The Motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demand for Grant (Railways), 1983-84 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Voted by the House
1	2	3
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	Rs.
	Other Expenditure	174,58,00,000

21.06 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 4 BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you may now introduce the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways.

The Motion was adopted.

^{*}Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 12.8.83.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-DHURI: I introduce* the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may now move the Bill for consideration.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-DHURI: I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1983-84 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 3, and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 3, and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-DHURI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

21.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 18, 1983 | Sravana 27, 1905 (Saka).