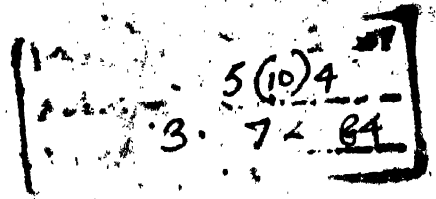


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



(Vol. XLV contains Nos. 10 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 14, 1984

Phalguna 24, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha Met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Study made with regard to Socio-Economic Developments of Scheduled Castes in Rural Areas

*243. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made by Government to know the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes in the rural areas of the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Orissa and Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the percentage of Scheduled Castes households living in absolute poverty and proportion of the community living below poverty line; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve their socio-economic conditions ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) सामान्य रूप से यह मालूम हुआ है कि अनुसूचित जातियों की बड़ी संख्या आर्थिक रूप से अत्यधिक वंचित है। राज्यों ने छोटी योजना में बनाई गई संघटक योजना की नीति अपनाई है और गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे

रहने वाले परिवारों के अनुपात तथा संख्या का अनुमान लगाया है। अधिकांश राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों की समस्त जनसंख्या को गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे माना गया है।

इस मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ खण्डों में एक अध्ययन अयोजित किया गया है और रिपोर्ट के प्रारूप की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) राज्यों में, उनकी विशेष संघटक योजना के अंतर्गत प्रति वर्ष विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार तथा क्रियान्वित किये जाते हैं। इस प्रयास के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता भी दी जाती है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, बसल में यह जवाब गोल मटोल दिया है क्योंकि इसमें कोई आंकड़े नहीं दिये गये हैं, कोई बुनियादी जवाब नहीं है, गरीबी की रेखा से कितने नीचे हैं, क्या रेखा है यह कुछ नहीं बताया गया। जो 3 आने, 15 आने वाली डा० लोहिया की बहस चली थी उस वक्त भाव क्या थे और आज क्या हैं, कितनी खुराक कम से कम एक प्राणी को मिलनी चाहिए गांव के और शहर के, जैसे आप हैं मंत्री और दूसरा हो संतरी या गांव में काम करने वाला उसकी खुराक और आमदनी क्या हो इसका कुछ पता नहीं। आमदनी उसकी ज्यादा जो कम काम करे और खुराक की जरूरत उसको जो ज्यादा काम करे इन अन्तरों को, बुनियादी सवालों को...

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :
Sir, something more was to be added to my original reply.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह सोच रहा था कि

अगर श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा ने आंकड़े देने शुरू कर दिये तो सारा मवाल हो जायेगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आंकड़ों के जंजाल को साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि पर-कंपिटा का मतलब क्या है? विरला की आमदनी और एक अति गरीब की आमदनी, दोनों पर-कंपिटा में बराबर आती हैं। खेत पर काम करने वाले की आमदनी और मैनेजर या आपके चैंपरमैन की आमदनी पर-कंपिटा में बराबर आती है। दोनों उभमें शामिल होती हैं। जिमको 49 परसेंट या 48 परसेंट भोजन मिले उभे भी और जिमे 2 परसेंट भोजन मिले उभे भी आप एक ही श्रेणी में लेते हो। मैं जनना चाहता हूँ कि विलो पावर्टी का आपका पैमाना क्या है और कम-से-कम आमदनी, अति-रम आमदनी वाने का पैमाना क्या है? उनकी तादाद किम हिसाब में है?

गृह मंत्री (प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : जहाँ तक गरीबी की रेखा का मवाल है, यह मूल उत्तर में बताया गया है कि जिनमें भी हरिजन है, करीब-करीब सभी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे माने गये हैं, लेकिन प्रयास यह है कि 50 प्रतिशत में ऊपर लोगों को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गरीबी की रेखा में ऊपर लाया जाये। जहाँ तक डा० लोहिया के टाइम के आंकड़े हैं और अब के आंकड़े हैं, उनमें बहुत अन्तर आ गया है, तीन आने वाला मवाल अब नहीं है। अधिकतर हरिजन गांव में मजदूरों का काम करते हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने अपने यहां मजदूरी नियत की हुई है, वही वह 6 रुपये है, वहीं 8 रुपये है और वहीं 11 रुपये भी। मैं यह बात स्वीकार करता कि इसका पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं हो रहा है और अधिकांश लोगों को यह नजरबंद मिलती नहीं है, इसलिए उनकी हालत अभी भी खराब है। इसलिए छठी प्लान में इसमें

4800 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ताकि इन लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लाया जाये और इनको ग्रामीण घन्धे दिलवाने का प्रयास किया जाये।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप समझते हैं कि मेरे सवाल का जवाब आ गया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप समझ गये हों तो समझ जाऊं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं तो बाद में समझूंगा।

इसी अंश पर एक मवाल और करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री ने 4800 करोड़ रुपये की बात कही, क्या वह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो पैसा इमदाद के लिये लगाते हैं उसमें 100 रुपये में से कितना रुपया मशीनों, मशीनों की सुविधा, नीकरशाह, उखा दपतर, मोटर गाडी, तेल-मत्ता, बीब के दलाल और रिक्वत पर खर्च होता है और कितना सही आदमी तक पहुंचता है? क्या कभी आपने इसका हिसाब लगाया है कि कितना उभ आर्गेनाइजेशन पर खर्च होता है जिमके जरिये आप इस राशि का बंटवारा करना चाहते हैं और कितना उनको मिलता है जिमके लिए आप खर्च करना चाहते हैं? क्या कभी इसका विश्लेषण किया गया है?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : यह जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्चा है यह तो प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार देखती है। यह जो आंकड़े दिये हैं यह राशि तो खासतौर पर उन पर खर्च की जाती है जिनको इसकी जरूरत है। यह नहीं कि उसमें एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, मोटर-गाडी का भत्ता वगैरह सब शामिल है। यह उन लोगों को ऊपर उठाने के लिये खर्च की जाती है जो

गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1982-83 में इन पर 675.76 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया गया और 1983-84 में उसको बढ़ाकर 754.86 करोड़ कर दिया गया और अब 1984-85 में यह रकम और बढ़ाई जा रही है इसलिए यह रकम तो वही बताई है जो मूलतः उन पर खर्च की जाती है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों के छव व्यक्तियों को विलो पावर्टी लाइन माना है और यह भी बताया है कि उन पर इतना पैसा खर्च किया गया है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसने किसको पावर्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठाया है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : हमारा लक्ष्य 50 परसेंट लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने का है और यह लक्ष्य छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पूरा हो जायगा।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मवाल पूछा गया है, उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है, बल्कि मदन को गुमराह किया गया है। मवाल से माफ तोर से पूछा गया है कि क्या सरकार ने अध्ययन कराया है या नहीं। सरकार ने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। पहले मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि अध्ययन हुआ है या नहीं, उसके बाद मैं मप्लीमेंटरी पूछूंगा।

SHIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : A study on the socio-economic development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was sponsored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and was undertaken by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.

इस इंस्टीट्यूट ने उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तर काशी, सहारनपुर, जालौन, सीतापुर और

इलाहाबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में स्थित पांच ब्लाक्स का सर्वे किया है।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : लखनऊ के जिस इंस्टीट्यूट ने पांच ब्लाक्स की स्टडी की है, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि विलो पावर्टी लाइन के शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स की संख्या में डिक्लाइन हुआ है, पहले वे 84 परसेंट थे और अब 80 परसेंट हो गए हैं, 4 परसेंट की कमी हुई है। उसमें लिखा है कि अगर इसी रेशो से गरीबी हटी तो गरीबी को हटाने में दो सौ साल लगेंगे, उससे पहले नहीं। इस इंस्टीट्यूट ने पांच ब्लाक्स की स्टडी की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई एनक्वारी कराई है या नहीं। छः पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएं बीत जाने पर भी मंत्री महोदय जवाब नहीं दे पा रहे हैं कि कितने लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह गए हैं। सरकार ने अध्ययन नहीं किया है। मंत्री महोदय ने सामान्य रूप से कहा है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का उत्तर देने का प्रयास करूंगा। जहाँ तक अध्ययन का सवाल है, प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को कहा गया है कि वह अध्ययन कराए। जिन स्टेट्स में हरिजनों की संख्या अधिक है, उन सब ने अध्ययन किया है। इसके अलावा जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके 18 वाल्यूम्ज होम मिनिस्ट्री में आए हैं, जिनका एग्जामिनेशन हो रहा है। माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना सही नहीं मालूम होता है कि पिछली पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कोई गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर नहीं उठा है।

The study is confined to five blocks of UP and its findings are under examination of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : I would like to know whether the Government is

satisfied with the implementation of the Special Component Plan programme in the various States. If not, what steps is the Government going to take in this regard ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are certainly not satisfied with the implementation of the programme and that is why we have been sending survey teams of officers; we have also established a monitoring team which goes to the various States and monitors the programme. Certainly the programme needs to be implemented in its right earnest, which is not being done at present.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय के इस वक्तव्य को चैलेंज करता हूँ कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 50 परसेंट लोग, खानकर (शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट) के लोग, गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठ जाएंगे। पता नहीं, माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि आंकड़े लिए हैं और किन आंकड़ों के तहत वह जवाब दे रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि गरीबी बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं इतने ज्यादा सवाल पर नहीं जाऊँगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही कहूँगा कि जैसे कोई होशियार चोर चोरी करने के लिए चलता है तो जब में रोटी का टुकड़ा रख लेता है और ज्यों ही कुत्ते की आवाज आई, रोटी का टुकड़ा फेंक देता है, चोर चोरी करने में मस्त है और कुत्ता रोटी का टुकड़ा खाने में मस्त हो गया, इसी तरह की सरकार की नीति है। हमारे पास में यह रिकार्ड एंड कैरियर्स है, इन्होंने हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए 44 संस्थाओं का नाम गिनाया है कि इतनी संस्थाएँ जो इनके लिए काम कर रही हैं उसमें से हरिजन सेवक संघ, किंगसेवे कैम्प, नई दिल्ली और हरिजन सेवक संघ ह्वाबडा भी है। जो इसका अनुदान है वह एक एक साल में आप देखें, 1980-81 में एक जगह पर 13 लाख, दूसरे साल में 18 लाख, तीसरे

साल में 19 लाख इस तरह का चल रहा है। लेकिन आज तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मेम्बर होने के नाते स्वयं हमको नहीं मालूम है कि इनका क्या काम है। इनकी प्रत्यक्ष निमंला देशपांडे जी है। इसी तरह की ओर भी संस्थाएँ हैं, हरिजन सेवक संघ है, ओर ओर भी कई संस्थाएँ हैं। हमको यह पता नहीं चलता कि इनका काम क्या है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हरिजन और आदिवासियों के नाम पर इतनी संस्थाएँ चला रखी हैं और गवर्नमेंट अनुदान दे रही हैं इनको, इन संस्थाओं का काम क्या है ?

दूसरी बात, मैंने 1980 में इसी सदन में पूछा था कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर में आप इतना फंडम देते हैं और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए देते हैं, तो क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर में एक अलग डिपार्टमेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए खोलेंगे ? सरकार ने कहा कि यह ऐक्टिव कमिडरेशन में है। अब तक चार साल हो गए, चुनाव का समय घाने वाला है, उस ऐक्टिव कमिडरेशन का क्या हुआ ? होम मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर में अलग डिपार्टमेंट खोलने का निर्णय आपने लिया है या नहीं लिया है और ये जो इतनी संस्थाएँ हैं इन के ऊपर सरकार जो पैसा खर्च कर रही है वह क्या काम कर रही है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : इन संस्थाओं को जो अनुदान दिया जाता है, यह हरिजनों के लिए स्कूल और होस्टल चलाती हैं, उस के लिए दिया जाता है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कहाँ चलाती हैं।

श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा : चलाती हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कहां चलाती हैं ? एक जगह का नाम बतलाइए ।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : राम दुलारी जी कह रही हैं इन्होंने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि चलाती हैं ।

जहाँ तक संपरेट डिपार्टमेंट खोलने का सवाल है, यह मैंने जरूर यहाँ पर कहा था कि यह मामला विचाराधीन है । मैं माननीय सदस्य को फिर यह कहना चाहूँगा अनुरोध-पूर्वक कि यह मामला अभी भी विचाराधीन है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह क्या जवाब हुआ ? एक स्कूल का नाम नहीं लिया और विचाराधीन अभी भी है... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका ऐसा कर सकते हैं कि जितने स्कूल हैं वह सारा आपको भेज दें और इसके ऊपर फिर डिस्कशन हो जाय ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They have to be more responsible in answering questions they appear to be very serious about it.

MR. SPEAKER : They are more serious.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप इसको 193 के अन्दर बहस में लीजिए... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करवा दीजिए...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, Sir, they are not at all serious.

श्री संगल राम प्रेमी : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न था, उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मुख्य मंत्री ने

हरिजनों की जमीन पर कब्जा कर रखा है, आपने इस पर सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं करने दिया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेमी जी, सुनिए, महत्वपूर्ण है, इसीलिए मैंने डिस्कशन माना है, वरना मैं मानता कब था ?

Crisis in Paper Industry

*244. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the paper industry in the country is passing through a crisis because of non-availability of raw materials in adequate quantities;

(b) if so, the details of the shortage of raw materials and reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures which are being taken to resolve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) : The paper industry utilises a variety of raw materials such as bamboo and hardwoods, bagasse, cereal straws, waste paper etc. There is no critical shortage of these raw material at present. However, in order to sustain the existing paper mills, and to meet the future requirements of paper, it is necessary to ensure adequate availability of raw materials on a long term basis.

(c) Government are encouraging the use of secondary raw materials such as bagasse, cereal straws and waste

paper through a package of fiscal reliefs. So far as forest raw materials are concerned, steps are being taken to develop industry oriented plantations specific to the requirements of the paper industry. In addition, in order to augment local raw materials, Govt. are encouraging utilisation of imported wood chips, wood pulp and waste paper.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am rather worried at the philosophical tenor of the answer to my question. I have asked about the crisis which the paper industry is passing through and the shortage of raw materials.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you taken the answer to be taken for granted ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : He said, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. In the melee you could not hear it. It says, "There is no critical shortage of these raw materials at present". That means, raw materials for paper. And then it says, that "to ensure adequate availability of raw materials on a long term basis", certain proposals are being considered. Why I say philosophical is, because all over the country all kinds of consumers of paper, whether they be the Federation of Indian Publishers or corrugated box makers or ordinary children buying text books and paper are crying hoarse about the shortage of paper and there is a tremendous escalation in the prices. That being the case, it is said that, at the moment only 48 per cent of the capacity of the industry is being utilised. I request the Hon. Minister to kindly confirm or deny whether it is so; whether 48 per cent is being utilised or not.

Now, in view of the fact that it is functioning only at a very low capacity and causing great shortage, both artificial and real, I want to know whether this raw material is really in a stage of critical shortage and if you tried to really push up the production quickly, whether it is under consideration to push up the production quickly and—it is not a long

term question—whether there are any short term measures also. I would like to know from the Minister first what are the plans to push up the production of the paper industry from its present position, and what are the immediate plans with regard to supply of raw material from that point of view.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Particularly in view of the coming elections when we require more posters.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor is getting very much agitated about elections.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I do not agree with Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee regarding the low capacity. True, it is not working to the full capacity. As on 1-1-1984 there were 222 units in the organised sector manufacturing paper and paperboards with an installed capacity of 21.65 lakh tonnes. The capacity utilisation of the paper industry—Madam, please note—has declined from a level of 80 per cent to about 61 per cent; not 41 per cent, in the last few years. While this is mainly due to rapid building up of capacity, power and coal shortage, the closure of a few mills has also contributed to the decline of the production in 1983.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Did you say, "few years" or "two years" ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Few years.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : For that I want notice.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I want your protection, Mr. Speaker.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : It is about the immediate past.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I just asked whether it is "few years" or "two years". What notice is required

for that ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : She has already given you verbal notice.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : 'Few years' or 'two years' ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Two years ? (*Interruptions*) Now I am giving for the last few years, not only two years. In 1979 the installed capacity in lakh tonnes, was 13.80; production was 10.47 lakh tonnes and percentage of capacity utilisation was 75.9. In 1980 the installed capacity was 15.38 lakh tonnes, production was 11.12 lakh tonnes and capacity utilisation was 72.3 per cent. In 1981—that is two years before—the installed capacity was 16.56 lakh tonnes, production was 12.35 lakh tonnes and percentage of capacity utilisation was 74.6. In 1982 the installed capacity was 18.16 lakh tonnes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : She is satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER : He has been too magnanimous. She has asked for two years and he has given for four years.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : You will not give me time to quote the figures of UNI Report which say that 48 per cent is the capacity utilisation. The point is whether it is 60 per cent or 48 per cent, he will check up, because he himself is not sure.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : I am sure. You better check up.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We are checking up everyday. There is tremendous shortage of paper felt by every kind of user. Is it a fact and as various paper users have complained, that this fall in capacity utilisation has something to do with pushing up the prices ? Is it a fact that the price of craft paper has risen by Rs. 2500/- per

tonne only in 1983 ? Is it also a fact that the prices of different varieties of white paper have increased by Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3000 within the last year ? It is a fact that this rise in price has something to do with the wilful under-utilisation of capacity by certain private mills ? Is the Minister aware of it ? Is he also aware that lot of mills are closed today ? What steps is he taking to re-open all those mills and to curb this artificial rise in price ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : There is scarcity in the country. Naturally, paper prices may not be the same always.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Scarcity of what ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Scarcity of material for manufacturing paper.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : With the present state of affairs in the paper industry if this is the attitude of the Minister, where do we stand ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the capacity utilisation in paper industry has gone down from 80 per cent to 61 per cent. He has also said that many large paper plants are closed and for that reason there is scarcity of paper and the prices of books and other things have risen. Is he aware that one of the large paper mills, Bengal Paper Mills situated in Raniganj in West Bengal, is closed for a long time ? Earlier also it was closed. Sir, he is not hearing me. He is reading some paper.

MR. SPEAKER : He is listening by his ears and reading by his eyes.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Whether he can simultaneously read and listen I do not know. But if he does that I am happy.

What steps is he going to take to re-

open the Bengal Paper Mill ? This was closed second time. What steps are you going to take to reduce the price of paper so that the prices of books and other things will come down and the people at large can have the papers and other things at fair and reasonable

prices ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : It is not merely Bengal Paper Mill that is closed down, but I may mention that the following mills have been closed down.

Name of the mill	Period of Closure
M/s. Titaghur Paper Mills, Kankinara, West Bengal	From August 1982 till date.
M/s. Oriental Paper Mills, Brajraj Nagar, Orissa	From December 1982 to May, 1983.
M/s. Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh	From April 1983 to June 1983.
M/s. Ashok Paper Mills— (i) Jogighopa (Assam) (ii) Rameshwar Nagar (Bihar)	From October 1982 till date.
M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd. Dalmianagar (Bihar)	From November 1982 to April 1983. The mill resumed production from May 1983 but again stopped reporting production from October 1983.
M/s. Bengal Paper Mills, Raniganj (West Bengal)	From 1st November 1983 till date. This is due to very old and outdated machinery which is as old as hundred years.

.....(Interruptions). I can tell you one thing that if it is the plea of my friend, that all sick mills should be nationalised, it is not just possible. The machinery of all these mills is very old and so many other troubles are also there. Secondly, the financiers are not prepared to come forward. So, it is not that easy to say when these mills will be reopened.....

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Arakal.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, part (b) of my question is what steps the Government is going to take to reduce the prices of paper.....

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Now, please sit down.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : The prices can be reduced only by increasing the production. Unless the production is increased, prices cannot be decreased. So, naturally we are trying to see..... (Interruptions). Why don't you allow me to answer. If you just shout like that, how can I answer ? Actually, we are anxious to see that as much production as possible is available to the country. For that purpose many paper plants have been set up and they are trying to produce some quantity. Some of the new mills have come up and they are trying their best but it will take them some time to adjust... (Interruptions).

SHRI XAVIAR ARAKAL : Sir, due to the non-availability or shortage of raw materials, the factories are under-utilising their capacity. The prices have gone up and many other problems have also come up. In fact, the private sector is not affected, only the public sector is affected. My question relates to one particular industry which is facing a serious crisis as far as the raw material is concerned, and that is Vellur News Factory of Kerala. This may please be noted down and the answer may be given later. There was a scheme to develop proper plantation area so that there may be sufficient raw material. I would like to know whether the Government has taken note or assessed the requirement of raw material and devised any scheme to meet the demand and if so, what is the assessment, what are the schemes the Government has evolved and whether this Vellur News Factory which is facing a serious crisis as far as the raw material is concerned, has come to the notice of the Government? Kindly examine it and tell us latter.

MR. SPEAKER : Examine it.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Sir, is it possible to answer the questions about each and every mill separately? If the hon. Member gives a separate notice for this, I will do that.

People below Poverty Line

*247. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**
SHRI RAM VIJAY PASWAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) estimated number of persons in the country in March, 1977, January, 1980 and at present, below the poverty lines ;

(b) estimated number of persons in each of these years who were brought above the poverty line and also of these who were added to the number below the poverty line ;

(c) how the poverty line is defined; and

(d) how it was defined up to Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN)

(a) and (b): For the years 1977-78 and 1979-80, these are estimated at 306 million and 339 million respectively taking into account mainly the revised population estimates. The latest estimate in this regard relates to the year 1981-82. This comes to 282 million, and is based on a revision in the estimates of population of 1979-80 in the light of 1981 census and a growth rate thereof as given in the Sixth Plan Document.

(c) The poverty line is defined as the mid-point of the monthly per capita expenditure class having a daily calorie intake of 2400 per person in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

(d) Upto the Fourth Plan period, there was no adoption of any poverty line concept as such in the plans.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am happy that the hon. Minister has accepted that the number of those who crossed the povertyline between 1979-80 and 1980-81 is only 57 million and not 120 million, as claimed by the hon. Prime Minister in her speech on the Independence Day. I would like to know who misled the Prime Minister—is it the Planning Commission or the Prime Minister's Secretariat ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I have tried to check the figures from the Prime Minister's office as to how this figure of 120 million has been mentioned once or twice. If we consider the gross figure for the Sixth Plan as a whole, 120 million is the correct figure. But this 120 million, which is the targeted figure, has to be adjusted, taking into account the population, the growth of population and other factors.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He has adjusted the figure and 120 million has become 57 million! According to the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Plan, the poverty ratio fell from 51.1 per cent to 41.5 per cent or 9.0 per cent in the first two years of the Plan. Are these figures concocted or correct? Because, if these figures are correct then, by 1992, there should be complete banishment of poverty from the country. I would like to know whether the hon. Planning Minister will set up an independent agency to verify the claims made by the Planning Commission, which have been challenged, not only by politicians but also by prominent economists of the country. Are you going to play a fraud on the people?

MR. SPEAKER : He has referred to 'concoction'. It is used in connection with the mixing of drinks.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is cocktail.

MR. SPEAKER : Of course, cocktail is also a mixture.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : There is some kind of confusion regarding the figures given in the Mid-term Appraisal document of the Planning Commission which, in fact, holds good for two years, while the figure of 120 million is for all the five years in the Sixth Plan. First you have to remove this confusion. I have already said that 120 million is the targeted figure, which has to be adjusted at the end of the Sixth Plan, taking into account the rate of growth in population and other factors. In fact it will be too early for us to say as to whether this target is going to be achieved or not. On the other point, I think the hon. Member has not been properly informed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am not the Prime Minister.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The figure has come down to 282 million in 1981-82

I am aware of the fact that there are some economists, who are challenging this. When the Mid-term Appraisal was being discussed in this very House, I had given a very detailed reply, both in Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha, to Prof. Raj Krishna's point. But, I can assure you, at least the Planning Commission is satisfied that there is nothing wrong, unless it is brought to our notice that "these are the matters which require serious attention of the Planning Commission". This is the same methodology which, in fact, was prepared by Raj Krishna and which was implemented for the first time for the Sixth Plan document. We are trying to monitor on the same methodology. It is only in the case of poverty alleviation programme and the rate of growth, which we have taken together and we have calculated these figures on this basis.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, the later part of my question has not been replied to. My question was whether the Government would like to set up an independent agency to verify claims and counter claims?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, since the Hon. Member is forcing me to answer this question, I would only say that no two economists will ever agree. Each economist has his own method of working. We have put this Sixth Plan Mid-term document before all the eminent economists of the country.

AN. HON. MEMBER : You have put this before the committed economists.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Committed either to you or to anyone else to a matter on which you can have your own opinion, but we have placed this Documents before all the eminent economists of the country. Excepting one or two, I don't think any other economist has challenged the figure which the Prime Minister has given.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he was talking

of setting up an independent agency, not about the economy.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, गरीबी की रेखा क्या है, यह आज तक किसी की समझ में बात नहीं आ रही है। मंत्री महोदय, पढ़ कर भले ही जवाब दे दें लेकिन उनके दिमाग में भी यह बात नहीं आती है। आपको मीठा-गोधा मापदंड रखना चाहिए कि कितना रुपया कमाने वाला गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे आता है, कितने रुपये की आय होने पर उसे गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे माना जायगा, यह क्राइटेरिया सीधा-सीवा रखना चाहिए। खर अभी मैं इसमें नहीं जाऊंगा।

योजना मंत्री महोदय ने 1-3-84 को दूसरे सदन में अनस्टाड वरबेचन नं० 450 का जवाब देते हुए बताया था कि—

"The latest estimated figures of people below the povertyline available are for the year 1977-78."

इस क्वेश्चन के जवाब में आपने बताया है कि आपके पास जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं वे 1977-78 के उपलब्ध हैं। हमें आपने बताया है कि ये आपके लेटेस्ट फिगरस हैं और इनके मुताबिक गरीबी की रेखा ऊंची कर दी गई है। आपके पास में 1977-78 के बाद के आंकड़े हैं नहीं तो क्या यह सारा का सारा फाब नहीं है? आपके पास कोई आंकड़े ठीक से नहीं हैं।

अभी वाजपेयी जी ने भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया, मैं भी आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो 1980-81 वर्ष में अनाज का लक्ष्य रखा था वह 20.48 लाख टन का था और उसमें से 13.33 लाख टन ही दिया गया, आपने 127.40 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का लक्ष्य रखा था बिनमें से 36.36 करोड़

रुपये ही खर्च हुए, 1982-83 वर्ष के लिए आपने अनाज का लक्ष्य 4.46 लाख टन का रखा था जिसमें से 1,07 लाख टन ही दिया गया, आपने 541.62 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का लक्ष्य रखा था जिनमें से 246.58 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च किये गये तो जब आपका इस मद में 50 परसेंट भी खर्च नहीं हुआ तो फिर गरीबी की रेखा कैसे ऊपर हो गई? इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि या तो प्लानिंग करने वाला गलत है या आपको सूचना देने वाला गलत है।

मैं इन सारी चीजों को कहता हुआ आप से यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार प्राइम मिनिस्टर की अध्यक्षता में एक नेशनल लेवल पर कमेटी बनायेगी? क्या प्रत्येक गांव में जो लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं, उनकी सूचना ग्राम स्तर पर रखेगी? क्या सरकार ऐसी कमेटी बना कर गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन बसर करने वालों को लाभ पहुंचाने का काम करेगी और उन विचारियों से जो कि लाभ कमा रहे हों गरीब लोगों को बचायेगी?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, the hon. Member has asked so many questions. It is very difficult to remember all the Supplementaries. However, I will try to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : It was the last one which was the real Supplementary.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : So far as the last part of the Supplementary is concerned, the method which we have adopted is, in every village the poorest among the poor have been enumerated, a list is being published and put on the board.....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Where (Interruptions) We have never seen it, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Where is the board ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has not stopped yet.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ आचारसंहिता का भी तो खयाल रखा जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय को बोलते समय कुछ सोचना चाहिए कि राष्ट्र के अन्दर..।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कोन सा अनर्थ हो गया है। अभी तो वे बोल रहे हैं। क्या हुआ है क्या नहीं हुआ है, पहले मुझे तो मही।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : There is no board at all.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to him first. How can you say anything beforehand ? See what he says.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to know whether the Minister himself has seen the board.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him say something.

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या यह सवाल का जवाब है। ये किंगी मेबर पर कैसे आरोप लगा सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आरोप नहीं है। आपने अपनी बात कह दी है। अब उनको आप सुन लीजिए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैंने मीठा सा प्रश्न पूछा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उनका जवाब भी तो सुन लीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, how can you allow it ? If he says there is an elephant in the House, should I accept this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall appoint him to tame it.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : If the Hon. Members are interested in the information, I am prepared to give it to them. But if they are not interested in having the information, I have no interest in passing on the information. I have full detailed information. There is no confusion in spite of the fact that the Hon. Member, Mr. Paswan says that he has not understood the problem. He has not understood even the poverty line concerned. (Interruptions). Yes, he himself said that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You had your say. Now, listen to him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I challenge the Minister. If he kindly proves, I will resign; if he is wrong, he must resign. (Interruptions). Don't try to challenge us (Interruptions). Where is the board ? Where is the Planning Commission office ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have not allowed him to tell.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I am not yielding...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The whole House will be satisfied if you vouch that you have seen a board. (Interruptions). You simply say that you have seen the board.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Satish Agarwal, let him specify where it is.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : He has said that.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said it, but let him specify where it is.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, so far as the poverty line is concerned, I have given the figures in part (c) of the reply which says, it is 2,400 calories per person in the case of rural areas and 2,100 in the case of urban areas, and when it is the basis of converted into the total expenditure on 1973-74 figures, which were then worked out, according to the 1973-74 prices it comes to 49.09 and 56.64—49.09 is in the rural areas and 56.64 in the urban areas according to the 73-74 prices. If this is converted into 1979-80 prices, it comes to Rs. 76 in rural areas and Rs. 88 in urban areas. I have explained the procedure, about which the guidelines have been given by the Planning Commission so as to know those who are below the poverty line. It is for the State Governments concerned to ensure that these guidelines are scrupulously followed. The guidelines is in the village the poorest of the poor have to be enumerated. The entire list has to be properly published, not only in the Gram Panchayat but in the Gram Sabha. Now it is *(Interruptions)*.

If the hon. Members are not satisfied with the kind of procedure and the guidelines that have been given by the Planning Commission, I do not think that the Planning Commission can reply so far as the implementation part is concerned. We have been repeatedly requesting the State Governments to follow these guidelines and appoint monitoring committees, have Members of Assembly and Members of Parliament associated in the monitoring process and the members of the minority Communities. These entire guidelines have been given to all the State Governments and...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chavan, they are very much interested in the location of that Board, if there is any. What Board did you mention? Where is this located?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I said the Gram Panchayat and the Gram Sabha...

MR. SPEAKER : Are required to...

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : The list has been put before the Gram Panchayat and has been approved by the Gram Sabha. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is entirely wrong.

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR : It is absolutely incorrect. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Is that practice, if any, followed?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Conditions differ from State to State. I cannot possibly take the responsibility that the State Governments have. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Give the name of any state. *(Interruptions)*

जितना अनाट किया गया था, उसका पचास परसेंट भी खर्च नहीं हुआ, तो अचीवमेंट कैसे हो गया ?

MR. SPEAKER : The value was allotted. The foodgrains were allotted. Were they all spent? How is it? That is what he wants to know.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : So far as the allotment of foodgrains is concerned, the foodgrains which were allotted could not reach the respective States. That is why sometimes the foodgrains could possibly not be distributed. It was the cash amount which had to be converted for foodgrains which had to be supplied. There was a time when there was shortage of foodgrains...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have given the figures. If these are wrong, let the Minister say these are wrong. *(Interruptions)* I have given the figures. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : They are asking about the amount. You mentioned certain amount Rs. 50 crores.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Rs. 541 crores.

MR. SPEAKER : In spite of that Rs. 100 crores and something was spent.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Out of Rs. 541 crores, Rs. 226 crores have been spent.

MR. SPEAKER : Is that the voracity? Is this claim a verified claim? Or that it was not spent.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I will have to verify those figures.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : It is your answer. This is the answer given by the Minister, not by me.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : What is the point in shouting? *(Interruptions)* Why do you not try to understand. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : You have not done your home work. You are the Planning Minister and you do not know...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed him.

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. N. G. RANGA : He is wrong. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This must be expunged. You must expunge this.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I have asked the question. Sir, it is your duty...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Order. I am saying something. I am saying something.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : **
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you listen to me?

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What is this? He is challenging.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He is brow-beating the Chair. *(Interruptions)*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देख लीजिए जो कहा गया उसमें कोई अनपार्लियामेन्टरी नहीं है। यह माननीय राम विलास जी को डराना और घमसाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Mr. Tewary is challenging you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Has Mr. Paswan said anything unparliamentary? There is nothing unparliamentary. *(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बैठिये।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : He is giving incorrect reply. He is

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

challenging the Chair. How can we tolerate ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आनरेबल मेम्बर, देखिए...

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम लोग महनन करके आते हैं, ऐसे ही नहीं खड़े हो जाते हैं। यदि मैं गलत कहता हूँ तो बता दें कि गलत है।

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This too much of shouting and also using some offensive language regarding, you see...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : ... against the speaker. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let me say something. I think, it is very extraordinary. Why should you shout at each other ? He is an hon. Member and Minister. You are also an hon. Member. What do you get by shouting ? What do you get by saying something which is rather not in good taste.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. But you should not say something which is too harsh...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : No, Sir. It is your duty, Sir. I have not said anything unparliamentary.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जवाब दिला दोजिये... (अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो कोई सुनने नहीं देता। मैंने तो मंत्री से सवाल भी किया, लेकिन आप तो सर पर उठा लेंते हैं।

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Why did he say all these things ? I have given certain facts and figures. Let him either accept or reject.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए हाउस ऐसे नहीं चलता है। गिव और टेक होता है। आपको भी ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। जो मैं कह रहा था वह आप सुन नहीं रहे थे। मैं आपकी बात ही कहना चाहता था।

प्रो० के०के० तिवारी : 20 मिनट से बोल रहे हैं पासवान जी और मिनिस्टर को रिप्लाई नहीं देने दे रहे हैं। एक मम्बर 20, 25 मिनट बोले एक सप्लीमेंटरी पर...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way.

कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है। मुझे भी पता है, मैं भी चलाया है हाउस। ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन जो अनुचित बातें आयी हैं उसको रेकार्ड पर नहीं जाता चाहिए।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I have not said any unparliamentary word.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय पासवान ने कोई असंसदीय बात नहीं कही।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह बात कही है कि कोई अनुचित बात नहीं जानी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उचित, अनुचित का फर्मला आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपकी डिक्शनरी में जो अनुचित है वह हमारी डिक्शनरी में उचित हो सकता है।

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, who will decide whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary, if you don't decide ?

MR. SPEAKER : My self. I will decide.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : Then, how can they question ?

MR. SPEAKER : They only say that unparliamentary words only should be expunged. That is all. They cannot decide.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the problem ? Why are they agitated ? He has quoted some figures only. Do they mean to say quoting figures is unparliamentary ? And the Minister after Minister is rising.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If there is anything against the Chair said by Mr. Tewary, that should also be expunged.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is quoting some figures unparliamentary ? They are rising and challenging. Sir, many of them are below the poverty line. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please Sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, you kindly allow a discussion on this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He is misleading the House...*(Interruptions)* Let the Minister come prepared with the figures. We are ready to have a discussion and we shall prove that the figures given by him are wrong.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Aid given to sick units

*248. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether problem of increasing sickness in industry is continuing;

(b) various measures considered to help the sick units in the country;

(c) whether in December, 1983 Rs. 260 crores were given as aid to 226 sick units;

(d) to what extent the aid has been utilised by these units;

(e) whether in spite of aid, the performance of these units is still poor;

(f) whether Government have enquired into causes of sickness of these units even after giving aid; and

(g) steps which are being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) In an expanding economy where production patterns as well as technology are constantly changing industrial sickness cannot be totally eliminated. Efforts are, however, being made to limit the incidence of industrial sickness to the minimum in terms of the policy guidelines announced by the Government in October, 1981.

(c) to (g) Financial assistance to sick units is normally provided by the banks and financial institutions who directly monitor the use of such assistance.

बहुमंजिली इमारतों, सिनेमाघरों आदि में अग्नि सुरक्षा के उपाय

*249. श्री छाँगुर राम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पूर्व दिल्ली स्थित गोपाल-टावर में आग लगने से भारी नुकसान हुआ था,

(ख) क्या इस घटना के बाद बहुमंजिली इमारतों, सिनेमाघरों, होटलों, आदि में अग्नि-सुरक्षा के पर्याप्त उपाय बरतने पर जोर दिया गया था तथा क्या अनेक होटलों और सिनेमाघरों के लाइसेंस भी इसी कारण रद्द अथवा निलम्बित किए गए थे,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन सभी इमारतों में अग्नि सुरक्षा की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था कर दी गई है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बंकटसूब्बय्या) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) से (घ) गंगाल टावर में अग्नि-कांड की घटना के बाद दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल ने नेहरू प्लेस कम्प्लेक्स, राजेन्द्र प्लेस कम्प्लेक्स और कनाट प्लेस क्षेत्र में सभी भवनों का स्वीकृत भवन योजना से विचलन की जाँच करने हेतु निरीक्षण करने के लिए और इसकी भी जाँच करने के लिए कि क्या आग के बारे में अपेक्षित उपाय किए गए हैं, दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, पुलिस और नागरिक सुरक्षा के अधिकारियों का एक दल गठित किया । निरीक्षण के बाद कई निर्माताओं को नोटिस

दिए गए कि वे पूर्णतः चालू हालत में अग्नि शमन उपकरण लगवाएं और अतिरिक्त अग्नि सुरक्षा उपायों की भी व्यवस्था करें । यह जाँच करने के लिए एक विशेष अभियान भी चलाया गया है कि क्या दिल्ली में सभी सिनेमाघर पर्याप्त अग्नि सुरक्षा उपाय अपना रहे हैं । 13 सिनेमाघरों के सीनेमाटोग्राफ लाइसेंस अग्नि सुरक्षा और/अथवा भवन विनियमनों की कमी के कारण स्थगित किए गए । परन्तु इस कारण किन्हीं होटलों के लाइसेंस न तो रद्द किए गए हैं और न स्थगित किए गए हैं ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए विभिन्न दलों द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप, 194 भवनों में पर्याप्त अग्नि सुरक्षा उपायों की कमी पाई गई । इन भवनों के मालिकों/कब्जेदारों को उपयुक्त सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए नोटिस दिए गए । अग्नि सुरक्षा अपेक्षाओं का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन भवनों में निरीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं ।

Irregularities and Malpractices in Lotteries

*251. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of serious irregularities and malpractices in the lotteries run by the States and the Central Services like the Armed Forces as revealed in the Hindustan Times dated 8 February, 1984;

(b) whether several States had invited tenders from private parties to give them a contract on payment of guarantee money; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to check the corrupt practices in lotteries.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) Government have seen the report published in the Hindustan Times of 8-2-1984 under the caption "Fraudulent lot of lotteries". Government are aware that in some States, State lotteries are being organised through private organising agents and the States receive a fixed sum from the organising agents as guaranteed profit according to the terms of agreement.

The Government of India have requested all the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to look into complaints of alleged malpractices in the conduct of State lotteries and take necessary action to see that malpractices in the conduct of State lotteries are stopped.

Setting up of Industries in non-industrial District of Gujrat

*252. **SHRI AMAR SINH**

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

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to set-up industries in the non-industrial districts of the country and particularly in Adivasi area of Gujarat State;

(b) the names of the districts covered during the year 1983 under the scheme;

(c) the programme of Government for establishing industries in Public Sector or in Private Sector in non-industrial districts of the country during the year 1984; and

(d) the details of the facilities or concessions which are being given for establishing industries in backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (d) The details of the steps taken by the Government to promote setting up of industries in the non-industrial districts of the country are contained in Press Note dated 27.4.1983 (copies available in the Parliament Library). From Gujrat, the four Adivasi districts Dangs, Baroach, Panchmahals and Sabarkantha have been included in the list of districts eligible for concessions/incentives.

While deciding the location of Central projects on techno-economic considerations, backwardness of a region is also a factor taken into account.

In addition to the concessions/incentives mentioned earlier, over-riding priority is also given in the grant of industrial licences.

Increase in prices of washing soaps

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

(a) whether the prices of washing soaps in the market have increased considerably since the introduction of ban on import of animal tallow;

(b) if so, the details of the variation in prices since the ban, and

(c) whether this increase is justified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) There have been reports about some increases in the prices of soaps recently, which may be related to variation in the prices of indigenous oils.

Import of Swivel Bail Forging by B. H. E. L.

*254. **SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals,

Hyderabad and other units are again going to import Swivel Bail Forging for oil rig equipments and other forged items while such items have already been manufactured by indigenous manufacturers.

(b) if so, quantity thereof;

(c) whether such import items are cheaper than indigenous items manufactured in India, if so, then price differences;

(d) the circumstances under which BHEL, Hyderabad is encouraging import of such items;

(e) whether they have floated any tender inviting indigenous manufacturers, if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) whether BHEL, Hyderabad and other units are making purchases from traders and demoralising the small scale industries which are capable of producing the fabricated shievels etc., if so, the reasons thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) BHEL, Hyderabad propose to import 4 numbers each of PC 300 and PC 425 Swivel Bail forgings for their 1984 production programme as no indigenous manufacturer has been able to meet the requisite quality, reliability and delivery schedules. The forgings are to operate on varying loads and there are stringent requirements of quality and reliability in the manufacture of these forgings. Tender enquiries were sent by BHEL before deciding upon import. Comparison of prices between imported and indigenous supply is not possible as current prices for indigenous supply are not available and indigenous manufacturers have not been able to meet the delivery schedules and quality standards.

(f) BHEL have not placed orders on any traders for fabrication of sheaves.

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Tripura

*255. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have taken any step to set up a Paper Mill in Tripura as it is the most urgent demand of the people of Tripura;

(b) if so, details of the proposal ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):

(a) to (c) : The Government of Tripura have proposed the setting up of a paper/pulp mill based on the bamboo resources of the State. It is, however, necessary that adequate infrastructural facilities are available to support a major project like a paper mill. As the existing infrastructure is inadequate, there is no proposal to take up the project in the current plan.

India's Place in Industrial World

*256, SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article "Industrialisation Descent into Mediocrity" appearing in India today of January 31, 1984;

(b) whether India was the 10th industrialised country in the world in 1960 but today India is 20th or so, as countries like Argentina, Spain, Brazil, Mexico etc. have pushed India down and countries like Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium and Indonesia are also marginally lower than ours and may overtake India any time ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the fall in the industrialisation and the steps taken to accelerate the industrial growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):

(a) to (c) The ranking of different manufacturing countries is beset with several problems. First, there is need to have an exhaustive coverage of countries for such a comparison and this coverage must also be identical for the period of the comparison. Secondly, there are other limitations like heterogeneity in concepts, definitions and statistics of manufacturing activities in different countries. In fact, the author of the article in question has himself admitted: "International ranking is always a tricky business and may often be misleading".

The Government has been taking several steps to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure.

Fall in Industrial Production

*257. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of industrial production had failed to pick up during the current financial year;

(b) whether during the first seven months, April to October 1983, the rate of industrial growth was just 4.5 per cent as compared to the rate of 8.6 per cent achieved in 1981-82;

(c) whether the overall target of 8 per cent envisaged for the full year 1983-84 has not been achieved;

(d) if so, the main reasons; and

(e) the steps which are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):

(a) to (c) On the basis of the Index

of Industrial Production compiled by the C. S. O., the rate of industrial growth during April-October 1983 was 4.5% as compared to 4.2% during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The quick index for December 1983 is now available from the C. S. O. On this basis, the growth rate during April-December, 1983 was 4.2% as compared to 3.9% during the corresponding period of the previous year.

As explained in the Economic Survey presented to the Parliament on 27th February, 1984, industrial performance in 1983-84 would have been much better, except for the fact that some important industries experienced significant decline in production. Of these the most important were saleable steel, paper and paper board, just manufactures and sugar.

The Government has been taking several steps to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in the performance of infrastructure.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करना

*258. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूगिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि के मूल्य और बिजली की दरें अधिक होने तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में मूलभूत सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध न कराये जाने के कारण वहाँ पर औद्योगिक विकास नहीं हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य और उसके झबुआ जिले के सम्बन्ध में यह कारण सही है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा औद्योगिक-

करण के लिये पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में मूलभूत सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराये जाने के लिये कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस प्रकार के जिलों के समग्र विकास हेतु, अर्थात् बिजली की सप्लाई, करों में छूट, केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों से राज सहायता तथा बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रियायती दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिये, इन्हें विशेष पिछड़े जिलों के रूप में घोषित करने की नीति बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) क्या भुवुआ जिले को इस प्रकार के जिलों में सम्मिलित किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण बत्त तिवारी) :
(क) से (ङ) कुछ क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन के भिन्न-भिन्न कारण हैं। क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार पता लगाए गए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने वाले उद्यमियों के लिये विभिन्न रियायतें प्रोत्साहन अर्थात् लाइसेंस देने में बरीयता, केन्द्रीय पूंजी निवेश राज सहायता, रियायती वित्त आदि की व्यवस्था करती आ रही है।

केन्द्र सरकार ने उद्योग रहित जिलों के अवस्थापना संबंधी विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने का निर्णय भी किया है। यह सहायता राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए कुल व्यय का एक तिहाई किन्तु प्रत्येक जिले के लिए अधिकतम 2 करोड़ रुपये तक होगी। अवस्थापना और मूल मूल सुख सुविधाओं का विकास एक निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जो औद्योगिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए ऐसी सुख सुविधाओं और अवस्थापना की मांग और साधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है।

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (आ. डी. बी. आई.) द्वारा श्रेणी "क" जिलों में नई परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्माण की अवधि में परियोजना विशेष के अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी विकास के लिए व्याज मुक्त ऋण दिये जाने की घोषणा की गई है। यह सहायता पर परियोजना की लागत के 20 प्रतिशत तक सीमित होगी और इस सहायता पर परियोजना में वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जाने के बाद रियायती व्याज की दर लागू होगी। भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निषमों को 5 करोड़ रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा तक सार्वधिक ऋण देकर क्षेत्र की विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं की वित्त व्यवस्था भी करेगा।

भुवुआ जिले सहित मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भूमि अधिमूल्य और बिजली की दरें उचित हैं।

भुवुआ को "उद्योग रहित जिला" माना गया है और वह केन्द्र सरकार की अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी सहायता का पात्र है तथा भुवुआ में उद्योग स्थापित करने वाले उद्यमी दिनांक 27-4-1983 के प्रेस टिप्पण (प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय) में उपलब्ध द्वारा घोषित सभी रियायतों प्रोत्साहनों के पात्र हैं।

राज्य सरकार भुवुआ जिले के मेधनगर में एक बड़े विकास केन्द्र की स्थापना कर रही है और भुवुआ जिले के अलीराजपुर में एक औद्योगिक बस्ती भी विद्यमान है।

सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में
अनुत्पादक खर्च

259. श्री विलास मुत्सेमवार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1984 में उन्होंने गैर-

सरकारी क्षेत्र में अनुत्पादक खर्च कम करने और मूल्य स्थिर रखने का अनुरोध किया था

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र और अर्ध-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग में भी अनुत्पादक खर्च और फिजूल खर्च को रोकथे के लिये उपाय किये हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनका ब्योग क्या है; और

(घ) अब तक उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) व्यय की विभिन्न मदों में मितव्ययिता के लिए सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को समय-समय पर अनुदेश जारी किये गए हैं। ब्यूरो अनुत्पादक और अपव्ययपूर्ण खर्चों में कटौती करने के लिए सरकारी उद्यमों को परामर्श भी देता रहा है। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इन अनुदेशों में निम्नलिखित अनुदेश सम्मिलित हैं :

कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं की विशद समीक्षा करना।

2. अत्यधिक अपरिहार्य बाकी परिस्थितियों को छोड़कर अगले 9 महीनों के लिए नये पदों के मूजन पर प्रतिबंध लगाना।

3. राजस्व व्यय में अधिकतम कमी करना जिसे फरवरी-मार्च वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान राज्य सरकार में कुल मितराकर 3 प्रतिशत की कटौती की जा सके। सभी दिवावटी और मनोरंजन व्यय आदि पर कड़ाई में प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना चाहिए।

4. नये कार्यों तथा विद्यमान कार्यों का विस्तार करने का काम उस दशा में छोड़कर जहाँ बाहरी धनराशि पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, शुरू नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

5. स्टाफ कारों और अतिरिक्त नई कारें प्राप्त करने सम्बन्ध व्यय पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना चाहिए।

6. छपाई के कागज और प्रकाशनों की मांग में कमी करनी चाहिए

7. विज्ञानों पर होने वाले व्यय में यथा सम्भव सीमा तक कटौती की जानी चाहिए।

8. आवास की व्यवस्था गामूँहक रूप में अतिथि गृहों में की जानी चाहिए तथा अधिकारियों को पाँच मिनारे वाले होटलों में ठहराने से बचना चाहिए।

9. विदेशों का दौरा करने की आवश्यकता की बाबतों से जाँच की जानी चाहिए।

10. उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को इन अनुदेशों का कड़ाई से पालन करने की मनाह दी है। किन्तु मितव्ययिता बिनबक विभिन्न अभ्युपायों में प्राप्ता परिणामों का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

खनन अनुसंधान केन्द्र, शोध विज्ञान में
या राजनीति में शोधक से
प्रकाशित समाचार

*260. श्री शिव शरण शर्मा { : क्या
श्री जगपाल सिंह }
प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिनांक 9 फरवरी, 1984 के "जनसत्ता" में "खनन अनुसंधान केन्द्र, शोध विज्ञान में या राजनीति में"

शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार का अध्ययन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उन अधिकारियों का ब्योरा क्या है; जिनके विरुद्ध जांच की जा रही है अथवा दंडात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) जांच द्वारा जिन अधिकारियों का पता लगा है, उनके मामलों में कार्यवाही की गई है। वैज्ञानिक "ई" के एक मामले में चेतावनी दी गई है और वैज्ञानिक "सी" के मामले में दोष आरोपित किया गया है।

Revolt by Leprosy Patients Against Administration of Tahirpur Jail Complex in Delhi.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 400 leprosy patients revolted against the administration of the Tahirpur Jail Complex in East Delhi as reported in 'Indian Express' dated 19 February, 1984 ; and

(b) if so, their demands and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBRAJIAH) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration has reported that there was an incident of assault on the Superintendent and some staff members by some of the inmates of the home for Leprosy and T.B. affected beggars at Tahirpur on 12th January, 1984. The

incident took place following directions by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi to the Medical Officer not to issue special medical diet as a routine in addition to normal diet but to screen each case and prescribe special diet only if required. The inmates had demanded issue of special diet without screening of each case by the Medical Officer. The inmates also alleged corruption against the staff. The Delhi Administration has also stated that the Supdt. of the Home has been transferred and accounts are being subjected to special audit.

सातवीं योजना के दौरान पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का क्षेत्रीय विकास

*262. श्री जेनुल बशर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सातवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना को तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्यों के अन्दर क्षेत्रीय अमन्तुलन को दूर करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना विचाराधीन है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रीय विकास के सम्बन्ध में कोई अध्ययन किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) योजना आयोग, इस समय सातवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए नीति-पत्र तैयार करने में लगा हुआ है। यह, राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा अनुमोदित होने पर, केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा योजना तैयार करने से संबंधित विस्तृत कार्य आरम्भ करने का आधार होगा ।

(ख) से (घ) सातवीं योजना अवधि में

अन्तर्राज्यीय असन्तुलनों को दूर करने के लिए किसी विशेष योजना को शामिल करने से सम्बन्धित टिप्पणी करना अभी सम्भव नहीं है। जहाँ तक अन्तर्राज्यीय असन्तुलनों का सम्बन्ध है यह सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के लिए है कि वे इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाएं। तथापि, इस समय योजना आयोग का एक अध्ययन दल भारत के पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में कृषिय कार्य नीतियों की जांच कर रहा है जबकि कृषिय प्रवृत्तियों का अध्ययन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की एक समिति कर रही है। इसमें पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश शामिल होगा।

राजस्थान में मकराना खानों में बाढ़ के कारण बेरोजगार हुए श्रमिक

2795. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में मकराना खानों में आई बाढ़ के कारण 40 हजार श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बाढ़ के पानी को निकालने और श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० सात्वडे) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, मकराना की 700 मंगमरमर खदानों में लगभग 10,000 (दस हजार) मजदूर कार्यरत हैं। भारी वर्षा के कारण 140 खदानों में पानी भरा था लेकिन उसके फलस्वरूप केवल 8

खदानों ही बन्द हुई हैं। इन 8 खदानों के मजदूरों को अन्य खदानों में काम मिल गया है।

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी है कि वह भारी ड्यूटी पम्प लगाकर खदानों को जल रहित करने के लिए तत्काल उपाय करें। राज्य सरकार ने इस हेतु 2 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किए हैं तथा 35 हासंपावर और 75 हासंपावर के 4 भारी ड्यूटी पम्प उल्लोडी, रावत डूंगरी और कचा नद खदानों में लगाए हैं।

(ग) मवाल नहीं उठता।

Funds Sanctioned to Social Organisation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

2796 : SHRI PIYUS TIRKI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned to various social organisations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1980 till date with particulars of the respective social organisations, year-wise ; and

(b) details of the nature of social welfare for which funds are generally allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. see No. LT 7925 184)

Pollution of Ganga Water

2797. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take with regard to highly polluted Ganga Water in and around Patna and Calcutta which is

unfit for human consumption ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : The river Ganga is being polluted on account of both industrial as well as domestic wastes. The concerned State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution are taking appropriate action for the regulation of discharge of industrial effluents into the river water. A comprehensive sewerage scheme is under implementation in Calcutta. A proposal for the implementation of Sewerage schemes in all the Metropolitan cities on the Ganga Water System is under consideration of the Government which *INTER-ALIA* covers Patna.

Indo-US Agreement on Collaborative Projects

2798 SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any compromise has been reached between Government of India and U.S. scientists and engineers for an expanded programme of collaborative projects ; and

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

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) The Indo-US cooperation in Science and Technology has proceeded in a number of areas identified under the aegis of the Indo-US Subcommission in Science and Technology. This has been through the

holding of joint workshops between the scientists of the two countries as well as joint projects in various areas. These include earth and atmospheric sciences, non-conventional sources of energy, semiconductor devices, therapeutic agents against cancer, catalysis etc. More recently an added thrust to scientific co-operation between the two countries has been provided with the establishment of Indo-US Senior Scientific Panel which has identified specific areas of intensive cooperation in the areas such as Immunological approaches to Control of Malaria and Leprosy, Immunological techniques in fertility regulation, control of blindness, biological nitrogen fixation and nitrogen utilisation, Biomass production and Monsoon Research. Work of these projects has already been initiated.

Review of 20 Point Programme

2799. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 20 Point economic programme implemented in different States has been reviewed ;

(b) if so, the progress made in implementing various rural development programmes under 20 point Economic Programme in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) : A Statement giving the 1983-84 targets and achievement upto January, 1984 in Madhya Pradesh under Rural Development Schemes under the 20-Point Programme is attached,

Statement

**1983-84 Targets and Achievement up to January 1984
in Madhya Pradesh under the Rural Development
Schemes under the 20-Point Programme.**

Item	Unit	1983-84 Target	Achievement upto January, 1984.
Integrated Rural Development Programme	No. of families benefitted	275400	191298
National Rural Employment Programme	Mandays	25200000	15243000
Surplus Land Allotted	Acres	15000	3950
Bonded Labour Families rehabilitated	Nos.	250	171
Families Economically assisted			
(a) S. C.	Numbers	196000	149841
(b) S. T.	Numbers	196000	188847
Drinking Water Problem Solved	No. of villages	6000	4718
House sites Allotted	Numbers	50000	32281
Construction Assis- tance provided	Nos.	40000	32237
Rural Electrification			
(a) Villages Electrified	Nos.	3333	2608
(b) Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	32270	26870
Tree Planted	Nos. ('000)	287000	284304
Bio-gas Plants set-up	Numbers	5000	3524
Primary Health Centres	Nos.	5	5
Sub-Centres	Nos.	248	53

Probe into Cases of Closures and Takeovers of Units

2800. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering for a thorough probe into all closures and takeovers of units closed for a period of more than a month ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The powers of the Central Government and the circumstances under which an investigation can be ordered into the affairs of an industrial undertaking/company are mentioned in Sections 15 and 15A of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. These powers are to be exercised on the merits of each case. There is no proposal before the Government for a general probe of the nature mentioned in the question. On the other hand, the policy for Sick Industries announced in October 1981 requires that banks and financial institutions should examine, on the basis of a diagnostic study whether a sick unit can be revived through appropriate measures, including grant of concessions and other financial reliefs. Where necessary the Central and State Governments can also consider other types of assistance for the revival of the sick unit.

Burning of Illegal Migrants Act, 1983

2801. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report that the copies of the Illegal Migrants Act, 1983, were burnt by agitators on allions issue in different part of the Brahmaputra valley in protest against the alleged attempts to grant

Indian nationality to foreign nationals; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the demand of All Assam Students Union and All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad in this regard ?

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

(a) and (b) According to information furnished by the State Government of Assam, the agitators burnt copies of the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 at some places in Assam on 30th January, 1984. AASU/AAGSP have demanded that the above Act should be repealed.

Disparity in Overtime Allowance to Dak Despatchers

2802. SHRI ASFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether like Staff Car Drivers, Despatch Riders and Three-wheeler drivers working in R & I Section of various Departments of the Government of India who deliver dak, also get overtime allowance up to 50 per cent of their emoluments;

(b) whether Central Government employees working in those Departments/Sections who also deliver the dak on bicycles, get overtime allowance upto 1/3 of their emoluments;

(c) if so, the reasons for this disparity;

(d) whether Government propose to extend the limit of drawing Overtime Allowance by such employees also to 50 per cent of their emoluments; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Payment of overtime allowance

to staff car drivers is regulated by the Staff Car Rules, whereas the drawal of overtime allowance for all other staff including despatch riders, three-wheeler drivers and those who deliver dak on bicycles working in R & I Sections of the various Departments are governed by a separate set of orders. While the maximum overtime allowance payable in respect of staff car drivers is for 100 hours in a month, the ceiling on overtime allowance for other Central Government employees working in administrative offices and similarly placed offices is 1/3rd of their monthly emoluments.

(c) The nature of duties and the hours of work of the staff car drivers are different from those of other categories of staff working in administrative offices.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

Decentralisation of Planning and Implementation System

2803. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Economic Advisory Council has recommended that the decentralised system of development planning and implementation must have at its disposal technical expertise and administrative personnel and it should offer sufficient scope for active involvement of political and social forces at appropriate levels;

(b) whether it has further been suggested that the functional reasons for decentralising, the present sources of energy are inadequate and too costly in general to sustain broad-based rural development, particularly when the requirement of higher productivity in agriculture and allied industries are taken into account, as also the costs of transmission and distribution of commercial energy from conventional sources such as coal, hydro-electric power and oil; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its main recommendations and the reaction of Government thereon ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The main recommendation of the Economic Advisory Council is that an operationally effective system of decentralised development planning and implementation should be built within framework of Panchayat Raj Institutions with the minimum necessary changes required in the political and administrative arrangements in the States for evolving such a system. It has advocated block level planning for agricultural growth and rural development, and has stressed the need for a wide range of technical expertise for this at block level. For certain simpler infrastructural facilities like education, health, technical training, storage and marketing facilities, feeder roads, etc. and for ensuring inter-sectoral linkages, it has recommended decentralised planning at district level, while for more complex and costlier infrastructural facilities like major roads and other communication facilities and for generation and distribution of energy etc., it has envisaged another level between the district and the State called a Development Division with some homogeneity for the purpose of planning particularly with respect to agriculture. It has further suggested that, in the decentralised plan for agricultural growth, the focus should be on farmers with small and marginal holdings.

As regards the reaction of Government, the Government have always been keen on decentralisation. Guidelines for district planning were issued to the States as far back as in 1969. Recently, a scheme for strengthening of the district planning machinery has been put into operation with effect from 1982-83. The recommendations of the Economic Advisory Council have been sent to the State Governments for their views.

Setting up of Industries in H. P. Punjab and Haryana

2804. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licence for setting up industrial units have been given to any parties in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana during the current financial year 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, separately, for each State;

(c) whether units have since been set up; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which they are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, the following number of industrial licences were issued for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana during the current financial year, i.e. 1st April 1983—31st January, 1984 :

Name of the State	No. of Industrial Licences issued
Himachal Pradesh	5
Punjab	165
Haryana	55

Details of industrial licences issued under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) Out of the above industrial licences, 1 licence for Himachal Pradesh, 152 licence for Punjab and 30 licences for Haryana have been granted for 'Carrying On-Business'. As it generally takes

about two to three years for an industrial licence to fructify, the rest of the industrial licences would presently be at various stages of implementation.

दक्षिणी भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को मुसलमान बनाना

2805. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिणी भारत में रंगनाथपुरम जिले के अशिक्षित और गरीब अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को धन का सांच देकर मुसलमान बनाया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार के धर्म परिवर्तन को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राज कुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) तमिलनाडु सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के अनुसार रामानाथपुरम जिले में आदि द्रविडदलों ने इस्लाम धर्म को अपनया है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आदि द्रविडदार कुछ अरब देशों में लाभकारी रोजगार के अवसरों से काफी प्रभावित हैं जो मुसलिम मजदूरों को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। संबंधित जिला समाहर्ता और पुलिस उप-महानिरीक्षक ने उन कारणों का अध्ययन करने के लिए गाँवों का दौरा किया, जिसकी वजह से ऐसे धर्मपरिवर्तन होते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिला प्राधिकारियों ने क्षेत्र में आदि द्रविडदलों की शिकायतों का पता लगाने और ऐसी शिकायतों के समाधान हेतु तुरन्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए एकविशेष अभियान शुरू किया है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा समाहर्ता को भी यह निदेश दिया गया है कि वे स्थिति की गहराई से समीक्षा करने के लिए

सभी सम्बन्धित जिला अधिकारियों को पाक्षिक बैठकें आयोजित करें। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी जोर दिया है कि नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम के अधीन अशराध अविलम्ब दर्ज किए जाने चाहिए और तुरन्त अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए ताकि दण्ड दिया जा सके।

**Earnings from Patent and Process
Invented by CFRI**

2806 SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) details of the earnings from the patents and processes invented by the CFRI (Central Fuel Research Institute of Dhanbad) for the last five years with year-wise break-up;

(b) expenditure on the Central Fuel Research Institute for the same period;

(c) whether Government are aware that high grade silica and Oxalic acid have been manufactured by the CRFI from the paddy husk having great potentiality for the rural economy; and

(d) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Total earnings from the release of patents and processes developed by CFRI during the last 5 years has been Rs. 4,33,600/-. The financial year-wise break-up is as follows :

Year	Earnings (Rs.)
1979-80	37,000
1980-81	83,600
1981-82	4,000
1982-83	2,62,000
1983-84	57,000
(up to Jan. 1984)	4,43,600

(b) Total expenditure on the CFRI during the same period was Rs. 1404.507 lakhs. The year-wise break-up is as follows :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	204.258
1980-81	259.962
1981-82	274.516
1982-83	330.861
1983-84	334.910
(Sanctioned Provision)	1404.507

(c) Yes, Sir. CFRI has developed a laboratory scale process for obtaining high grade silica and oxalic acid from paddy husk.

(d) The process has been released in July, 1983, to a small scale industrial firm in Bihar to scale up the process 50 kg/day in collaboration with the Institute. The unit will be installed at DUMKA (Bihar) for generating design data for commercial plant. The plant and the development work will be funded by the firm.

**Offer of Austria for Setting up of Steel
Plant in India**

2807. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Austria has offered financial package for setting up a steel plant in India;

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions;

(c) the response of Government there to;

(d) Government policy in regard to

setting up a steel plant in the country in near future;

(c) whether any site has been selected; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) In the first meeting of the Indo-Austrian Commission held in the first week of December 1983, the Austrian side expressed its readiness to offer a financial package for the modernisation and expansion of the Rourkela steel plant and the setting up of a new steel plant in Vijayanagar. This offer has been taken note of by the Government.

(d) to (f) A steel plant is under construction in Visakhapatnam.

Government have decided in principle to set up two more steel plants—one at Daitari in Orissa and the other in Vijayanagar in Karnataka. Government's decision to set up steel plant in Vijayanagar and Daitari remains unaltered. But a number of studies have established that in the circumstances prevailing in the country a steel plant based on the blast furnace route will be exceedingly expensive and will lead to heavy losses. So a number of alternative processes are being studied to determine the most suitable and cost effective technology and product mix for the proposed steel plants. It is anticipated that an economically viable scheme for implementation of these steel plants will be found very soon.

Instructions Regarding Conducting of Preliminary Enquiry for Initiating Formal Disciplinary Proceedings

2808. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that preliminary enquiry is conducted to come to a

decision as to whether a *prima facie* case exists for initiation of formal disciplinary proceedings for major penalty;

(b) whether any elaborate instructions have been issued; and

(c) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) It is not a requirement, under the rules, that a preliminary inquiry should be conducted before initiation of formal disciplinary proceedings.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

2809. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the estimated amount required;

(c) whether the British Government are willing to help India for the development of Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The British Government as certain other Governments have indicated interest in assisting in the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant.

In August, 1983, the British Government suggested that out of the bilateral aid offered by the British

Government, to the Indian Government \$ 20 million per year for a five years could be utilised for this project.

The proposal submitted by the Steel Authority of India Limited for the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant is under consideration of the Government. The details including estimated expenditure and the completion period of this scheme will be known after investment approvals are accorded by Government. The most suitable external financing will also be determined after the investment approvals.

1809 से 1983 के दौरान देश में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हत्या किये गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या

2810. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980 से 1983 के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष में देश में राज्य-वार अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने लोगों की हत्या हुई; और

(ख) हत्या के इस प्रकार के मामलों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राज कुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के आकार पर एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों पर अत्याचार के अभिषाप को समाप्त करने को अत्याधिक महत्व देती है। इस लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने गृह मंत्री के तरीख 10 मार्च, 1980 के अधिशासकीय पत्र के तहत अनुसूचित जातियों पर अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए गहनियाती, निवारक, दण्डात्मक और पुनर्वासिक उपायों के सम्बन्ध में व्यापक मार्ग मिद्दान भेजे हैं। इसी प्रकार के मार्गदर्शी मिद्दान अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सम्बन्ध में भी दोराहें गये थे। सरकार उनके प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों से कार्यवाही करने के आग्रह करती रहती है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. मध्य प्रदेश	68	33	74	67	88	94	108	118	(दिस०)
10. महाराष्ट्र	23	14	24	13	19	06	17	13	(दिस०)
11. उड़ीसा	03	शून्य	05	01	10	01	09	01	(दिस०)
12. पंजाब	10	शून्य	09	शून्य	13	शून्य	08	शून्य	(दिस०)
13. राजस्थान	35	07	35	16	37	14	35	09	(दिस०)
14. तमिलनाडु	01	शून्य	02	शून्य	05	शून्य	13	शून्य	(नव०)
15. त्रिपुरा	शून्य	शून्य	02	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	(नव०)
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	236	शून्य	211	शून्य	208	शून्य	202	शून्य	(दिस०)
17. पश्चिमी बंगाल	09	03	05	03	06	02	03	शून्य	(सित०)

टिप्पणी : अन्य राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना शून्य है ।

उ०न०—उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

बस्ती में उद्योगों की स्थापना करना

2811. श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 फरवरी, 1984 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिनाया गया है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की संख्या बढ़ने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कहा है कि नये उद्योगों की स्थापना देश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों विशेषकर उद्योग रहित जिलों में की जाएगी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बस्ती जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा जिला है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहाँ पर मरकाही क्षेत्र का कोई भी उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का बस्ती जिले में मरकाही क्षेत्र में कोई प्रमुख उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उमकी स्थापना कब तक कर दी जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Use of Foreign Trade Mark

2812. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign brand names are back into India at an alarming rate inspite of Government's policy to discourage them and of repeated statements

that it would not permit them to show up in the Indian market-place; and

(b) if so, under what circumstances Government have permitted the foreign brand names being used in case of Vespa Scooters by Lohia Machines and Yamaha by Escorts and the launching of Rothmans cigarettes by Duncans followed by Hindustan milk foods manufacturers with the Marmite sandwich spread ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government have not granted permission to any of these parties for use of foreign brand names.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plants with Soviet Collaboration

2813. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up nuclear power plants with Soviet collaboration;

(b) if so, the names of the places selected and the number of nuclear power plants proposed to be set up with Soviet collaboration,

(c) what would be the aggregate capacity of each of those power plants; and

(d) when such Soviet aided nuclear power plants are expected to be installed in the country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d) The Soviet Union has offered assistance in the consideration of reactors of 440 MWe each in India. Technical aspects of the offer have been ascertained and are being evaluated. Other aspects of the offer are under consideration of the Govt. No decision on the offer or the possible siting of such reactors has yet been taken.

**Inclusive of Khatwa & Tatwa Castes
in the List of Scheduled Castes.**

2814 : SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 443 on 16 November, 1983 regarding inclusion of Khatwa and Tatwa communities in the category, of Scheduled Caste and state ;

(a) whether Government of Bihar have repeatedly written to the Union Government for inclusion of Khatwa and Tatwa castes in the category of Scheduled Castes ; and .

(b) if so, reasons for delay in the inclusion thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The comments of the State Government of Bihar regarding inclusion of Khatwa and Tatwa Castes in the list of Scheduled Castes in Bihar have been received in context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but its contents can not be disclosed at this stage in the public interest;

(b) The proposal to include the above communities in the list of Sch. Castes in relation to Bihar cannot be examined in isolation. This has to be taken up along with all other such proposals, recommendations, representations, and suggestions in consultation with concerned State Governments U. T. Administrations in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter for inclusion of any community in 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. It would be possible to take a final view in the matter only after full comments from all State Governments/U.T. Administrations are received.

Tungsten Deposits in Rajasthan

2815. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large deposits of Tungsten had been discovered in Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed for Commercial utilisation of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Besides the known deposits of tungsten at Degana, District Nagaur a reserve of 1,10,097 tonnes of tungsten ore with 0.124% Wo 3 (average) and additional resources of 43,750 tonnes of tungsten ore with 0.19% Wo 3 (average) has been estimated recently in Belda area in Sirohi district. Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation Limited, is at present mining the Degana deposits. Mining of other deposits will also be taken up after their economic feasibility is established.

**Application for House Loans Received
By Bhabha Atomic Research Centre**

2816 . SHRI D.S.A SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications for house loans have been received by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre authorities from the Scientific and Engineering Personnel during 1983 ;

(b) how many were disposed off and how many are still pending ; and

(c) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS & OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 161 Appli-

cations were received during the year 1983 in addition to 420 applications which were pending from previous years.

(b) out of 581 applications under consideration, payments were made in respect of 364 cases.

(c) There has been no administrative delay in the disposal of House Building loan applications.

International Price of Various Types of Steel

2817. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Ministry of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study to ascertain whether International price of various types of steel is lower than local price.;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to bring down the price to a level where steel exports can stand competitions ; and

(c) whether while determining the administered price level, prices of essential steel materials for construction of houses of the common man are being considered to be kept at an affordable limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) According to a recent analysis made by SAIL on the basis of the prices published in London and Japanese Metal Bulletins, the international prices of various types of steel during June-December 1983 were considerably lower than the Joint Plant Committee base prices for indigenously produced steel for the items like rounds, wire rods, structurals, plates, sheets/coils.

(b) The general recessionary trend prevailing in the international steel market has resulted in low prices in the

world steel market. However, a vigorous export drive has been initiated to organise exports on a selective basis, and SAIL has in the recent weeks secured orders for export of 100,000 tonnes of steel.

(c) There is no system of administered prices for indigenous steel. Prices in respect of common varieties of Prime Steel material produced by the integrated steel plants are determined by the Joint Plant Committee from time to time.

For construction of houses, normally bars and rods and GC sheets are used. Three-fourths of the requirements of bars and rods in the range needed for construction of houses is supplied by the secondary producers and mini steel plants ; a significant portion of the requirements of the GC sheets is supplied by the corrugation units in the small scale industries sector. The prices of the products of secondary producers, mini steel plants and corrugation units are decided independently by them.

Computer Shops

2818. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided that more than 20 non-metropolitan towns in the country to be covered during the current financial year under a new scheme of integrated computer centres, to be known as 'computer shop', and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government and the names of such places (non-metropolitan towns), locations, where such shops are going to be opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) (a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Paper Pulp Industry
in Jammu and Kashmir.**

2819. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KAB-
UEI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government envisage to
set up a paper pulp industry in Jammu
& Kashmir in public sector, which is
rich in forest produce used as raw
materials for the same ;

(b) whether Government will survey
the prospects of the project, which needs
priority in view of dearth of newsprint
and other forms of paper products in
the country ; and

(c) in case no such survey has been
conducted so far, whether Government
will issue the orders for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to
(c) The possibility of setting up a
paper project in Jammu & Kashmir has
been considered from time to time, but
in view of the contending claims on the
valuable forest resources of the State,
the likely impact on the environment
and on techno-economic considerations,
it has not been found feasible to set up
a Paper/newsprint mill.

**B.S.F. Personnel Killed/Injured During
Last Three Years**

2:20 : SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of BSF perso-
nnel killed and injured during clashes
with extremists during the last three
years at various places in the Country ;

(b) the total number of extremists
and intruders arrested during the last
years in various parts of the country ;
and

(c) the details of compensation which
is paid to the killed and injured BSF
personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):
(a) Four BSF Personnel were killed.

(b) Information is being collected
and will be laid on the Table of the
House in due course.

(c) Pensionary benefits are admissible
under the rules to BSF personnel injured
while on duty and boarded out from ser-
vice as well as to the families of those
BSF personnel who are killed while on
duty. In addition, the families of BSF per-
sonnel who are killed in action are given
a lumpsum grant of Rs. 20,000/- from
BSF Benevolent Fund and a monthly
financial assistance of Rs. 200/- for a
period of 10 years. Two children of the
deceased BSF personnel are also eligible
for financial assistance from the BSF
Special Relief Fund for their education.
Financial Assistance to the extent of Rs.
5,000/- is also given for the marriage of
daughters of the deceased BSF perso-
nnel from BSF Special Relief Fund Wel-
fare Fund.

**New Procedure For Importing Canal-
ised Items**

2821. SHRI LAKSHMAN
MALLICK : Will the Minister of
STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently
Steel Authority of India Limited has
devised an alternative set of procedure
importing canalised items like steel wire,
rods, etc on behalf of private parties ;
and

(b) if so, the details regarding this
new procedure ?

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

(b) Does not arise. However, SAIL has taken steps to streamline its working procedures to expedite imports.

Import of Ball Bearings

2822. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a call for ban on imports of ball bearings in order to have self-reliance in view of the self sufficiency already achieved (Business Standard 5 Feb. 1984) ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the country has achieved quality and quantity targets in indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bearings manufactured indigenously in the organised sector are of acceptable quality. The indigenously produced ball bearings meet the demand in most of the sizes. The demand for those sizes of bearings which are not manufactured in the country is met through imports.

Rural Electrification Programme

2823. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Planning Commission regarding difficulties of rural electric consumers in the country ;

(b) whether Government are aware that frequent interruptions, fluctuations in voltage, absence of repair facilities and delays in providing connections are some of the major difficulties experienced by persons provided power connections under Rural Electrification Programme ;

(c) if so, whether some suggestion have been advanced by the Study Team in this regard ;

(e) whether Government are also aware that many of the people below poverty line, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been benefited from these schemes even though some of the State Governments have lowered the criteria for economic viability in their case and even they could not enjoy the benefit of electrification ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Programme Evaluation Organisation (P.E.O.) of the Planning Commission conducted an Evaluation Study of the Rural Electrification Programme during the period 1979-81. The P.E.O. submitted its Report in two Volumes in January, 1982 and November, 1983 respectively. In the Report, it has been brought out that every sixth village surveyed had reported about two interruptions in power supply per day. Also, there was a delay in getting electric connections due to long and cumbersome procedures. The Report mentions that for a large number of villages, repair facilities were generally available only beyond five kilometres from the villages.

(c) Some of the suggestions made in this regard in the Report are :

(i) Efforts should be made to reduce the time lag in giving power connection to the minimum so that costly equipment does not remain unutilised.

(ii) There should be a sufficient number of bill collection centres located within a district/zone/ electricity sub-division

(iii) It is essential that the Electricity

Department should make concerted efforts to reduce power interruptions.

- (iv) Repair facilities should be made available within a reasonable distance from the villages.

(d) Yes, Sir. This is one of the findings of the study of the P.E.O.

(e) The Rural Electrification Corporation has liberalised its financing policies for sanctioning projects in these areas. The rate of interest, period of moratorium, repayment and viability criteria are lower than in the case of other areas. REC has further allowed relaxation in computing viability of the Rural Electrification Schemes from tribal areas by excluding cost of 11 KV lines and distribution transformers from its capital base. The aspects are continuously under review. The Ministry of Energy is already seized of the problems brought out in the Report and action is being taken by them.

Coal Bearing Zone Near Godawari Valley Coal Fields

2824. SHRI A R MALLU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey of India has established an economically viable coal bearing zone for the first time in Bhopalipali Chelur near Godawari valley coal field in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan and programme of Government in this regard to bring it into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.P.K. SALVE) : (a) As a result of regional exploration carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Bhopalipali-Chelur Sector, Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh, eight regionally correlatable coal seams have been established.

(b) The planning for coal exploitation including investment can only be undertaken after the receipt of detailed geological reports and on the basis of techno-economic feasibility of exploiting the coal deposits.

Minerals in Gujarat

2825. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the different kind of minerals available in Gujrat ;

(b) the steps taken for the proper exploitation of those minerals during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) the achievement made so far,

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) A large number of minerals is found in Gujrat. Some of the important minerals are bauxite, bentonite, copper ore, lead-zinc ore, china clay, dolomite, fireclay, fluorite, graphite, gypsum, lignite, limestone, manganese ore, quartz silica sand and petroleum and natural gas.

(b) and (c) During the Sixth Plan, exploration for bauxite, bentonite, limestone, lignite, coal, phosphorite clays was emphasised by the Gujrat Government which deployed 61 Nos. of field investigation parties for exploring base metal, silica sand and brine water. An area of 4099 Sq. Mts. was covered under geological mapping and 17,155 Mts. of drilling was carried out from the beginning of 6th Plan upto December 1983.

Anti-Dowry Cell of Delhi Police

2826 : SHRI B.V. DESAI : SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Anti-dowry cell of Delhi Police set up in January last has succeeded in bringing about an 11 per cent decline in the rate of crimes against women ;

(b) if so, whether there has been 33 per cent drop in dowry deaths during 1983 : and

(c) if so, the other efforts being made to reduce these dowry deaths further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Compared to 619 women burning cases (reported to the Delhi Police during the period 1.4.1982 to 31.3.1983, during the first 8 months i.e. from 1.4.1983 to 30.11.1983 of the current financial year, 371 women burning cases have been reported. This shows a declining trend. The anti-Dowry Cell of Delhi Police Primarily investigates cases of Dowry death and cases of Dowry Harassment.

(b) During 1983, 42 cases were reported in which death is alleged to be due to harassment on account of dowry. There have been 40 such cases during the year 1982.

(c) Propaganda is launched through the media and the T.V. against the evil of dowry. Amendment of the Dowry Prohibition Act is under way. Special Courts to deal with dowry death cases have been set up and the Special Magistrates have been nominated to record the dying declaration of dowry victims.

Termination of Labourers in N.P.L.
Pusa

2827. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4681 on 24 August 1983 regarding termination of

labourers in NPL, Pusa and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and by what date the information will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(c) how many labourers were terminated on 1 March, 1983 and out of them how many were taken back ; and

(d) the reasons for not taking back all the labourers ?

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) Yes, Sir. The information obtained is being examined and a statement in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 4681 will be laid on the Table of the House separately.

(c) In all, the services of 47 daily wage labourers were discontinued on 1.3.1983. None of them have been engaged again.

(d) The work is being done on contract.

Completion of Rare Earth Complex at
Gopalpur, Orissa

2828. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the construction work of the Rare Earth Complex at Gopalpur, Orissa made so far ;

(b) the steps taken by the Department of Atomic Energy for timely completion of the project work for commissioning; and

(c) when the work is scheduled to be

completed and start production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Construction work on the Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM) Project of Indian Rare Earths Limited at Chatrapur in the Ganjam District of Orissa is at its active phase now. Fabrication and erection of the Dredge and Wet Concentration Plant have been completed. Civil and structural work of the Mineral Sands Separation Plant and Acid Regeneration Plant has been completed while that of Synthetic Rutile Plant is expected to be completed this month. Erection of Plant, equipment and machinery in all the three plants is in progress.

(b) Progress on the execution of the Project and bottlenecks found are being reviewed from time to time by the Board of Directors of the Company and the Department of Atomic Energy for suitable corrective action.

(c) The Project is now being commissioned in a phased manner in stages. Trial production of Dredge & Wet Concentration Plant has started in December, 1983, and regular production will commence this month. The Mineral Sands Separation Plant is expected to be ready by April, 1984. The first stream of Synthetic Rutile Plant is expected to be ready by September, 1984 and the remaining by April, 1985. The Acid Regeneration Plant is expected to be ready by July, 1984.

रंगीन सीमेंट का उत्पादन

2829. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान ने रंगीन सीमेंट के उत्पादन की तकनीक का पता लगा लिया है ;

(ख) रंगीन सीमेंट तथा सामान्य सीमेंट के उत्पादन पर तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से कितना-कितना खर्च आता है; और

(ग) रंगीन सीमेंट का उत्पादन कब से शुरू हो जाएगा ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राधा राव) : (क) में (ग) सीमेंट अनुसंधान संस्थान के बारे में बताया गया है कि उसने हरे, पीले और मूरे रंग का सीमेंट बनाने के लिए बिसकर बनाने की प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास किया है। रंगीन सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत सामान्य पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट की तुलना में जो 191.70 रु० प्रति मी०टन तथा अधिकतम 344.15 रुपये प्रति मी०टन के बीच भिन्न-भिन्न होती है इसमें अधिक खान की संभावना है। इस प्रकार का रंगीन सीमेंट बनाने की फिलहाल कोई स्कीम योजना नहीं है।

तारी खरबे समुदायों को अनुसूचित जाति की सूचना में शामिल करना

2830. श्री जाजं फर्नांडीस : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मार्च-अप्रैल 1982 में बिहार के तारी खरबे समुदायों को अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल करने के बारे में कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बलारो सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) उक्त प्रस्ताव के साथ अन्य ऐसे प्रस्तावों, सिफारिशों, सुझावों और अभ्या-

वेदनों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में प्रस्तावित विस्तृत संशोधन के संदर्भ में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों और भारत के महा पंजीकार के साथ परामर्श करके तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में किसी समुदाय को शामिल करने के लिए इस मामले में अपनाए जाने वाले संबंधित मानदण्डों के अनुसार विधिवत विचार किया जा रहा है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों से उनकी टिप्पणियां अभी आनी हैं और उनको नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की वर्तमान सूचियों में कोई संशोधन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341(2) और 342 (2) की दृष्टि में केवल संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है।

शंकनी नदी का प्रदूषण

2831 श्री लक्ष्मण शर्मा: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेलनाडिला लोह अयस्क परियोजना में निकलने वाली गन्दगी के कारण शंकनी नदी के प्रदूषण से कितने गांव प्रभावित हो रहे हैं; और

(ख) उक्त नदी के जन प्रदूषण को देखते हुए पेय जन की व्यवस्था करने हेतु प्रत्येक गांव में कितने कुएं खोदे जा रहे हैं तथा उन पर खर्च की जाने वाली धनराशि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप संत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश प्रदूषण निवारण मंडल द्वारा प्रस्तुत सूचना

के अनुसार, शंकनी नदी के प्रदूषण से 51 गांव प्रभावित हुए हैं। प्रभावित गांवों में बेलनाडिला लोह अयस्क प्राधिकरण तथा राज्य सरकार के जन स्वास्थ्य इंजिनियरिंग विभाग दोनों ही द्वारा कुएं खोदे जा रहे हैं। 24 हैंडपम्प लगा दिए गए हैं तथा 5 हैंडपम्पों पर कार्य प्रगति पर है।

Projects Undertaken by BHEL

2832. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of officers in Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. have been assigned duties under the 20 Point Programme;

(b) if so, total number of such officer at each of BHEL's units/locations; and

(c) the related projects undertaken by BHEL alongwith the details regarding about names of projects, location, amount spent/being spent and years of expenditure, and geographically connected Parliamentary constituency of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Gram Vikas Seva Samities have been constituted for taking up rural development work in peripheral villages of various BHEL manufacturing plants. Representatives of the beneficiaries, voluntary bodies, civil authorities and BHEL management are associated with these Samities whose work covers specific aspects of rural development under the 20-Point Programme. No officer in BHEL has, however, been assigned exclusively to these tasks. The expenditure incurred in connection with these rural development work was Rs. 10.60 lakhs in 1982-83 and Rs. 14.70 lakhs till January in 1983-84.

Ancillary Units of B. H. E. L.

2833. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) number, ownership and location of ancillary industries at each of the BHEL's manufacturing plants along with products being manufactured and supplied to BHEL, annual business provided by BHEL with regard to sale value of products in lakhs of rupees in each of last three financial years and current year;

(b) advantages and benefits given by BHEL to such ancillary industries as compared to other manufacturers and suppliers including procurement of raw materials and price preferences;

(c) particulars of the BHEL's officials including Chairman and upto Deputy General Managers who are owners/partners of such ancillary industries either themselves or through their near relatives; and

(d) transfer of ownerships which have taken place since 1 November, 1983, if any, of the above referred ancillary industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A statement giving details relating to the last three financial years is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. Sec No: LT-7926 184]. Figures relating to business for the current financial year are yet to be compiled.

(b) The benefits provided by BHEL to the ancillaries as compared to other manufacturers and suppliers are given below :—

1. Supply of imported and critical raw materials.
2. Provision of minimum assured workload to the tune of 50% to

the ancillary units for a reasonable period to cover the development phase as per guide lines of the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

3. Provision of technical guidance/training regarding manufacture of components and parts; facilities for testing of materials used by ancillary units as well as testing of finished goods supplied by them for inspection of items by BHEL personnel at manufacturers works; and special jigs, fixtures, gauges etc. required for manufacturing.

4. Review of loading and other problem of ancillaries at the plant level committees where representatives of ancillary units and other concerned executives participate.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. Sec No. LT-7926 184]

(d) No change in the ownership of the ancillary units listed in Annexure I has been reported.

Removal of Stagnation in Central Secretariat Stenographers Service

2834. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether selection grade has been abolished in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service consequent on the upgradation of about 400 posts of Stenographers Grade 'C' to Grade 'B' to remove the acute stagnation in that grade;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table together with reasons for abolishing the selection grade;

(c) whether Stenographers Grade 'C' holding selection grade will not be pro-

moted to Grade 'B' but their selection grade will be taken away;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to collect the data as to how many Stenographers Grade 'C' were deprived of the selection grade, and were not promoted; and

(e) whether fifty per cent posts so upgraded will be filled through an examination conducted by U. P. S. C. as usual if not, how these are proposed to be filled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The Selection Grade attached to Grade 'C' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service has been abolished consequent to redistribution of posts between Grade 'C' and Grade 'D'. A copy of the Office Memorandum was laid on the Table of the House in replies given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Questions Nos. 1739 and 1784 on 7.3.1984.

(c) Grade 'C' Stenographers holding Selection Grade who are within the prescribed range of seniority will be promoted to Grade 'B' against the upgraded posts. Other Grade 'C' Stenographers holding Selection Grade will be given pay protection.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir. All the upgraded posts will be filled up, as an one-time exercise, on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit.

Issue of Instructions Regarding Fixation of Seniority Among Direct Recruits and Departmental Promotees

2835. SHRI SOMJI BHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2922 on 10th August, 1983 regarding issue of instructions regarding fixation of seniority among direct recruits and departmental

promotees and state :

(a) whether the instructions regarding the fixation of seniority among direct recruits and departmental promotees have been issued in view of the judgement of April, 1983 of the Supreme Court of India in the case of Shri A. Janardhana Vs. into Government of India which has declared that a direct recruit into Government service should not be permitted by any principles of seniority to score a march over a promotee who has already put in many years of service as it is arbitrary and violative of Articles of 15 and 16 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons there for and time by which these are likely to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The question of review of the existing procedure for determining the relative seniority of direct recruits and promotees to a grade is already under consideration of Government in connection with an item raised by the Staff Side in the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery. The matter is accordingly at present under discussion with the Staff Side. The observation of the Supreme Court as cited in the question will be kept in view while finalising Government's decision in the matter.

'Padyatra' Organised in North Bengal for Development of the Region

2836. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of PLANNIG pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the demands raised by the "Padyatra" organised in North Bengal for the development of that region;

(b) if so, what are those demands;

(c) whether Government have examined these demands or will examine them; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to help the developments of the neglected areas of North Bengal ?

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

(b) From the extracts of the Lok Sabha debates dated 27.2.1984 forwarded by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, it is understood that the following demands have been raised for the development of North Bengal :—

- (i) introduction of extensive irrigation system;
- (ii) execution of Teesta Project.
- (iii) Mahananda Master Plan and Punarva Water Project.
- (iv) taking over of closed tea gardens and Central financial assistance for running State Government managed tea gardens;
- (v) extensive rural electrification.
- (vi) setting up of Thermal Power Stations at West Dinajpur and the execution of Farakka N. T. P. C.
- (vii) setting up of dolomite industry at Jalpaiguri and forest and agriculture based industry in different parts of North Bengal;
- (viii) setting up of banks in proportion to the population.
- (ix) introduction of new rail line between Malda and Balurghat;
- (x) 'Vayudoot' service for better communication, extensive arrangement

for post offices and telephones;

(xi) inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(xi) granting of regional autonomy for the people of Darjeeling within the State of West Bengal etc.

(c) and (d) The demands which concern the State Government have been sent to them for appropriate action. In so far as specific matters falling within the administrative competence of the respective Ministries are concerned, these are also being sent to them for appropriate action.

Progress of Steel Project at Daitari, Orissa

2837. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI CHINTAMANI

PANIGRAHI :

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

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

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the proposed 3 million tonnes Steel Project at Daitari in Orissa and the infrastructure built for this project;

(b) the stage at which the proposed collaboration with the British consortium which was to set up the plant in three years, stands;

(c) whether with the delay in the execution of this project, Orissa's iron ore mines are being under used and with exports to Japan and other countries becoming a problem as no fewer than 35 mines had been closed down last month throwing over 5,000 workers out of employment; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): (a)

The spade work of the second steel plant in Orissa to be located in Daitari has commenced. Notifications for the acquisition of land required for the plant and township have been issued by the State Government. Soil investigation has been completed. Preliminary works like construction of temporary office and stores and investigations for the construction of water supply have been taken on hand. Investigations are in progress to determine the most suitable cost effective technology and product mix for the proposed steel plant and thereafter; linkages of raw material including iron ore will be firmed up.

(b) A Letter of intent had been placed on M/s. Davy McKee of U. K. on the 24th September, 1981 for construction of this plant on turn-key basis subject to satisfactory settlement of term and conditions. In the penultimate stage of negotiations, M/s. Davy McKee had rescinded from their original commitment on the construction of the plant. The Government of India, therefore, had no option but to cancel the Letter of intent placed on M/s. Davy McKee.

(c) and (d) The under utilisation of the capacity of iron ore mines of Orissa is primarily on account of lower offtake of iron ore by the MMTC for exports through the Paradeep Port in the last two years. Export through the Paradeep Port (which serves the principal iron ore mining areas in the Barajamba Region) declined from a level of 17.25 lakhs tonnes in 1978-79 to a level of 9.84 lakhs tonnes in 1982-83. Government has taken a number of steps to meet the situation as indicated below :—

- (i) The MMTC has been instructed to explore new markets for the export of iron ore to countries willing to nominate small vessels to lift ore from the Paradeep Port. The MMTC has been able to persuade South Korea German

Democratic Republic and Romania to lift about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore from the Paradeep Port in the current year. This is in addition to 1.7 lakh tonnes already lifted by the Japanese Steel Mills from the Paradeep Port. As against the earlier anticipated export of about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore through Paradeep Port, the MMTC expects to achieve exports of about 9 lakh tonnes from this Port during 1983-84.

- (ii) The MMTC has agreed to compensate buyers for the higher incidence of freight involved in lifting ore from the Paradeep Port.
- (iii) The possibility and economic viability of the two port loading i.e. initial loading at Paradeep and uptooping in Madras port, is being examined by MMTC.
- (iv) Iron ore handling facilities in the Paradeep port have been improved recently at a considerable cost.
- (v) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.
- (vi) The Government of Orissa, in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, is examining the possibility of locating a transhipped cum dredger in the Paradeep Port to augment the loading capacity of the port and to find a solution to the problem of siltation. The MMTC is continuing the procurement of iron ore from the Eastern Region in the current year.

According to the information available, no actual closure of iron ore mines has been reported from the State of Orissa.

क, ख, ग राज्य में स्थित विभागों/कार्यालयों को हिन्दी अंग्रेजी में लिखे गये पत्र

2838 श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबंधों के अनुसार देश के "क" "ख" और "ग" राज्यों में स्थित अपने विभागों, सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों की क्रमशः कुल कितने मूल पत्र लिखे :

(ख) उन मूल पत्रों में राज्यवार और वर्ष वार कितने मूल पत्र हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में लिखे गए थे;

(ग) इन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार उनके मंत्रालय को उक्त "क" "ख" और "ग" राज्यों में स्थित मंत्रालय के विभागों, सम्बद्ध एवम् अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों की ओर से कुल

कितने मूल पत्र प्राप्त हुए; और

(घ) उन मूल पत्रों में राज्य-वार और वर्ष वार कितने मूल पत्र हिन्दी में और कितने अंग्रेजी में प्राप्त हुए थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम वृत्तारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ) 1981-82 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान (1) अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में भेजे गए मूल पत्रों का विवरण और (11) हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों तथा उनके हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में उत्तर दिए गये पत्रों का विवरण प्रस्तुत है। राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित तिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्ट फार्म के अनुसार मंत्रालय के सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से प्राप्त या उनको भेजे गये मूल पत्रों का विवरण कार्यालय तथा क्षेत्रवार अलग-अलग नहीं रखा जाता है।

विवरण - I

1981-82	1882-83	1983-84 (1.4.83 से 31.12.83 तक)
प्रेषित कुल पत्रों की संख्या	हिन्दी में अंग्रेजी में कुल प्रेषित पत्रों की संख्या	हिन्दी में अंग्रेजी में कुल प्रेषित पत्रों की संख्या
98,921	53,842	49,104
45,309	795,748	35,384
	30,643	9,442
		25,942

विवरण

2. 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 (1.4.83 से 31.12.83 तक) हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों और उनके उत्तर में हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में भेजे गए पत्रों की संख्या

1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (1.4.83 से 31.12.83 तक)
हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों की संख्या	114,290	114,378
उन पत्रों की संख्या जिनका उत्तर अपेक्षित नहीं था	86,051	64,611
हिन्दी में उत्तरित पत्रों की संख्या	27,310	49,605
अंग्रेजी में उत्तरित पत्रों की संख्या	929	162
		62,239
		30,777
		31,381
		81

Cases of Industrial Sickness

2839. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases of industrial sickness due to mismanagement, management deficiencies, diversion of funds infighting, lack of marketing strategy, faulty initial planning and other technical drawbacks, market recession, power cuts; shortage of raw materials and labour trouble; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) According to the data (provisional) collected by the Reserve Bank of India, there were 450 large (with credit limit of Rs. one crore and above) sick industrial unit as at the end of December, 1982.

(b) In October, 1981 the Government announced a revised policy on industrial sickness for the guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and financial institutions. The salient feature of the guidelines were furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 4974 on 24th March, 1982.

बिहार में पृथक आदिवासी राज्य की मांग

2840. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह
श्री भीम सिंह
श्री मोतीभाई मार० चौधरी } :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के एक भाग में पृथक आदिवासी राज्य की मांग बनवती होती जा रही है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए इस क्षेत्र में कितनी सेना, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा सशस्त्र क्राइमिक तैनात किए गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुसारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के कुछ संलग्न जनजाति क्षेत्रों को मिलाकर झारखण्ड राज्य बनाने की मांग रही है। कभी कभी इच्छुक दल इस मांग के समर्थन में आन्दोलनात्मक गतिविधियों का सहारा लेते हैं।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में किमी सैनिक-इकाई को तैनात नहीं किया गया है। बिहार सरकार के निष्पादन पर केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की तीन कम्पनियां रखी गयी हैं। उन्हें, जैसा भी राज्य सरकार उपयुक्त समझे, तैनात करना राज्य सरकार का कार्य है।

Use of Rothmans Trade Mark

2841. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's sanction is required for the use of the Trade Mark "Rothmans" for cigarettes; and

(b) if not, whether any foreign trade mark can be used on consumer goods for the domestic market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, where the use of the foreign trade mark involves any consideration, direct or indirect, approval of Reserve Bank of India is necessary. Further, under Section-49 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 where it is proposed that a person should be registered as a "registered user" of a

trade mark, the registered proprietor and the proposed registered user shall jointly apply in writing to the Registrar of Trade Marks in the prescribed manner. Every such application must be referred to the Central Government for final decision.

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

काशी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में यात्रा कर रही छात्राओं को हाटी स्टेशन के समीप लूटा जाना और अपमानित किया जाना

2842. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि हाल में काशी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी से वाराणसी में भन्डारा (महाराष्ट्र) यात्रा कर रही 72 छात्रा के एक दल को महम रेलवे के मानिकपुर और मनना स्टेशनों के बीच हाटी स्टेशन के पाम जंजीर खींचकर उसी गाड़ी में सवार डाकुओं द्वारा लूटा गया और अपमानित किया गया;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने डाकू पकड़े गये तथा कितने छात्राएँ घायल अथवा बलात्कार की शिकार हुईं ;

(ग) क्या इस घटना में सुरक्षा गार्डों तथा कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ था; और
(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकार में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Thefts in Running Trains During 1983

2843. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of complaints of thefts in the running trains received during the year 1983;

(b) out of the above how many cases were investigated and recoveries of properties made and thieves caught; and

(c) the preventive measures which have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. No data in regard to number of complaints of thefts in the running trains and other details thereof is compiled on all India basis as law and order including crime is a State subject.

2. The Railways are taking following measures to prevent incidents of crimes on the Railways :—

- (1) The drivers of the trains have been directed to sound the distress whistle if the train is brought to a sudden unscheduled halt so that the escort party is put on the alert.
- (2) Coach attendants have been instructed to remain vigilant and prevent entry of unauthorised passengers into reserved compartments.
- (3) The Research, Design and Standards Organisation of the Railways has been advised to suggest improvement in the locking arrangements of sliding doors of compartments, improvement in the vestibules to prevent unauthorised entry and provision of

better lighting facilities in and outside the compartments.

Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making all efforts to control crime on the Railways by providing escorts on trains, surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway protection Force is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

"Environmental Map"

2844. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to prepare an environmental map;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be prepared; and

(c) how far it will be beneficial/useful ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir. (b) and (c) The Map is scheduled for publication by end 1984. Under the scheme of Environmental Mapping, a series of maps on environmental themes are proposed to be brought out. The first project in this series is a National Vegetation Map of India, which will depict vegetation/forest cover. These are expected to provide useful policy inputs in the identification of critical areas where immediate environmental protection measures are called for, besides serving as a repository of data which could be used by an other concerned agencies.

प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में कमी

2845. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा }
श्री बापू साहिब पहलेकर } :
श्री० अजित कुमार मेहता }

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अब तक मिली जानकारी के अनुसार जालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान देश में प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में कमी आयी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं और प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी कितनी है ; और

(ग) इस गिरावट के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण)

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Joint Venture Agreement etc., between India and Saudi Arabia

2846. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level multi-disciplinary delegation led by the Secretary, Heavy Industry left for Saudi Arabia on February 3-4, 1984; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit by way of joint venture agreements, exchange of trade and know-how etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation had wide ranging discussion with concerned authorities in the Saudi Government and leading Saudi Businessman regarding possibility of cooperation particularly in the field of railways, civil construction, hospital management, power projects, Operations and Maintenance. The delegation has also identified potential areas of cooperation for increasing trade and

establishment of joint ventures by the industrialists of India and Saudi Arabia.

Cement quota of Maharashtra

2847. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly cement allocations sought by the Maharashtra Government from the Central Government for each month, from January 1983 to January 1984 (both inclusive);

(b) the quota allocated by the Union Government to Maharashtra Government of Cement each month; and

(c) the actual quantity lifted by Maharashtra Government during each month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The State Government including the Government of Maharashtra do not furnish their requirements of levy cement on a regular basis. However, the Government of Maharashtra had some time back indicated that their quarterly requirement of levy cement (excluding Irrigation and Power Projects) is of the order of 3 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c) Information about the allocations and dispatches of levy cement to the States/Union Territories is maintained on a quarterly basis. Quarter-wise allocation and dispatches of levy cement to the State of Maharashtra (including Irrigation and Power Projects) during the year, 1983 and 1st Quarter of 1984 are as follows :—

Quarter	Allocations	Despatches (Tonnes)
I/83 (January-March)	3,37,299	2,24,834
II/83 (April-June)	3,64,899	2,36,975
III/83 (July-September)	3,92,191	2,81,199
IV/83 (October-December)	4,12,191	3,50,190
I/84 (January-March)	4,24,191	1,11,798 (Prov.) (January, 1984)

Research Efforts of Central Building Research Institute

2848. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the research efforts of Central Building Research Institute since its inception; and

(b) how far these have been implemented in the building efforts of National

Building Organisation, HUDCO, DDA, CPWD and various State Housing Boards ?

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) Since inception, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee is engaged in research and development activity in the following areas :—

1. Housing and planning
2. Rural Building and environment
3. Energy conservation
4. Building materials
5. Foundations
6. Low cost roofing, flooring and walling schemes
7. Building management and productivity and
8. Fires in buildings and other structures.

Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) has made notable contribution in or the above areas.

So far, CBRI has developed nearly 80 processes and designs of building equipment out of which 57 have been released for commercialisation to nearly 250 parties: Thirty-four processes have been commercialised or used in building industry by nearly 85 parties. In addition, many improved building techniques have been provided to Government and non-Government building construction agencies.

The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) have extended a large number of

techniques, materials and specifications developed at CBRI through their literature and in their housing and building schemes under their Experimental Assessment Programmes for Rural and Urban areas. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has financed a number of low-cost housing schemes in which the CBRI techniques and materials have been used. The Departments of Public Works, Education Health and Housing of several States have implemented a number of construction schemes incorporating the recommendations, specifications, designs and techniques of CBRI.

Introduction of Rural Employment Scheme in Champaran

2849. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have decided to introduce a rural employment scheme in East Champaran district of Bihar similar to the scheme introduced in other parts of the country under which an amount of rupees twenty five thousand will be paid to each registered educated unemployed under self employment scheme;

(b) if so, the number of such educated unemployed and the amount of money given in East Champaran district and the criterion adopted for distribution;

(c) whether these decisions have been taken in a judicious and impartial manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Revival of sick units through Workers Cooperatives

2850. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals regarding the revival of sick units through workers cooperatives which have been sent to the Department of Industrial Development for consideration; and

(b) when were they sent to them and when are they likely to be received back ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) No such proposals have been received for consideration of the Department of Industrial Development.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Laws to Prevent Political Defection

2851. PROF. MADHU DANDATATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the last meeting of the representatives of political parties convened by the Chief Election Commissioner a consensus was evolved on some steps including need to amend concerned laws to prevent political defections;

(b) if so, what was the consensus evolved; and

(c) what steps are proposed to implement the suggestions that have emerged from this consensus ?

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

(a) to (c) A meeting of political parties was convened by the Election

Commission on 3.12.1983 to discuss certain important electoral matters. During the discussions, Prof. Madhu Dandavate on behalf of the Opposition National Parties raised certain points which included the subject of "Defections." The Chief Election Commissioner informed the meeting that the Commission had already made its specific recommendations on these points to the Government. The issue relating to "defections" is under consideration of the Government.

हिजड़ों के सामाजिक उत्थान की माँग

2852. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रदेश हिजड़ा कल्याण सभा ने अपने सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए एक माँग पत्र पेश किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उनको विचलनांग व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी में शामिल करके उनके उत्थान के लिए कार्यवाही करने पर विचार करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दूलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) तथ्य मालूम किए जा रहे हैं और मभापटल पर रख दिए जाएंगे ।

Per Capita Income in 1982-82

2853. SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) with the increase of price rise by 9 per cent what is the percentage of increase/decrease in per capita income in 1982-83; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) According to the Quick Estimates for 1982-83 released by the Central Statistical Organisation on 27th January 1984, the per capita income in real terms, that is per capita net national product at factor cost at constant (1970-71) prices, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent as compared to the previous year. At current prices, there was an increase of 7.6 per cent in per capita income in 1982-83, reflecting an implicit price rise of about 8 per cent.

(b) The decline in the per capita income in real terms in 1982-83 was mainly due to a decline in agricultural production due to severe drought in the country. There has been a strong economic recovery in 1983-84 led by the agriculture sector which is likely to result in increased per capita income.

Requirement of Newsprint

2854. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of newsprint in the country; and

(b) the percentage of the requirement which is fulfilled indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The requirement of newsprint in the country, during the year 1983-84, has been assessed as 3.5 lakh tonnes.

(b) About 50% of the requirement will be met from indigenous production during the year 1983-84.

Busting of Big Gun Running Racket in Amritsar

2855. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news item published in the 'Indian Express' dated 31 December, 1983 titled 'Big gun running racket busted in Golden Temple'.

(b) whether it is a fact that the gang involved in the gun running racket had links with A.I.S.S.F. activists and responsible for hijacking of buses, murders and dacoities in the country ;

(c) whether these gangs had any links with smuggling of arms and ammunition across the international borders;

(d) whether more arrests have been made in this connection ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to stop such activities inside the places of worships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Government of Punjab have reported that the Police at Amritsar had unearthed a gang of armed smugglers which was involved in gun running. Four members of this gang have been arrested so far. The gang was armed with 12 bore pistols and live ammunition at the time of arrest. Three 12 bore pistols and some ammunition have been recovered. During investigations the gang have disclosed that they had smuggled a number of arms of various categories from Rajasthan and sold them in the area of Golden Temple, Amritsar. The gang was found having links with some activities of A.I.S.S.F. taking shelter in Golden Temple Complex and have committed some murder/robberies. The gang's links with smugglers of arms and ammunition from across the international borders have not come to notice so far. Police are keeping a watch on the situation.

Investigation of Cases of Closure of Industrial Units

2856. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to investigate all the cases of closures of industrial units to bring to book those responsible for them ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY : (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no provision under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 by which an investigation can be made to bring to book persons who may be responsible for closure of industrial undertakings

Crisis in Iron ore Industry

2857. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons led to the crisis in the iron ore industry in Orissa ;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the crisis ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The problems due to lower off-take of iron ore from the Eastern Region are primarily to a decline in exports through the Paradeep port in the last few years ; exports through the Paradeep port (which serve the principal iron ore mining area in the Barajamada region) declined from a level of 17.25 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to a level of 9.84 lakh tonnes in 1982-83.

(b) and (c) The MMTC has been instructed to explore new markets for

the exports of iron ore to countries willing to nominate small vessels to lift ore from the Paradeep port. The MMTC has been able to persuade South Korea, German Democratic Republic & Romania to lift about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore from the Paradeep Port in the current year. This is in addition to lifting from the Japanese Steel Mills, which have already lifted 1.7 lakh tonnes iron ore from the Paradeep Port. Therefore, as against the earlier anticipate export of about 7 lakh tonnes of iron ore through Paradeep the MMTC exports to achieve exports of about 9 lakh tonnes from this Port during 1983-84.

(i) The MMTC has agreed to compensate buyers for the higher incidence of freight involved in ore from lifting the Paradeep Port.

(ii) The possibility and economic viability of two port loading i.e. initial loading at Paradeep and untopping in the Madras port, is being examined by MMTC.

(iii) Iron ore handling facilities in the Paradeep Port have been improved recently at considerable cost.

(iv) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.

(v) The Government of Orissa, in consultation with Ministry of Shipping and Transport, is examining the possibility of locating a transhipper-cum-dredger in the Paradeep Port to augment the loading capacity of the port and to find a solution to the problem of siltation. The MMTC is continuing the procurement of iron ore from the Eastern Region in the current year.

Crisis in Steel Re-Rolling Industry

2858. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL

AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 25 per cent of the steel re-rolling mills have been closed down and most others are in doldrums ; and

(b) the reasons for the crisis in the steel re-rolling industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However the capacity utilisation of the re-rolling industry has been rather low mainly due to market constraints and technology employed by the industry. The economics of operation varies a great deal from unit to unit depending on the raw materials used, end products rolled and health of the plant and machinery.

The bulk of the raw material for the re-rolling industry is supplied by the electric arc furnace units. These supplies are supplemented by rerollables from integrated steel plants and from the ship breaking industry. There is a provision also for supplies through canalised imports of rerollables and rerollable scrap.

Rerolling units are encouraged to upgrade technology and undertake cost effective modernisation.

Implementation of Orders of Review on Suspension Cases

2859. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued orders for speedy follow-up action in suspension cases to reduce period of suspension to the barest minimum, to issue charge-sheet within three months of suspension as a rule and where investigation is likely to take more time, revocation of suspension is to be considered and the officer is permitted to resume duty or transferred and in cases where it is not possible to do so, disciplinary authority is to report the matter to the next higher authority explaining

reasons for the delay and disciplinary authority is to be scrupulously observe the time-limit laid down and review the cases of suspension to see if the suspension is really necessary ;

(b) if so, whether copies thereof will be laid on the Table ; and

(c) how his Ministry oversees that the orders are scrupulously followed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A copy of the relevant order is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Libray see No. LT-7927 184)

(c) : The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms issues general instructions as the nodal Department concerned with subjects allotted to it under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. It is for the Administrative Ministries/Departments to ensure that such instructions are followed by their subordinate authorities scrupulously.

Reply To M.Ps. by Ministers

2860. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether any Government instructions exist to regulate and ensure prompt interim replies and subsequently reasonable quick final replies on the part of the Central Ministers/Ministers of State/Deputy Ministers in respect of the Communications addressed to them by the MPs ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether such communications are being attended to in his Ministry promptly ; and

(d) if not, difficulties/constraints, if any, experienced and proposals, if any, to streamline henceforth this particular aspect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure contains provisions that communications received from Members of Parliament should be attended to promptly. An interim reply is to be given where delay in sending a final reply is anticipated. The Manual further provides that separate register should be maintained for such communications and that periodic returns should be submitted to officers at higher level to watch their disposal.

(c) Such communications are being attended to promptly in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) Does not arise.

Letters of intent which took shape as industrial enterprises

2861. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the letters of intent issued in any period which actually took shape as industrial enterprises; and

(b) the period of time granted to them from the letter of intent stage to the actual completion of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A total of 5159 letters of intent were granted during the years 1974 to 1980. About 47 per cent of these letters of intent have already been converted into industrial licences 35 per cent have been treated as lapsed and the remaining 18 per cent are under review in the administrative Ministries concerned.

(b) A letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of one year and two further extensions of six months each can be granted on adequate justification. After the entrepreneur fulfils the conditions of the letter of intent, the

same is converted into an industrial licence. The initial validity period of an industrial licence is two years and two extensions of one year each are also given. It generally takes about three to four years for an industrial project to fructify. The gestation period, however, varies from industry to industry.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों को लगाया जाना

2863. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक पहाड़ी जिले में एक-एक उद्योग लगाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में कुल कितने उद्योग लगाने का विचार है और ये उद्योग वहाँ पर कब तक लगा बिये जायेंगे; और

(ग) उन उद्योगों से कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुँचेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) यद्यपि निर्दिष्ट जिलों की विस्तृत औद्योगिक योजना बनाने का मुख्य रूप से उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकार का होता है, तथापि केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राजकीय, वित्तीय कार्यक्रमों और प्रोत्साहनों द्वारा ऐसे प्रयत्नों में सहयोग देती है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के पुनः वर्गीकरण के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी आठ पहाड़ी जिलों को वर्ग "क" में शामिल किया गया है और इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र की निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएँ विचाराधीन हैं :

1. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स का ब्रांच कामपलेक्स;

2. हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फ़िल्मस लि० द्वारा सिने कलर पाजिटिव प्लॉट;
3. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन द्वारा गन्ने की खोई पर आधारित कागज परियोजना;
4. भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लिमिटेड का डिफेंस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक परियोजना;
5. भारत रिफ़ैक्टरीज लिमिटेड का रिफ़ैक्टरी मैन्युफ़ैक्चरिंग परियोजना;
6. इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन लिमिटेड की इंस्ट्रुमेंट मैन्युफ़ैक्चरिंग परियोजना ।

इन एककों की स्थापना हो जाने में निश्चय ही रोजगार के बहुत अधिक अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे ।

Arrest of Extremists in Delhi and Punjab

2864. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of extremists rounded up in Delhi and Punjab since 1st January 1984;

(b) the details of arms and ammunition recovered from them or at their instance; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Since 1st January, 1984, upto 5th March 1984 six extremists have been rounded up in Delhi and 29 in Punjab.

(b) Two hand Grenades have been recovered in Delhi. In Punjab, one

Stengun, 7 revolvers, 9 pistols, one Gun, one Grenade and 85 Cartridges have been recovered.

(c) Steps taken to meet the situation include collection of intelligence, intensified patrolling and inter-State coordination.

राज्यों के पुलिस केंद्रों में चालू वर्ष के दौरान दर्ज किये गये बलात्कार के मामले

2865. श्री हरीदा रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों के पुलिस स्टेशनों में अब तक बलात्कार के कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामले पुलिस कम-चार्जियों के विरुद्ध दर्ज किये गये हैं और उनमें से कितने मामले अनुमूचित जातियों अनु-मूचित जनजातियों में सम्बन्धित महिलाओं पर अत्याचार के कारण दर्ज किये गये हैं; और

(ग) पुलिस कमन्चार्जियों द्वारा बलात्कार के कितने मामलों में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती राम बुलारी मिश्रा : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासन क्षेत्र प्रशासन अणुसंधियों में सम्बन्धित कानून को लागू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। बलात्कार के मामलों के शेरों के संबंध में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किए जाने हैं क्योंकि अणुसंधि सहित विभिन्न और व्यवस्था राज्य वा विषय है ।

Setting up of Ship Breaking Unit at Azhikkal Kerala

2866. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have received any letter from Government of Kerala or M/s. Steel Industrials Kerala Limited for a ship breaking unit to be established at Azhikkal in Cannanore, Kerala; and

(b) if so, Government's response in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) An application was received from M/s. Steel Industrials Kerala Limited for issue of a Letter of Intent for setting up a ship breaking unit at Azhikkal in Kannanore District. A Letter of intent has since been issued on 31.12.83 to the company.

परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब के कारण दुगुनी लागत

2867. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुण: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 28 जनवरी, 1984 के हिन्दी दैनिक "नव भारत टाइम्स" में "अरबों की परियोजना पर काम ठप्प" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब के कारण लागत दुगुनी हो गई है और कुछ ऐसी परियोजनाएँ हैं जिनमें निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ ही नहीं हुआ है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन परियोजनाओं के विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इन परियोजनाओं में से कुछ परियोजनाओं के निर्माण-कार्य को अब तक आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) देश में कुल किती ऐसी परियोजनाएँ हैं जिनके निर्माण में विलम्ब हो रहा है और उनको लागत भी बढ़ गई है?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण)

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) धीन बाँध के मामले में 1977 के अनुमानों पर आधारित 263.16 करोड़ रु० की मूल लागत अब दुगुने से अधिक होने का अनुमान है। सतलुज समुदा नहर और नथपा

भकड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है और योजना आयोग द्वारा उन्हें अनुमोदित किया जाना है। नथपा भकड़ी परियोजना अभी शुरू की जानी है।

(ग) अंतर्राज्यीय मामलों को लाभग्राही राज्यों के साथ निपटाने की आवश्यकता;

(2) कार्य के क्षेत्र में परिवर्तनों के परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानों का परिशीलन, जिनकी संवीक्षा और अनुमोदन आवश्यक है; और

(3) सम्बन्धित राज्यों के सहायता पर बाध्यकारिताएँ।

(घ) अनेक परियोजनाओं की लागतें विभिन्न कारणों से बढ़ गई हैं। कुछ मामलों में कार्य-संपादन में देरी एक कारण है। उन परियोजनाओं का निर्धारण करना मुश्किल होगा जिनकी लागत केवल कार्य-संपादन में देरी के कारण बढ़ गई है।

Setting up of District Industries Centres in Nanded and Prabhani in Marathwada

2868. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether District Industries Centres have been opened at Nanded and Prabhani in Marathwada region with the assistance of the Central Government; and

(b) number of applications which have been entertained by these centres and number of entrepreneurs who have been helped to put up their projects during the last 4 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The District Industries Centres have identified 7967 entrepreneurs through applications as well as promotional efforts, out of which 1187 small units were registered and 6180 new small & cottage units established during the last four years.

Steps taken to Identify total Research Requirements of Individual Ministries

2869. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steps taken to identify total research requirements of individual Ministries and allocate research projects among in-house research centres of companies, universities and C.S.I.R. ;

(b) whether standing research committees in each Ministry have been set up; and

(c) if so, 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) to (c) In areas such as Atomic Energy, Space and Agriculture Research, the appropriate Ministries prepare very detailed Five Year Plans as well as perspective Plans of research and development and applications, when necessary in consultation with our agencies. When approved these are implemented through their research centres, laboratories and sponsored research in universities to accomplish the task. Other Ministries also identify their research needs and make allocations as a part of their Five Year Plan. These are taken note of by in-house research units of public-sector Companies. In the case of C. S. I. R., Research Advisory Councils had been appointed for each laboratory and they identify projects and monitor progress. In addition the Co-ordination Council in various sectors in the C. S. I. R. are also functioning. Similar research Advisory Councils exist for laboratories in I. C. M. R. and in the Department of Civil Aviation. Scientific Advisory Committees are functioning in many departments such as department of petroleum and department of steel. Areas requiring new research and investigations are being identified by the Advisory Board on Energy whose recommendations are being made known to the concerned Departments and agencies. The Department of Science and Technology has identified Thrust Areas in various sciences and these form the basis of research support being given by the

Department for projects in Universities and other research institutions.

Proposal Under Consideration to Set up National Science and Technology Information Bureau

2870. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a National Science and Technology Information Bureau ;

(b) if so, salient features of the proposal ;

(c) what will be its aim and object ; and

(d) the time by which it will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) has recommended that a National Science and Technology Bureau may be set up.

(b) The NCSTC has also suggested that Working Group may look into the various aspects and work out detailed proposal.

(c) The Bureau may serve as a source of authentic information on science and technology for the science and technology communicators and software producers.

(d) A decision regarding the setting up of the Bureau will be taken as soon as detailed proposal available from the working Group.

Number of Scientists Sent Abroad

2871. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of scientist sent abroad, who have not come back to the parent office in India, during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of Indian scientists, who are in service in the country, but have been allowed to go abroad on deputation during the last three years?

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) The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

Ban on Civilian Officers Accepting Private Jobs After Retirement

2872. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

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

(a) whether ban is proposed to be imposed on civilian officers for accepting private jobs ; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy proposed to be adopted by Government in respect of officials accepting private jobs after retirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cow's Head Found In Shiv Mandir, Lawrence Road, Delhi

2873. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a cow's head was recently found inside the compound of Shiv Mandir, Lawrence Road,

Delhi, with a note signed 'Babar Khalsa' threatening to kill Hindus ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) On 30th January, 1984 at about 4 30 PM the Pujari, Shiv Mandir found a plastic bag, containing the head of an animal, lying in the compound of the temple. The bag when opened was found to contain, apart from the skull, a note written in Gurmukhi stating that violence will continue till such time that Khalistan is formed.

A case FIR No. 24 dated 31.1.84 under Sections No. 295-IPC has been registered at Police Station Lawrence Road and investigation taken up. All out efforts are being made to work out the case and apprehend the culprit.

Looting of Jewellery Shop in Capital

2874. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Indian Express dated 16 February, 1984 where in it has been stated that six armed men on 15 February, 1984 looted a jewellery shop on Ansari Road, Delhi situated hardly at any distance from the Daryaganj Police station ;

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

(c) whether any arrest has been made ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The owner of the shop has reported that at about 12.25 P.M. on the 15th February, 1984, when he, along with his son and some others, was present in the shop, 5/6 persons armed with revolvers/pistols, entered the shop and made them all sit in a corner facing the wall. Two persons stood guard on them and others looted the shop. Subsequently they locked them in a bath room and escaped. The estimated loss is reported to be worth Rs. 7,73,016/-

(c) Not, yet, Sir.

(d) A case under Sections 395/397/342 IPC Police Station Darya Ganj has been registered and investigation taken up. The spot has been inspected by the Crime Team and the Central Forensic Science Laboratory team. Efforts are continuing to work out the case and apprehend the culprits.

Resolution Adopted in the All India Conference of the Akhil Bhartiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad

2875. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Resolutions passed in the 7th All India Conference of the Akhil Bhartiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad held at New Delhi on 10 and 11 December, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps which have been taken for ensuring their speedy implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) following 3 Resolutions have been received :

Resolution No. 1 :—Social and Constitutional.

Resolution No. 2 :—Education.

Resolution No. 3 :—Economic development.

(c) The concerned Central Ministries have been requested to take appropriate action.

Intrusion of Bangladesh Nationals,

2876. SHRI CHANDRA PAI SHAI-LANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Government to check the intrusion of Bangladesh nationals in the border district of Purnea in Bihar;

(b) whether Government are aware of the intrusion of Bangladesh Nationals in other States also ;

(c) if so, the names of those States ; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) Bihar has no common border with Bangladesh. Intrusion of Bangladesh nationals into the State bordering Bangladesh and adjoining areas cannot be ruled out heaving regard to the considerable length of the border. There are standing instructions with the State Governments to check, identify and take necessary action against the intruders under the law.

भारत और पाकिस्तान की परमाणु जानकारी

2877. श्री कृष्ण प्रतापसिंह

श्री भीम सिंह

श्री बी. बी. देसाई

श्री एन. ई. हीरो

श्री मोतीभाई थार. चौधरी

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह

श्री पी. एम. सईब :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगी :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान भारत से आगे है; और

(ख) यदि है, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी);

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) भारत परमाणु ऊर्जा के बिजली पैदा करने के लिए आवश्यक पूरे न्यूलियर ईंधन चक्र के मामले में और उद्योग-घघों, खेती-बाड़ी तथा स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्रों में परमाणु ऊर्जा के अन्य उपयोगों के मामले में ग्वावलम्बी है तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा के शांतिमय उपयोगों के सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं के संबंध में प्रगत अनुसंधान करता है।

News Item Captioned 'Every Third Person in M.P. is Armed'

2878. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

SHRI BALKRISHNA

WASNİK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 17 February, 1984 captioned "Every third person in M. P. is armed";

(b) whether Central Government are aware that arms and ammunition which

have been stolen from the armed depots are with the decoits in Chambals ravines;

(c) if so, whether Central Government would instruct the State Government to make a thorough investigation and arrest the persons who are having illegal arms; and

(d) if so, when and other steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) The information is awaited from Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Central Government have issued instructions to all State Governments from time to time to take sustained and effective measures to unearth illicit arms. State Governments have also been asked to furnish periodical returns in the matter giving the number of unlicensed arms and ammunition seized etc.

Self Employment of Urban Youth

2879. SHRI E. (BALANANDAN) : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the officials was held on 8 January, 1984 by him to ascertain the progress of the scheme for promoting self employment of urban youth;

(b) whether the representatives of the Reserve Bank assured that they would be making Rs. 325 crores available against the earlier allocations of Rs. 160 crores for the rest of the current year; and

(c) if so, the other decisions taken and who were the other participants in

this meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The meeting was held on 7th January, 1984 and not on 8th January, 1984.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The other main decisions taken in the meeting were as follows :—

- (i) The population within municipal limits as per 1981 Census, was to be taken into account for purposes of the Scheme.
- (ii) Instructions regarding the Scheme issued by the Reserve Bank of India should reach the Bank branches within the shortest possible time.
- (iii) Adequate qualified staff should be posted in all the DICs.
- (iv) Banks may organise training courses of DIC Managers in appraising projects for business sector.

The participants in the meeting including: The Minister of State for Industry, Secretary (Industrial Development); Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, Ministry of Industry, Additional Secretary, Department of Banking; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India; Joint Secretary, Prime Minister's Secretariat; Deputy Secretary, Department of Banking and Joint Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

Ban on setting up of Industries around Agra, Bharatpur and Mathura

2880. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government

have banned setting up of industries around Agra, Bharatpur and Mathura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) With a view to avoiding any adverse effect to the national monuments and other sensitive areas such as the Taj Mahal, Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary etc., the concerned authorities have been advised to prohibit or restrict the setting up of polluting industries in a demarcated area in Agra-Mathura region extending to about 10,400 sq. km.

Production of Steel

2881. SHRIMATI PRAMILA

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

(a) whether there has been glut in the production of steel in the major steel mills;

(b) what has been the production of rolled steel, ingots and plates during the past twelve months (January 1983 to December 1983); and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) No, Sir. As a result of aggressive marketing strategy adopted by SAIL, the stocks of saleable steel at the plants and home sale stockyards of SAIL came down from 1.45 million tonnes on 1.4.1983 to 0.9 million tonnes (provisional) on 1.3.1984.

(b) Information required for the period January to December '83 in respect of SAIL plants is given in the following table :—

('000 tonnes)

Plant	Ingot steel	Salcable steel		Total
		Rolled steel (other than plates)	Plates	
Bhilai Steel Plant	1873	1597	—	1597
Durgapur Steel Plant	847	615	—	615
Rourkela Steel Plant	1083	547	318	865
Bokaro Steel Plant	1683	979	309	1288
IISCO	575	461	—	461
Total SAIL	6061	4199	627	4826

(c) The main factors affecting production were restrictions in the supply of power and poor quality and inadequate availability of indigenous coking coal. Efforts are being made to improve the supply of power and coking coal of right quality in close cooperation with the supplying organisations. The steel plants are making efforts to maximise their own limited captive power generation. As a long term measure, additional captive power generating units are being established at Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai Steel Plant.

Plan Allotment for Each State

2882. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) the Sixth Plan allotments made originally (State-wise) to each State; and

(b) final allotment fixed after consultation with State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The approved Sixth Plan outlays of States are indicated at page 56 of the Sixth Plan (1980-85) Document which has already been placed before Parliament.

(b) Since the Annual Plan 1984-85 of some of the States is yet to be finalised, it is not possible to indicate the final Sixth Plan outlay figures of the States, as a total of all the five annual Plan outlay for the period 1980-85, at this stage.

छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान विकास खंडों में कार्यान्वित योजनायें

2883. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में पांच हजार दस विकास खंडों में संतु-

लित तरीके से कार्यान्वित योजनाओं अथवा कार्यक्रमों के नाम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या छः वर्षों में 10 लाख युवकों को ट्राइसेम अथवा समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत योजना अनुसार रोजगार दिया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० चव्हाण) :

(क) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम 2 अक्टूबर, 1980 से देश में नियमित आधार पर सभी 5011 (5010 नहीं) ब्लॉकों में) 1983-84 में 5092 ब्लॉकों तक बढ़ गया है कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इसमें ग्रामीण युवकों को स्व-रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी शामिल है।

(ख) और (ग) ग्रामीण युवकों को स्व-रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रतिवर्ष 2 लाख युवकों को अथवा संपूर्ण छठी योजना अवधि के लिए 10 लाख युवकों को 40 युवक प्रतिवर्ष

प्रति ब्लॉक के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण देने की परिकल्पना की गई है। 1980-83 के दौरान 5.70 लाख युवकों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया और 2.75 लाख व्यक्ति स्व-नियोजित हुए। 1983-84 में 2 लाख के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले अप्रैल-दिसंबर, 1983 के दौरान 1.04 लाख युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और 0.56 लाख युवकों को स्व-रोजगार व्यवसाय में लगाया गया।

Achievements of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.

2884. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the targets and achievements of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Calcutta since 1977-78 to 1982-83 and the interest paid, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd was not in existence in 1977-78. The Company came into existence on 1st August, 1978. The target and achievements of the Company since 1978-79 to 1982-1983 and the interest paid year-wise are as given in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Production		Interest	
	Target	Achievement	On Bank Loans	On Govt. loans
1978-79 (1.8.78 to 31.3.79)	160	122	1	2
1979-80	265	267	1	14
1980-81	356	359	3	23
1981-82	286	426	5	35
1982-83	510	436	8	51

(Subject to audit)

Checking of Infiltration and Smuggling on Borders

2885. SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken by Government to stop infiltration by foreigners and large-scale smuggling activities on our borders especially, Gujarat (Kutch-Saurashtra), Maharashtra (Bombay), Punjab, Assam North-Eastern Region and other places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : 10 battalions of BSF are deployed in 154 Border Out Posts on Punjab-Pak border and 2 battalions of BSF are deployed in 29 BOPs on the Gujarat-Pakistan border. About 24 battalions of BSF are deployed in 529 BOPs on the Indo-Bangladesh border. In addition, Government have taken necessary steps to strengthen the anti-smuggling drive especially in vulnerable areas which also include land borders, with Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Burma. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been reinforced in terms of manpower and equipment. Suitable anti-smuggling and anti-infiltration measures have been taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Government authorities. All the Security Agencies are on-constant vigil and the matter is kept under review.

Manufacture of Shock Absorbers

2886. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project proposal for manufacturing shock absorbers for automobiles has been submitted for approval of Government by an Indian Company which is going to have collaboration with a Japanese firm Showa Mfg. Co.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

Government's reaction on this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. An Application from an individual has been received.

(b) The proposal is under consideration of Government ?

Loss in H. E. C.

2887. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, a public sector undertaking has been continuously suffering heavy losses and that the losses during 1983-84 are anticipated to be much higher than the losses suffered during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the comparative loss suffered by HEC during the last two years and the anticipated loss during 1983-84 with reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to improve the performance of HEC to minimise the losses and to make it a financially viable undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) HEC have been incurring losses since its inception except the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 when it earned a marginal profit. The losses suffered by the Company during last two years and the loss anticipated during the current year is as follows :—

1981-82	Rs. 22.82 crores
1982-83	Rs. 47.96 crores
1983-84	Rs. 41.76 crores

The losses are mainly attributable to

low production & productivity, power shortage, non-availability of matching inputs, break-down of critical machinery plant, unremunerative orders, etc.

(c) To improve the situation and check the loss, plant maintenance is being strengthened so as to reduce break down time of critical equipment assistance of State Electricity Board for additional power is being arranged, more remunerative orders and serials production items have been included in the product-mix, additional funds to facilitate operations are being provided, management is being strengthened.

Power-cut imposed on Industrial Units,
Orissa

2888. SHRI NITYANANDA
MISRA : Will the Minister of
INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units in Orissa suffering at present due to power cut imposed on them;

(b) whether those industrial units have made any efforts to generate additional power in their captive plants to avoid power shortage in such a situation; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c)
At present there are 55% power cuts
totalling to 178 MW on heavy and
power intensive industries in Orissa.
Precise details about the number of
industrial units affected by power cuts
are not available. The performance of
captive power plants installed by the
various industries is not monitored by
the Ministry of Industry.

राजस्थान में घेनाइट के भंडार

इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में देश-विदेश में उपलब्ध घेनाइट से अच्छी किस्म का घेनाइट उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वहाँ उपलब्ध घेनाइट भंडार की मात्रा निश्चित करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. कं. पी. लालवे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) जालौर जिले में घेनाइट के मुख्य निक्षेप नैगलाना, कालकाजी, कोटरी की घाटी, काला घाटी नुआन केशवाना आदि में हैं । घेनाइट विभिन्न रंगों एवं बर्णों तथा महीन से मोटे दानों के रूप में है । जालौर में मोटे अनुमान से लगभग 1, 84,000 चन मीटर भंडार है ।

Reinstatement of a Public Servant Under
Suspension

2890. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a public servant having been placed under suspension can be reinstated into services while a formal inquiry under the CCS (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules is still pending against him; and

(b) if so, under what circumstances and how many cases have taken place of the type with details in his Ministry or have come to its notice on reference being

2889. श्री ब्रिजद्वाराम कुलकारिया : क्या

made to it during the last three years and what are the orders on the subject ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

अनुसूचित जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति
आयुक्त की सेवानिवृत्ति

2891. श्री आर. एन. राफेस : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त के पद के वर्तमान पदाधारी की सेवा निवृत्ति हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति कब और किम तारीख को हुई और सरकार का विचार उस रिक्त पद को कब तक भरने का है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति में संघटित लोगों की शिकायतों पर देर से गुनवाई होती है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों को वर्तमान संख्या क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त के पद का अन्तिम पदाधारी 23 नवंबर, 1981 को सेवानिवृत्त हो गया था। पद को जल्दी ही

भरने का विचार है।

(ग) और (घ) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त के कार्यालय में प्राप्त शिकायतों पर सामान्यतः आयोग द्वारा समय पर कार्रवाई की जाती है। कार्यालय में वर्तमान कर्मचारियों की संख्या 77 है।

Recommendations of Working Group on
Industrial Training

2892. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of Planning Commission's working group on industrial training ; and

(b) the allocation for upgrading and modernising equipment at industrial training centres ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI) S. B. CHAVAN : (a) and (b) : In the context of the preparation of the Seventh Five Year plan, the Planning Commission have set up a Working Group on Vocational Training. The Group is expected to submit its Report by the end of March, 1984.

Supply of Water to Visakhapatnam
Steel Plant

2893. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh approached the Union Ministry of Steel for required additional funds and on loan basis for completion of Yeleru Reservoir Project in time for supply of water to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and whether any letter dated 20 June have also been addressed to the Prime Minister by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the action Union Govern-

ment have taken on the requirements of the State Government for timely completion of the said Yeleru Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, in a letter dated 19th June, 1983 the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh requested the Prime Minister for a loan of Rs. 50 crores to complete the Yeleru Project of the State Government to supply water for the steel plant under construction in Visakhapatnam. In 1978, the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh gave an assurance that it will make water available in bulk at the plant boundary at its own cost. So the investment approved by the Central Government for the steel plant did not include any expenditure for the supply of water (at the plant boundary). Therefore, the Ministry of Steel has informed the Andhra Pradesh Government that it will not be possible for the Visakhapatnam steel plant project or the Department of Steel to provide loan finance for the project.

According to the information available, till end March, 1983 the Andhra Pradesh Government has spent Rs. 20.73 crores on this water supply project ; the cost of the facilities to be erected for the supply of water to the steel plant is estimated at Rs. 107.36 crores. The Andhra Pradesh Government has been requested to indicate a firm schedule for the completion of this water supply project and for the supply of the requisite quantity of water at the boundary of the steel plant ; this information is awaited.

Placing of Glass Industry in Negative List

2894. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sheet glass industry is placed in the negative list of the Financial Institutions ;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why so many letters of Intent have been issued for new units ;

(c) whether exports of sheet glass were highest in 1977 when there was surplus licensed capacity in the country ; but now exports declined to absolute zero by 1982 ;

(d) whether glass industries were not interested in exports due to high selling prices in domestic markets ; and

(e) the reasons as to why valid letter of Intents not be exempted from the 'negative' list which have under taken an export obligation of at least 30 per cent of their industrial licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA ROA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) and (d) According to the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, the exports of sheet glass have been as under :—

Year	Export of plain sheet glass (Rs. Lakhs)
1976-77	213.8
1977-78	591.4
1978-79	303.2
1979-80	217.2
1980-81	129.0
1981-82	97.0
1982-83	181.0

The decline in exports of sheet glass has been due to inadequate exportable surplus on account of closure of sheet glass plant of M/S Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. and inability of achieving full production at Boiser plant of M/S Shree Vallabh Glass Works Ltd.

(c) Does not arise.

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार

2895. श्री रामप्रसाद अहिरवार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान महिलाओं के साथ राज्यवार कितने मामलों में बलात्कार किया गया ;

(ख) इनमें से और अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों की महिलाओं की

राज्यवार संख्या कितनी हैं, और

(ग) राज्यवार कितने अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) अपराधों से संबंधित कानून को लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें उत्तरदायी हैं। बलात्कार के मामलों के ब्योरो के संबंध में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किए जाते हैं क्योंकि अपराध सहित विधि और व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है। देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार के मामलों की राज्यवार संख्या तथा इनमें से अनुसूचित और जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिलाओं की राज्यवार संख्या परिशिष्ट में दी गई है।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ			1981			1982			1983		
	कुल	अनु० ज०	अनु० जन जा०	कुल	अनु० जा०	अनु० ज० जा०	कुल	अनु० जा०	अनु० ज० जा०	कुल	अनु० जा०	अनु० ज० जा०
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	आसाम	281	उ० न०	उ० न०	257	उ० न०	उ० न०	146	उ० न०	उ० न०		
2.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	179	उ० न०	उ० न०	245	उ० न०	उ० न०	222	उ० न०	उ० न०		
3.	बिहार	346	उ० न०	उ० न०	348	उ० न०	उ० न०	281	उ० न०	उ० न०		
4.	गुजरात	98	8	16	112	10	2	89	8	7		
5.	हरियाणा	42	22*	—	100	22*	—	85	25*			
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	17	10	शून्य	32	8	1	32	12	1		
7.	जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	141	उ० न०	उ० न०	115	उ० न०	उ० न०	146	उ० न०	उ० न०		
8.	केरल	77	उ० न०	उ० न०	78	उ० न०	उ० न०	71	उ० न०	उ० न०		
9.	कर्नाटक	118	11	6	80	4	4	119	22	14		
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	1017	उ० न०	उ० न०	1113	उ० न०	उ० न०	602	उ० न०	उ० न०		

कुल तक

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	महाराष्ट्र	512	र०न०	र०न०	र०न०	504	र०न०	र०न०	550	र०न०	र०न०
12.	मणिपुर	18	2*	—	—	17	शून्य	शून्य	11	शून्य	शून्य
13.	मेघालय	13	र०न०	र०न०	र०न०	15	र०न०	र०न०	8	र०न०	र०न०
14.	नागालैंड	9	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	8	शून्य	शून्य	5	शून्य	शून्य
15.	उड़ीसा	133	7	6	148	11	15	अपस्त तक	7	8	166
16.	पंजाब	87	27*	—	53	21*	—	—	57	16*	
17.	राजस्थान	298	66	9	339	58	14	378	75	19	
18.	सिक्किम	7	र०न०	र०न०	4	र०न०	र०न०	4	र०न०	र०न०	
19.	तामिलनाडु	180	र०न०	र०न०	179	र०न०	र०न०	175	र०न०	र०न०	
20.	त्रिपुरा	19	र०न०	र०न०	18	र०न०	र०न०	31	र०न०	र०न०	
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	948	र०न०	र०न०	766	र०न०	र०न०	797	र०न०	र०न०	
22.	पं० बंगाल	504	र०न०	र०न०	489	र०न०	र०न०	415	र०न०	र०न०	
23.	अंडमान निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	1	र०न०	र०न०	शून्य	र०न०	र०न०	4	र०न०	र०न०	
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	शून्य	शून्य	11	शून्य	शून्य	8	शून्य	शून्य	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
25.	खंडीगढ़	13	उ०न०	उ०न०	7	उ०न०	उ०न०	6	उ०न०	उ०न०
26.	हाथर तथा नगर हवेली	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	2	शून्य	1	1	शून्य	11
27.	दिल्ली	67	उ०न०	उ०न०	66	उ०न०	उ०न०	79	उ०न०	उ०न०
28.	गोवा समत और शीव	5	—	**	2	**	—	11	**	—
29.	सकाशीप	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	1	शून्य	1
30.	मिजोरम	29	शून्य	29	31	शून्य	31	39	शून्य	39
31.	पाकिबेरी	5	शून्य	शून्य	4	2	शून्य	7	1	शून्य

* जाकरुओं में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति शामिल है।

** 1981-83 के दौरान बोधा, समय और शीव में अनु० जाति/अनु०जनजाति की महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार के दो मामले

सूचित किए गए थे।

म०उ० नउपलब्ध नहीं है।

Increase in Losses in SAIL

(All figures in Rs. crores)

2896. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRIMATI KISHORI
SINHA :SHRI DHARAM DASS
SHASTRI :DR. SUBRAMANIAM
SWAMY :

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

(a) the steps contemplated to check the increasing losses in the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) Whether due to appointment of unexperienced Divisional General Managers, Chairman and Managing Director, the losses in the SAIL are increasing day by day;

(c) how much loss has been incurred by SAIL during the last three years ; and

(d) the corrective steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) (c) and (d) SAIL's profit/loss position in the last three years is as follows :—

(All figures in Rs. crores)

Year	Profit (+) Loss (-)	Increase in costs less increase in net realisation over the previous year).
1980-81	(+) 101	(45)
1981-82	(+) 39.17	(-) 15
1982-83	(-) 105.76	(115)

The main reason for the losses of SAIL is that net realisation continues to be lower than the increase in costs, as set in the following table :—

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Estimated increase in sales realisation of SAIL over the previous year. (steel and pig iron)	125	319	231
Increase in costs over the previous year.			
— raw materials, stores, spares, power.	124	232	199
— salaries & wages.	29	42	57
— maintenance	3	10	3
— depreciation	1	9	9
— interest	15	11	78
Total increase in costs over the previous year of the above items.	170	304	346

The profit and loss position of SAIL plants in 1983-84 will be known only after the accounts for the year have been closed.

In order to reduce the losses and improve performance, SAIL is making every effort to diversify its product-mix to better match demand, accelerate sales by adoption of an aggressive marketing strategy and thereby reduce stocks of finished goods, raw materials, stores and spares and export surplus production. Special measures to achieve cost reduction by improving technological processes, better maintenance to maximise the availability of equipment by timely repairs, minimisation of purchases of stores and spares and restriction of expenditure in all possible ways, have been also adopted.

(b) No, Sir.

Proposal To Exempt Some Electronics Units from Licence

2897. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to exempt electronics units

with a capital investment of upto Rs. 3 crores from licence ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) with effect from May 9, 1978 and in line with the overall policy of liberalising investment procedures, electronic projects with investment on fixed assets in terms of land, buildings and plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 3 crores, have already been exempted from Industrial Licencing, subject to the conditions set out in *statement I*, which apply to all sectors of industry. However, this exemption does not apply to the 5 electronic product categories listed in *statement II*, because product categories 1 to 4 are covered by special Industrial and Technology Policies, and product category 5 is reserved for the Public sector under the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. With effect from April 23, 1983, the investment limit referred to above has been raised from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 5 crores, but with other elements of the policy remaining as earlier.

Statement I

Conditions For Exempting Industrial Projects With Investments on Fixed Assets Upto Rs. 3 Crores From Industrial Licencing

1. The item of manufacture is not reserved for production in small-scale or public sector.
2. The industry is not subject to special regulation or subject to capacity constraints.
3. The proposed investment does not require foreign exchange per year either for the import of raw material or for parts and components exceeding 15% of the ex-factory value of annual production or upto a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs for raw materials and parts and components taken together.

4. The location of the project is not within the standard urban area limit of a city having a population of 10 lakhs or more or within the municipal limit of a city having a population of 5 lakhs or more.

5. The industrial undertaking does not belong to an MRTP/FERA Company.

Statement-II

Electronic Product Categories Covered By Special Industrial Licencing And Technology Policies

1. TV Receivers
2. Electronic Components
3. Computers, mini-computers, micro processor based system and allied items.
4. Digital Electronic Watches.
5. Two-way Radio Communications and Allied Equipment.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा दम किये गये
घपराचों की नक़्वा

2898. श्री चमंडाम झांझी : क्या नूह मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने मंच राज्य क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में बनवारी, 1983 से बनवारी 1984 तक घपराचों के कितने मामले दम किये हैं और वे घपराच किस किस्म के हैं;

(ख) क्या पिछले बर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष दिल्ली में घपराच कम हुए हैं; और

(ग) दिल्ली पुलिस को और अधिक कुशल तथा प्रभावशाली बनाने तथा इसकी नक़्वा बढ़ाने के लिए मूलभूत सुधार करने और इसी प्राथमिक उपकरणों से सुसज्जित

करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वृहत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) अपेक्षित आकड़े इस प्रकार हैं।

अपराध शीर्ष	1-1-83 से 31-1-84 तक दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या
डकैती	16
हत्या	266
हत्या का प्रयास	241
सूटपाट	231
दंगे	184
जंजीर खीनना	125
चोट	1896
सैधमारी	1464
साइकिल चोरी	2466
मोटरवाहन चोरी	237
बिबिध चोरी	994
बिबिध भा. द. सं.	11136
जोड़	29656

(ख) जनवरी, 1984 औरगत वर्ष इसी अवधि के दौरान तुलनात्मक आकड़े इस प्रकार हैं।

अपराध शीर्ष	1-1-83 से 31-1-83 तक	1-1-84 से 31-1-84 तक
डकैती	2	1
हत्या	11	19
हत्या का प्रयास	15	18
सूटपाट	12	20
दंगे	7	11
जंजीर खीनना	7	4

	1	2	3
चोट		143	132
सैधमारी		153	128
साइकिल चोरी		226	201
मोटरवाहन चोरी		160	226
बिबिध चोरी		781	741
बिबिध भा. द. सं.		738	835
जोड़:		2255	2336

(ग) जनशक्ति और उपकरण की दृष्टि से दिल्ली पुलिस की विभिन्न प्रपेक्षाओं की निरन्तर पुनरीक्षा की जा रही है। दिल्ली पुलिस की दक्षता में सुधार लाने के लिये व्यक्तियों और उपकरण के रूप में समय पर दृष्टि की जाती है।

Review of Cadre Policy Relating to Intelligence Bureau

2899. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken to conduct a review of the cadre policy relating to the I. B (Intelligence Bureau) some time ago;

(b) if so, whether such review has since been completed;

(c) if so, whether Government have since considered the review report; and

(d) if so, the actions taken thereon ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The review is in progress.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Involvement of Delhi Policemen in
Palam Road Robbery Case**

2900. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Delhi Policemen were involved in the Palam Road robbery and murder that took place in September, 1983;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) The action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The investigations conducted so far do not reveal the involvement of any policemen in this case.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Investigation of the case is continuing and vigorous efforts are being made to work out the case and to apprehend the culprits.

**Visit of West German Minister of
Science and Technology in India**

2901. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the PRIME Minister be Pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that West German Minister of Science and Technology visited India in the month of February, 1984; and

(b) if so, the outcome of discussions held with the visiting Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVE RAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir, the West German Minister for Science and Technology did not visit India

during February, 1984. However, at the invitation of the Government of India, a four member delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany, led by the State Secretary of Federal Ministry of Research and Development visited India, in February, 1984.

(b) The West German delegation had discussions with the officers of Department of Science and Technology Ocean Development, Space, Atomic Energy, Non-conventional Energy Sources, as well as Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The progress of ongoing programmes of cooperation in various fields was reviewed and possibilities of expanding the cooperation was explored. The German delegation also visited Banaras Hindu University, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and National Institute of Oceanography.

**Setting Up of State Level Committees
to Sanction Proposals**

2902. PROF. P. J. KURIAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up State level committees to sanction proposals from electronics units for the manufacturing of various electronics items;

(b) Whether the present system of issuing sanction from Delhi has been found unsatisfactory; and

(c) If so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) On the advice of the Government of India, State Level Committees to sanction proposal for the manufacture of certain electronics items in the small-scale sector, have already been set up in the States,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Meeting of the Development Council for Tyres and Tubes.

discussed in the meetings of this Council ?

2903. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Development Council for Tyres and Tubes constituted in December, 1982 met upto now; and

(d) The membership of this Council, and the agenda items that have been

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Development Council for Tyres and Tubes was constituted in March 1983. No. meeting of the Council has been held as yet.

(b) The Membership of the Council is given in the annexed statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Represent
1.	Chairman, Automotive Tyres Manufacturer Association.	Chairman
2.	Jt. Secretary. Administratively incharge of Linoleum and Rubber in the Department of Industrial Development.	Member
3.	Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.	do
4.	Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum.	do
5.	Development Adviser, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers.	do
6.	Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Finance; D/o Revenue.	do
7.	Representative of Development Commissioner, (Small Scale Industries)-Director dealing with the subject.	
8.	Industrial Adviser, Directorate General of Technical Development.	Member Secretary
9.	Chairman, Rubber Board.	Member
10.	President, All India Rubber Industries Association	
11.	President, Association of Carbon Manufacturers.	do
12.	President, Association of Synthetic Fire Industry.	do
13.	President. All India Water Transport Centres.	do
14.	Presidents, Delhi Tyre Traders Association.	
15.	Managing Director, M/s Dunlop India Limited.	do
16.	Managing Director, M/s. Vikrant Tyres Limited.	do

1	2	3
17.	Managing Director, M/s. Bombay Tyres International.	do
18.	President, Association of Indian Engineering Industry.	do
19.	Managing Director, M/s. F Tyres Limited.	do
20.	Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Labour.	do
21.	Representative of Kerala Rubber Growers.	do

Transportation of Men and Materials to Camp Set up in Antarctica

2904. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether work had begun for transporting men and materials to the base camp set up by the Indian expedition in Antarctica;

(b) whether some equipment had already been shifted to the camp site;

(c) whether after the transportation of men and materials is over, the Department of Ocean Development propose to erect a building which will house the permanent Indian station on this icy continent;

(d) if so, whether Government will spell out the benefits likely to accrue as a result of scientific experiments, item-wise; and

(e) whether any other countries have set up such a camp at Antarctica, if so their names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC, ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Work on setting up of a permanently manned Indian Research Station in Antarctica has been completed.

(d) The Continent of Antarctica is unique for scientific research. It plays a very important role in regulating the global weather and more particularly the weather of the Indian Ocean region. Studies carried out in earlier expeditions on geology, geophysics, geomagnetism, glaciology, radiowave propagation etc. have given us some understanding of the challenging continent. Besides the National prestige, which the expeditions have given to the country, India's presence in Antarctica is necessary for future material gains that Antarctica may provide to the world community. Moreover, scientific studies in Antarctica will help in understanding the resources of Antarctica including the surrounding sea.

In addition to India, the following twelve countries have permanently manned stations in Antarctica.

1. ARGENTINA
2. AUSTRALIA
3. CHILE
4. FRANCE
5. JAPAN
6. NEW ZEALAND
7. POLAND
8. SOVIET UNION
9. SOUTH AFRICA
10. UNITED KINGDOM
11. UNITED STATES
12. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Further three countries viz- BELGIUM, NORWAY and BRAZIL have seasonally manned stations in Antarctica.

Recommendations of the Mandal Commission

2905. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendation of the Mandal Commission have been examined by the Commission headed by Shri M. H. Beg Minorities Commission;

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

(c) whether Government agree to their view that the Mandal Commission has failed to give constitutionally valid criteria to identify backwardness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Minorities Commission headed by Justice M. H. Beg, who were consulted on the Mandal Commission Report were of the view that the report does not establish constitutionally valid criteria to identify backwardness among groups professing what may be called Hindu religion from those not professing such religion and the criteria adopted by the Commission are not rationally connected with the objectives of the Commission. The Mandal Commission's Report is under consideration of Government.

Persons Arrested in the Name of Naxalites in Bihar

2906. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested in Bihar in the name of Naxalites during the last one year;

(b) whether the arrested persons have been duly tried;

(c) if so, whether in a large number of cases, the charges of being Naxalites were found to be false and the persons involved were innocent; and

(d) whether Government are ready to undertake a survey of those areas which are supposed to be Naxalite operated areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) Information is awaited from the Government of Bihar.

(d) It would be for the State Government to take necessary action if the matter.

Call by Militant Sikh Leader to Sikh Youths, to Eliminate Enemies of Sikh Panth

2907. SHRI A. R. MALLU :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI P. NAMGYAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in Hindustan Times dated 2 February, 1984 that the Militant Akali Leader Jarnail Singh Bhindrawale gave an open call to the Singh youths to buy motor cycles and revolvers and eliminate the enemies of the Sikh Panth;

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

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) whether the arrested extremists have revealed that they had obtained arms from various rest houses in Golden Temple; Amritsar?

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

(b) and (c) According to information furnished by the Government of Punjab

Shri Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale while addressing a convention of the All India Sikh Students Federation in Golden Temple complex, Amritsar, on 1st February, 1984, asked the participants to keep weapons and motorcycles for dealing with the enemies of the Panth. He also asked them not to have arms licences. A case has been registered in this regard. The State Govt. has taken various measures to curb extremists violence.

(d) Some of the accused arrested in various criminal cases have disclosed during interrogation that the arms used by them in committing crimes were obtained from the extremists hiding in the Golden Temple complex, Amritsar.

Formation of Parallel Government in Punjab

2908. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the news item captioned "Chauhan calls for parallel Government in Punjab" appeared in Times of India (Delhi edition) dated 7 January, 1984 has come to the notice of Government?

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop circulation of copies of letters purported to have been written to various Akali Leaders; and

(c) the action initiated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A letter dated 2nd December, 1983 Purported to have been written by Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan from U. K. to various Akali leaders came to the notice of the State Government who had its contents examined. A case u/s 13 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, has been registered in this connection.

"Damage to Ecology in Hill Areas of West Bengal due to Hydro Electric Project"

2909. SHRI AMAL DATTA :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a statement attributed to Prime Minister regarding damage to ecology in hill area of West Bengal due to a to World Life Fund has been published in Newspaper (Statesman, February 20, 1984);

(b) What Hydro Electric Project did the Prime Minister refer in this connection and the damage to ecology Which according to her Will result from such project;

(c) the place of damage, nature of damage and its apprehended effect on ecology?

(d) Whether the rejoinder of the Chief Minister, West Bengal Government tot he above statement of Prime Minister, (Statesman, February 21, 1983) has been noticed by Prime Minister; and

(e) if so, whether there is no project at all but merely a proposal for supplying drinking water in the area referred to by the Prime Minister ?

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

(b) to (e) The reference was to the Kalimpong Water Supply Scheme from the Neora Khola. This scheme envisages weir construction and laying out pipelines in the biologically rich and undisturbed Neora Valley. The West Bengal Government has not accepted Government of India's advice not to proceed with the project on ecological grounds, A detailed report on the

ecological impact of the Scheme, is under preparation.

The date referred to under item (d) is infact February 21, 1984 and not February 21, 1983 as mentioned.

असम पर्यटक दंपति को अन्तर्राज्यीय बस छोड़ते, बिल्ली पर पीटा जाना

2910. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत भ्रमण पर जर्मनी से आये एक पर्यटक दम्पति को बिना किसी बखर से कुछ बदमाशों द्वारा अन्तर्राज्यीय बस छोड़ते के निकट पीटा गया था (जन मत्ता दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 1984).

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहाँ पर पुलिस उम ह्यूटी पर मौजूद नहीं थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या वे बदमाश उक्त घमसाय पर्यटकों को बस छोड़ते से कश्मीरी गेट तक पीटने हुए नाये वे और युवती के साथ बलात्कार करने का प्रयास किया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो पुलिस के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) से (ङ) हालांकि पुलिस को इस प्रकार की कोई घटना सूचित नहीं की गई है, फिर भी रिपोर्ट की जांच करने और मामले में घागे आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिये उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

न्योरा खोला जल आपूर्ति परियोजना

2911. श्री सनत कुमार मड़ल : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दार्जिलिंग जिले (पश्चिम बंगाल) में न्योरा खोला जल आपूर्ति परियोजना भारतीय वन्य जीवन बोर्ड को भेज दी गयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस परियोजना को कब तक स्वीकृत कर दिये जाने की संभावना है और इसके कार्यान्वयन के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जाएगा ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री विठ्ठलजी सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) इस योजना में जैविक रूप से समृद्ध तथा शांत न्योरा घाटी में बांधारा निर्माण तथा पाइपलाइनें बिछाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। योजना के पारिस्थितिकीय प्रभाव के बारे में एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है चूंकि भारतीय वन्य प्राणी बांडें संबंधित नहीं है अतः इसकी स्वीकृति का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Damage to Tarapur Atomic Power Station Due to Non-availability of Nuclear Fuel

2912. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any danger to Tarapur Atomic Power Station due to non-availability of enriched uranium fuel from abroad;

(b) if so, what alternative arrangement is being made to run the Atomic Power Station; and

(c) the latest position in regard to

getting the enriched uranium from U. S. A. or from France ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Pursuant to the Agreement concluded between India and France in November, 1982, France in lieu of the U. S. A. is supplying enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station within the framework of the 1963 Cooperation Agreement.

Collaboration of Indian Companies with Bulgaria

2913. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian and Bulgarian Companies have established joint collaboration;

(b) if so, the names of those Indian and Bulgarian Companies; and

(c) the details of their joint collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details of foreign collaboration proposals approved, including the names of Indian and Foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of collaboration, are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre New Delhi, as a supplement to its Monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Programme for Making the People Conscious of the Importance of Healthy Environment

2914. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched any programme for making the people in general and the younger generation in particular, conscious of the importance of healthy environment by avoiding pollution on the one hand and preserving the ecological balance on the other;

(b) if so, the brief outline of this programme and the rate and channels through which it has been launched; and

(c) if not, whether Government would launch such a programme and extend it to the educational institutions as well ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, sir, the Government has been organising several activities for arousing environmental consciousness among the people. Multi-media campaigns, involving the Radio, T. V., press are being launched from time to time. Special publicity and technical material is also being produced and widely distributed in the form of special issues of scientific journals, feature programmes, posters etc. The Directorat for Adult Education, Youth Organisations and the Faculties for Adult and Continuing Educations at universities are being actively involved in these programmes.

Special programmes, involving school children are also being organised. These include nature slogan contests, painting and photographic competitions, debates and All India Essay competitions on environment. So far 3 All India Essay Competitions have been organised through United Schools Organisation. These competitions were conducted in all the 16 languages recognised in the Constitution. The response to these competitions had been highly encouraging from almost all the States and Union Territories. Special efforts are being made to encourage such activities in the States from which the response had not been satisfactory.

(c) Does not arise.

Direct Recruitment to Delhi Police

2915. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any direct recruitment has been made to the Delhi Police during the last three Years i. e. 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and the current financial year 1983-84 for various categories;

(b) if so, exact strength added to each category of the police personnel, during each of the years referred to above;

(c) whether it has been ensured that the neighbouring States of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been adequately represented in the selections;

(d) if so, the dates and places at which the recruitment was made for the Delhi Police during this period and the recruitment made at each place; and

(c) if not, whether it would be ensured all these states would be given fair representation in future recruitment ?

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

(b) The requisite figures are indicated in the Statement attached (Statement-I).

(c) Recruitment to the post of Sub Inspector (Executive) is made on all India basis through staff selection commission. since 1982, other posts are filled up through the Employment Exchange. Prior to this, recruitment of Constables (Executive) was also made on all India basis including the neighbouring States.

(d) The requisite information is given in the statement attached (Statement-II).

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Category of post	Total No. of posts filled up.			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Sub Inspector (Executive)	44	100	124	54
Sub Inspector (Statistician)	—	1	—	—
Sub Inspector (Lib.)	—	1	—	—
Sub Inspector (MT Oper)	—	—	2	—
Assistant sub Inspector (Steno)	2	1	2	—
Assistant Sub Inspector (women)	2	3	2	—
Assistant Sub Inspector (R. Tech.)	22	—	—	—
Assistant Sub Inspector (Shorthand reporter)	—	2	—	—
Assistant Sub Inspector (SAST)	—	20	6	6
Head Constable (AST)	—	15	17	—
Head Constable (Min)	60	97	33	66
Constable (Mounted Police)	19	—	—	—
Constable (Drivers)	—	136	78	60
H. C. (Telephone Opr.)	1	—	—	—
Constable (Executive)	1457	466	5137	200
Constable (Bandsmen)	—	—	—	2

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Place of recruitment	Date of recruitment	Number of Candidates Selected.
1.	Gurdaspur (Punjab)	13.3.1980	286
2.	Lucknow (U. P.)	16.8.80	164
3.	Sirsa (Haryana)	9.9.80	333
4.	Delhi	In the year 1980-81	624
5.	Alwar (Rajasthan)	4.5.01	8 (Recruitment made only for Exservice- men)
6.	Sikar (Rajasthan)	During 3rd 4th week of Nove- mber, 1981	147
7.	Jhunjhunu (Raj)	—do—	111
8.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	—do—	111
9.	Bilaspur (M. P.)	—do—	49
10.	Raipur (M. P.)	—do—	76
11.	Nainital (U. P.)	—do—	64
12.	Sitapur (U. P.)	—do—	28
13.	Bareilly (U. P.)	—do—	170
14.	Banaras (U.p.)	—do—	164
15.	Pratapgarh (U. P.)	During 3rd 4th week of November, 1981	195
16.	Trivendrum (Kerala)	—do—	168
17.	Ernakulam (Kerala)	—do—	96
18.	Amrawati (Maharashtra)	—do—	77
19.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	—do—	57
20.	Delhi	In the year 1981-82	458
21.	Delhi	In the year 1982-83	3622
22.	Simla (H. P.)	4.4.83	(Recruitment made only for Exservicemen).
23.	Madhuban (Haryana)	4.4.83	17 —do—

1	2	3	4
24.	Baripada (Orissa)	11.4.83	(Recruitment made only for S. T. candidates),
25.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	12.4.83	14 —do—
26.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	11.4.83	— —do—
27.	Ranchi (Bihar)	23.4.83	14 —do—
28.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	16.5.83	11 —do—
29.	Delhi	During the year 1983-84	276 (A total number of 1054 candidates have provisionally been selected and are being examined medically They will be finally appointed, after verifying their character and irntecc-dents).

(Since candidates selected for recruitment as Constables in Delhi Police on the dates and from the places mentioned above were appointed/called for training, in batches subject to availability of training facility, the date of appointment, as such, different from the date of selection).

Recruitment to Para Military Forces

2916. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any recruitment to (i) Border Security Force (ii) C. I. S. F. (iii) Indo Tibetan Border Police and (iv) Central Reserve Police during the last 3 years including the current financial year.

(b) if so, the exact addition made to the strength during these years separately for each of the Force year-wise;

(c) whether it has been ensured that the recruitment has been made at such places and in such a manner as to give fair representation to all States/Union Territories and all cross sections of society;

(d) if so, the exact procedure followed recruitment alongwith the names of the places and dates on which the recruitment was made; and

(e) if not, whether steps would be taken immediately to ensure the recruit-

ment in such a manner as to give adequate representation to all States/Union Territories and all cross sections of society ?

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

(b) A statement indicating the exact addition made year-wise in the armed forces is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As and when recruitment is made vacancies are advertised in all prominent newspapers and publicity is given through Central Employment Exchanges, A. I. R., Television as well as SC/ST organisations and ex-servicemen welfare organisations. The information about the places and dates on which the recruitment was made is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement Showing Year-Wise Additions In The Armed Forces

Sl. No.	Name of the Force.	Additions made during			
		1981	1982	1983	1984
1.	B. S. F.	2873	1190	4076	1115 (upto 28th Feb, 1984)
2.	C. R. P. F.	4393	44	6571*	
3.	C. I. S. F.	273	320	836	61 (up to Feb 1984)
4.	I. T. B. P.	It will not be in the public interest to give details.			

*This includes recruitment up to the current financial year.

Economic Development of Backward Areas

2917. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to accelerate the economic development of the backward areas of the country, including hill, desert and tribal areas, by giving a high priority to the provision of transport infrastructure like new railway lines, roads, bridges, telecommunication and postal facilities and by including them in the core Sector of the Seventh Five Year Plan, if so, the decision taken in this regard;

(b) whether the Planning Commission would ensure the allocation of liberal finances for these sectors in these backward areas in the Seventh Five Year Plan and creates a separate cell for monitoring the speedy execution of the projects in these sectors for each Department Ministry;

(c) the likely date by which it would be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) The Planning Commission is now engaged in

the preparation of an approach paper to the Seventh Plan. This, an approval by the National Development Council, will form the basis on which the detailed work of Plan formulation will be undertaken by the Centre and the States. It is too early to comment upon sectoral priorities including details of any projects or schemes in the Seventh Plan at this stage. It may, however, be broadly indicated that high priority will continue to be given to the economic development of backward areas.

Persons Held Under National Security Act in States

2918. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI . Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) the total number of persons held under National Security Act for more than six months, State wise; and

(b) total number of political prisoners therein State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meeting of AAsu with Government

2919. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of last meeting held between the leaders of AASU and Central Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are disinclined to take the initiative for fresh negotiations with the AASU;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, when it is going to be held?

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

(a) to (d) The last round of talks in the combined meeting of representatives of Government, Leaders of Opposition in Parliament and AASU AAGSP was held on the 4th and 5th January, 1983. However, these talks remained inconclusive as in the case of 1961-71 entrants no agreement could be arrived at, though an area of agreement was found in respect of pre-1971 and post-1971 entrants. Government, while remaining firm in honouring the national commitments in respect of pre-March, 1971 entrants, were prepared to consider different alternatives with a view to accommodate the agitators, point of view. However, these were not found feasible.

Government have made its stand clear that doors are open for fresh talks on the foreigners issue and that Government are anxious to consider any fresh. Practical and pragmatic proposals in consultation with State Government and all concerned with a view to find a just and satisfactory solution. Government are making efforts to restore normalcy and create conditions congenial and conducive to a fruitful dialogue.

Irregularities Committed in Purchase of Goods for Tihar Jail

2920. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding irregularities being committed by officers in the purchase of goods for Tihar Jail; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) while no specific complaints have been received in this connection, the Delhi Administration have issued a circular on 10th May, 1983 directing that all the articles required for the Jail consumption should be purchased from the agencies namely Kendriya Bhandar, Super Bazar and Civil Supplies Corporation. In pursuance of this circular, the system of contractors was abolished and all the purchases have been channelled through these agencies. At present no major purchase is being transacted through private contractors which eliminates the scope of any irregularity being committed by Jail officials

Extension of taking Overperiod of Industrial Undertakings

2922. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the name of industrial undertakings whose taking overperiod under Industry (Development and Regulations) Act was extended, indicating the period extended in each case, by 31 December, 1982;

(b) the date up to which the period of extension has again been extended of those industries in whose case the period was earlier extended upto May, 1983; and

(c) the names of the industrial undertakings which Government decided to nationalise during the period from 1 April, 1983 to 31 March 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) The following industrial undertakings which were managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act have been nationalised since 1st April, 1983:—

By Central Government

1. M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi
2. M/s. Inchek Tyres Ltd., Calcutta

3. M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta.
4. M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., (Kalyani Unit) West Bengal.

By State Governments :

5. M/s. Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Orissa.
6. M/s. Seth Govindram Sugar Mills, Madhya Pradesh.
7. M/s. Jaora Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Madhya Pradesh.
8. M/s. Eastern Distilleries (P) Ltd., West Bengal.

Statements

Names of industrial undertakings which were managed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 on 31st December, 1982 and the dates upto which the take over has been extended in each case.

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Date of take over of management	Date of validity of management of take over orders as on 31.12.1982	Date upto which the management take over orders has been extended beyond May, 1983	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Indian Rubber Mfrs. Ltd., Calcutta.	18.9.72	31.3.83	31.10.85	Not extended beyond 31.10.83
2.	M/s. Carter Pooler & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	24.10.72	31.3.83		Not extended beyond 30.4.83
3.	M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.	3.12.72	2.5.83	2.2.84	Nationalised.
4.	M/s. India Machinery Co. Ltd. Howrah	25.11.72	24.5.83	24.5.84	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	M/s. Containers & Closures Ltd., Calcutta.	29.11.72	28.5.83	28.10.83	Not extended beyond 28.10.83
6.	M/s. Sri Janki Sugar Mills & Co. Dehradun (UP).	15. 1.73	30.9.83	31. 3.84	
7.	M/s. Krishna Silicate & Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta	5. 3.73	4.9.83	31.12.84	
8.	M/s. Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd. Kamrup (Assam)	8. 7.74	7.7.83	7. 7.84	
9.	M/s. India Belting & Cotton Mills Ltd., Hooghly.	6. 9.74	5.3.83	30. 6.84	
10.	M/s. Eastern Distilleries (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	8,10.74	31,5.83	3, 6.84	Since Nationalised.
11.	M s. Motor & Machinery Mfrs. Ltd., Calcutta.	9,10.74	8,1.83	8, 4.84	
12.	M/s. Gluconate Ltd, Calcutta	22,7.75	21,1.83	30, 6.84	
13.	M/s. Engel India Machine & Tools Ltd., Calcutta.	5,8.75	4,2.83	31, 5.84	
14.	M/s. Ply-board Industries Ltd., Srinagar, (J&K).	27,4.76	31,3.83	31, 3.84	
15.	M/s. Britannia Lngg. Co. (Titagarh Unit) Calcutta.	22,5.76	21,5.83	21, 5.84	
16.	M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd., Calcutta.	15. 9.76	14,3.83	14. 3.84	
17.	M/s. Cauvery Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cauverynagar (TN)	23,12.76	31,3.83	31, 3.84	
18.	M/s. Priya Laxmi Mills Ltd., Baroda.	23,7.77	22,1.83	21. 7.84	
19.	M s. Sri Subhalaxmi Mills Ltd., Cambay.	10.8.77	Management continued; Petition pending in High Court.		
20.	M s. Indore Textiles Ltd., Ujjain.	12.8.77	11.2.83	11. 8.84	
21.	M/s. Somasundram Super Spg. Mills, Ramanathapuram (TN)	4.11.77	3.5.83	31. 3.84	
22.	M/s. National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd., Calcutta.	23.12.77	22.6.83	30. 8.84	Since Nationalised.
23.	M/s. Sri. Rama Sugars & Industries Ltd., Bobilli (AP)	4. 2.78	2.2.83	2. 8.84	

1	2	3	4	5	6
24. M/s. Kottayam Textiles Ltd., Kerala,		6. 2.78	5.2.83	28. 8.84	
25. M/s. Prabhuram Mills Ltd., Kerala,		9. 2.78	8.2.83	28. 8.84	
26. M/s. Malabar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Calicut.		9. 2.78	8.2.83	28. 8.84	
27. M/s. National Rubber Mfrs. Ltd. (Kalyani Unit).		10. 2.78	9.2.83	30. 6.84	Since Nationalised
28. M/s. Alok Udyog Vanaspati & Plywood Ltd., Calcutta.		29. 3.78	28.3.83	30. 6.84	
29. M/s. Inchek Tyres Ltd., Calcutta.		13. 4.78	12.4.83	30. 6.84	Since Nationalised
30. M/s. SWadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur.		13. 4.88	12.4.83	30. 4.84	
31. M/s. Sri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Calcutta.		13. 4.78	12.4.83	2.10.84	
32. M/s. Aluminium Corpn. of India Ltd., Calcutta.		1. 5.78	31.3.83	31. 3.84	
33. M/s. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., Calcutta.		18. 5.78	17.5.83	17. 5.84	
34. Dr. Paul Lonhmann (I) Ltd., Calcutta.		10 11.78	9.11.83	9. 5.84	
35. M/s. Sri Rama Sugar & Industries Ltd. (Seethanagaram Unit)		6. 1.79	2.2.83	2. 8.84	
36. M/s Brentford Electric (I) Ltd Calcutta		26. 2.79	25.2.83	25. 5.84	
37. M/s. Lily Biscuits Pvt Ltd, Calcutta.		27. 3.79	31.5.83	30. 6.84	
38. M/s. Lily Barley Mills Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta		27. 3.79	31.5.83	30. 6.84	
39. M/s. Mahadev Textiles Mills Bobli,		30. 3.79	Original order valid upto 29.3.84		
40. M/s. Apollo Zipper Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.		26. 5.79	31.5.83	30. 6.83	
41. M/s. India Health Institute & Laboratory Ltd. Calcutta		4. 9.79	4.9.83	30. 6.84	

1	2	3	4	5	6
42. M/s. National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta.		22.9.79	21.9.83	30. 6.84	
43. M/s. Sree Saraswati Press Ltd., Calcutta.		31.10.79	30.4.83	30. 6.84	
44. M/s- Shivraj Fine Art Litho Works, Nagpur.		23. 8.80	22.8.83	22. 8.84	
45. M/s. Seth Govindram Sugar Mills, Ujjain (MP).		12. 9.80	12.9.83	11. 3.84	Nationalised
46. M/s. Jaora Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Ratlam (MP).		12. 9.80	12.9.83	11. 3.84	do
47. M/s. Motipur Sugar Factory Ltd., Muzaffarpur, Bihar.		3.11.80	30.10.82	2 11.83	Management continued! petition pending in High Court.
48. M/s. Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Orissa.		19. 9.81	16.9.83	18. 3.84	Nationalised
49. M/s. Mohini Mills Ltd., West Bengal.		23.10.81	21.5.83	21. 5.84	
50. M/s. Kanti Cotton Mills, Gujarat.		12.10.82	11.4.83	11. 4.84	

सेनिटरी के सजान की उत्पादन

2923. श्री मिहाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सेनिटरी के समाजन का उत्पादन करने वाले 10 उद्योगों का ब्योरा क्या है तथा प्रत्येक उद्योग में कितनी घन राशि लगी हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये उद्योग बनता की समस्त मांग को पूरा करने में समर्थ नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादन किये गये के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय में बुद्धि है।

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) से (ग) सिरेमिक (चीनी मिट्टी की सेनिटरी) की वस्तुओं का निर्माण करने में लगे हुए 11 एककों का विवरण दिया गया है। इनकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता 39,440 मी, टन प्रतिवर्ष है। इन एककों के अलावा मञ्जोले/बड़े क्षेत्रों में कुल 44,780 मी. क्षमता के लिए कुछ थोड़े से एककों की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है। बड़े और लघु दोनों क्षेत्रों में विद्यमान एकक जनता की वर्तमान मांग पूरी कर सकते हैं। आशा है कि अतिरिक्त एकक जिन्हें स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है, निकट भविष्य में आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखेंगे।

बिबरण

1. मेसर्स हिन्दुस्तान सेनिटरीवेयर लि, बहादुरगढ़, हरियाणा राज्य ।
2. मेसर्स ई. घाई. डी पैरी लि. रानीपेट, तमिलनाडु ।
3. मेसर्स निबेनी सिरेमिक एण्ड रिफ़ैक्टरीज लि, पो. घा. वडानूर जिना, दक्षिण धारकाट, तमिलनाडु ।
4. मेसर्स ए. पी. मिडको, सिरेमिक फ़ैक्टरी गुडूर (भाघ प्रदेश) ।
5. मेसर्स उड़ीमा इंडस्ट्रीज लि, पो. घा. बारगा जिना कटक ।
6. मेसर्स मधुसूदन बेजोटेबन प्राइवेट्म क. जिना काढी, ममाना, गुजरात राज्य
7. मेसर्स खोडियार पाटरी वर्कर्स लि, मोहौर, गुजरात राज्य ।
8. मेसर्स परशुराम पाटरी वर्कर्स कं. लि, मोशी, गुजरात राज्य ।
9. मेसर्स जानमन पोद्दार प्रा. लि., देवाम, म. प्र.
10. मेसर्स स्वास्तिक सेनिटरीवेयर लि. काढी जिना, ममाना, गुजरात राज्य
11. मेसर्स तमिलनाडु सिरेमिक्स लि., त्रिदा चलम्, जिना दक्षिण धारकोट ।

Lime Stone Mines Supplying Lime Stone to the Steel Factories

2924 SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) Particulars of the lime stone mines supplying lime stones to the steel factories under SAIL;

(b) whether all of them are the captive mines; if not, particulars of the captive mines,

(c) number of workers working in each mine either departmentally or under contractors;

(d) whether there are perennial works being performed by the contractual works violating the provisions of law: and

(e) if so, reasons there-of and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The names of mines from where the SAIL steel plants meet their requirements of limestone are given below :—

Plant	Name of captive mines	Other main sources for purchases
Bhilai steel Plant	Nandini	(i) Satna Stone Lime Co., M. P. (ii) Maiher Stone Lime Co., M. P. (iii) Vorah & Company, M. P. (iv) United Lime, Madhya Pradesh.
Durgapur steel Plant	No captive mine	(i) Bisra Stone & Lime Co., (ii) Birmiritrapur Orissa. (ii) U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation, Chopan Mines. (iii) Maiher Stone & Lime Co. Maiher, M. P.

1	2	3
		(iv) Satna Stone Lime Co. M. p. (v) Verah & Co., M. P. (vi) United Lime, M. P.
Rourkela steel Plant	(i) Purnapani Mines, Orissa (ii) Satna Mines, M. P.	(i) Bisra Stone & Lime Co., Birmitrapur, Orissa. (ii) Private Sector Mines in Satna-Katni-Maiher aren of M. P.
Bokaro steel Plant	(i) Bhavanathpur Mines, Bihar (ii) Kuteshwar Mines, M. P.	(i) U. P. state Mineral Development Corpn., Chopan Mines. (ii) Bisra Stone & Lime Co, Birmitrapur, Orissa.
IISCO	No captive Mine.	(i) Bisra Stone & Lime Co., Birmitrapur, Orissa. (ii) Satna Stone Lime Co. M. P. (iii) Maiher Stone Lime Co, Maiher, M. P. (iv) Vorah & Co. M. P. (v) United Lime, M. P.

(c) The number of worker at each of the captive limestone mines of SAIL is indicated below :—

Plant	Contract Labour	Departmental Labour
Bhilai Steel Plant		
Nandini (M. P.)	59	2511
Rourkela Steel Plant		
(i) Purnapani Mines, Orissa.	1811	640
(ii) Satna Mines, M. P.	269	800
Bokaro Steel Plant		
(i) Bhavanathpur (Bihar)	506	1093
(ii) Kuteshwar (M. P.)	737	211

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Dose not arise.

Wages to Workers in Captive Lime Stone Mines

2923. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of payment to the different categorie of price rated and time rated workers in each of the captive lime stone mines under Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) whether many of the workers under contractors are paid even less than the statutory minimum wage for the last two years;

(c) whether it is a fact that SAIL being a principal employer is to ensure payment of statutory minimum wage; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) Details of rates of payment to the departmental piece rated and time rated workers in different captive limestone mines of SAIL are given below :—

BHIHALI STEEL PLANT

Nandini Limestone Mines

The current rates of payment to departmental piece rated employees based on a tripartite agreement with the Unions in the Mines are as under :—

Wage Components	Payment Rate (Rs)
Basic Pay	21.15
Fixed DA	6.01
Variable DA	4.95
Total	32.11

Time rated employees are in different pay scales as per NJCS Agreement viz. N-1 to N-9 as in the attached statement.

II. BOKARO STEEL PLANT

Category of employees.	Bhavanathpur Lime stone Mines	Kuteshwar Limestone mines
(i) Departmental piece-rated workers.	There are no departmental piece-rated workers at this mine.	There are no departmental piece-rated workers at this mine.
(ii) Time rated workers.	As given in the Annexure.	As given in the Annexure.

(b) No, Sir. In none of the captive limestone mines of SAIL are workers of contractors paid less than the statutory minimum wage. The actual wage being paid to contract workers are indicated below, these are based on work norms finalised in agreements with the Unions :—

Mines	Statutory Minimum per day)	Actually being paid (per day)
Bhilai Steel plant Nandini Limestone Mines	Rs. 9.75	Rs. 23.93 (unskilled worker)
Rourkela Steel Plant Purnapani Limestone & Dolomite Quarry, Purnapani.	Rs. 9.75	Rs. 9.95 (unskilled worker)
Ispat Limestone Quarry, satna Bokaro Steel Plant	No contractor's labour is being engaged.	
(i) Bhavanathpur Lime stone Mines.	Rs. 9.75	Rs. 10.30 (unskilled worker)
(ii) Kuteshwar Lime stone mines	Rs. 9.75	Rs. 9.75 (unskilled worker)

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. SAIL, as a principal employer, has taken the following steps to ensure payment of statutory minimum wages :—

(i) Contract labour cells has been established in the steel plants in order to fulfil the obligations of the principal employer towards the contract labour.

(ii) Necessary stipulations that minimum wages must be paid are made in the contracts signed with the contractors.

(iii) The obligations of the principal employer with regard to payment of wages to Contract Labour as per the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act are complied with by SAIL. Payments are witnessed on the wage sheet by the authorised representatives of SAIL to ensure that minimum wage are in fact paid to workers. The contractors' bill are cleared only on the basis of certification by the representative of SAIL that wages not less than the statutory minimum wages have been paid to the contractors' labour.

(iv) In case any complaint is received about non payment of wages, immediate action is taken to enquire in to it.

(v) The Central Government Machinery also conducts periodical inspections. If any short payment is reported, action is taken immediately and payments are ensured.

(d)
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subjec

Statements

age structure for time-rated employees

TH	550-11-704
THE U	565-13-656-15-761
(SHF)2	585-16-697-18-823
No N3	610-20-750-22-904
N4	645-26-827-28-1023
N5	690-32-914-34-1152
N6	750-38-1016-41-1303
N7	810-44-1118-48-1454
N8	910-51-1267-55-1597
N9	

In addition to basic wages, the workers are also entitled to Dearness Allowanc. The present D. A. rates (for the quarters March-May, 83 corresponding to average All India CPI of 561) are as follows :

Up to Rs. 619	Rs. 350-20
Rs. 620-769	Rs. 355-20
Rs. 770-869	Rs. 360-20
Rs. 870 & above	Rs. 365-20

Deposits of Advance Booking of Vehicles

2926. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended the time-limit for both the private and public sector automobile companies to fall in line with the recent guidelines on the utilisation of deposits received by them against advance booking of vehicles including 2-wheelers and 3-wheelers;

(b) the reasons for such an extension;

(c) the total deposits received by these companies as per information available with his Ministry besides the money received by some of them on the sale of debentures against which scooters or other vehicles were allotted; and

(d) which are the companies who have failed to fall in line which the Government's guidelines and the action which Government have taken or propose to take against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In response to requests received from many companies, the time limit has been extended upto 30.6.84 to enable them to redeploy funds in accordance with the guidelines.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The time limit for implementing the guidelines is now upto 30-6-1984.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Items of manufacture	Total deposits as on 30.4.1983
1.	M/s Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur	Scooter	Rs 10500.00 Lacs
2.	M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune	Scooter & M-50 Motor Cycle	Rs 7074.00 Lacs
3.	M/s Maharashtra Scooters Ltd., Pune.	Scooter	Rs 2333.00 Lacs
4.	M/s Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow	Scooter	Rs 495.18 Lacs
5.	M/s Karnatka Scooters Ltd., Bangalore	Scooter & Mobike	Rs 294.42 Lacs
6.	M/s Escorts Limited Faridabad,	Motor Cycle	Rs 113.00 Lacs
7.	M/s Ginnar Scooters Ltd., Ahmedabad	Scooter	Rs 132.67 Lacs
8.	M/s Automobile Products of India, Bombay	3 wheeler	Rs 53.80 Lacs
9.	M/s Kelvinator of India Ltd., Faridabad,	Scooter & Moped	Rs 37.04 Lacs
10.	M/s Maruti Udyog Limited	Passenger cars, & Light Utility vehicles	Rs 13000.00 Lacs
11.	M/s Ashok Leyland Ltd Madras	Trucks buses	Rs 2856.44 Lacs
12.	T. E. L. Co., Bombay	Trucks	Rs 1539.00 Lacs
13.	M/s Bajaj Tempo Ltd., Pune	Hanseat & Matador	Rs 625.40 Lacs
14.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. Bombay.	Jeeps	Rs 483.99 Lacs

News Captioned "None Knows Where Turtles Come From!"

2927. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news item captioned "None Knows where turtles come from" appearing in 'Times of India' New Delhi dated the 19 February 1984;

(b) if so, whether any expert study had been made into the matter, the out-

come thereof and if not, the reason therefor;

(c) whether any drastic measure being taken in consultation with Government of West Bengal to curb poach along the coast, and surprise check the fish markets of Digha and Calcutta and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Studies on the ecology of the sea turtles have been initiated already, and the information being collected is expected to give an insight into the natural history of the species.

(c) and (d) The help of the Coast Guards authorities has been enlisted for patrolling the coastal waters along Orissa and West Bengal to check poaching. Publicity is being given to the fact that Killing of sea turtles and trade in them is a serious offence under the wild Life (Protection) Act. Check posts are established at strategic points and surprise raids are organised to check the activities of poachers. The need for ensuring adequate protection to the species is being repeatedly stressed in the concerned State Governments.

Suspension of Government Servants on Leave

2929. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact where a Government servant is already on leave the order of suspension should be given effect to only from the date the said Government servant returns from leave;

(b) if so whether copies of the orders will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether a Government servant can be placed under suspension while on leave without allowing him to resume duty; and

(d) if so, the reasons there of together with copies of the orders on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The disciplinary rules governing Government employees provide for suspension of Government employees at any time, in the circumstances specified in those Rules.

Looting of Jewellery Shops

2930. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in day-light robberies, looting, etc. as reflected by abortive bid to loot a jewellery shop in Kalkaji (Times of India 7 February, 1984) and steps taken proposed to halt the lawlessness in the light of similar attempt on 26 November, 1983 in Karol Bagh shop of a jewellery and

(b) the number of such lootings in the country during last 3 years, year-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Compared to 22 cases of dacoity in the year 1982 15 such cases were reported to Delhi Police in the year 1983. There were 211 robbery cases in 1983 compared to 155 such cases in the year 1982. To check such crimes, the Delhi police have taken various steps like armed patrolling with walkie-talkie and wireless sets, action against known criminals and bad characters under the various sections of law including National Security Act, surprise checking of vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crime, strengthening of surveillance over known criminals, posting of police pickets and holding of inter-district meetings with police officials of adjoining States to ensure coordinated action and proper collection of intelligence regarding criminals.

(b) The break-up of incidents of Cases of dacoity and robbery in various states and U.T.S. for the years 1981 and 1982 as available with the Bureau of Police Research and Development, is indicated in the statement attached.

		Statement			
Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Dacoity		Robbery	
		1981	1982	1981	1982
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
STATES					
	1. Andhra Pradesh	384	318	529	537
	2. Assam	339	475	640	631
	3. Bihar	3,343	3,206	1,871	1,983
	4. Gujarat	278	281	939	827
	5. Haryana	38	31	92	85
	6. Himachal Pradesh	1	1	23	20
	7. Jammu & Kashmir	9	10	23	45
	8. Karnataka	233	172	727	517
	9. Kerala	39	32	129	143
	10. Madhya Pradesh	818	567	2,925	2,695
	11. Maharashtra	679	737	3,674	3,615
	12. Manipur	82	32	133	82
	13. Meghalaya	24	38	57	31
	14. Nagaland	14	12	39	59
	15. Orissa	429	317	893	812
	16. Punjab	1	1	20	24
	17. Rajasthan	152	146	1,247	1,319
	18. Sikkim	—	3	9	6
	19. Tamil Nadu	44	40	260	292
	20. Tripura	152	198	136	166
	21. Uttar Pradesh	5,363	3,674	5,908	5,190
	22. West Bengal	1,442	1,339	1,340	1,374
	Total : (States)	13,864	11,630	21,614	20,453
U. TS-					
	23. A&N Islands	—	1	6	3
	24. Arunachal Pradesh	5	9	26	21
	25. Chandigarh	1	—	4	8
	26. D& N. Haveli	1	—	3	1
	27. Delhi	31	23	187	152
	28. Goa, Daman & Diu	7	5	61	45
	29. Lakshadweep	—	—	1	—
	30. Mizoram	4	7	31	31
	31. Pondicherry	2	4	4	6
	Total (U. Ts.)	51	49	323	267
	Grand Total :	13,915	11,679	21,937	20,720

उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों को
आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के
विकास के लिए उप-समितियां
गठित करने का प्रस्ताव

2931. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या योजना
बोर्ड यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वी
उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे राज्यों के आर्थिक
दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये
उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त उप-समितियां गठित
करने का है; जैसा कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों तथा
बम्बू और काश्मीर के विकास के लिए किया
गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये उप-समितियां
कब तक गठित कर दी जाएंगी।

याचना मन्त्री (श्री एम. बा. चन्हाण) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में राज्यों
से लिये गये अधिकारियों

2932. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नियमानुसार भारतीय प्रशासनिक
सेवा में पदोन्नति पर राज्यों से कितने
प्रतिशत अधिकारियों लिए जाते हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य-
वार और सभ शासित क्षेत्रवार कुल कितने
अधिकारियों भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में लिए
गए;

(ग) पदोन्नति के लिए इन अधिकारि-
यों के चयन में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया
जाता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस
उद्देश्य के लिये पदोन्नति की प्रतिशतता
बढ़ाने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी.
बेंकटसुब्बय्या) : (क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक
सेवा (मर्ती) नियमावली में सम्मिलित
उपबन्धों के अनुसार पदोन्नति/चयन द्वारा
भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में राज्य सचिवों
से मर्ती किए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की
संख्या, जम्मु व काश्मीर तथा सिक्किम
संवर्गों के मामलों का छोड़कर जिनमें यह
प्रतिशतता 50 है, किता भी समय राज्य
सचिवों संबंधित राज्यों के समूह की संवर्ग
अनुसूची का मद 1 (अर्थात् राज्य सरकार
के प्रधान वारंट पद) और मद 2 (केन्द्रीय
प्रतिनियुक्ति रिजर्व) में दिए गए पदों का
संख्या का 53 1/2% से अधिक नहीं हागी
वसतः। चयन द्वारा मर्ती किए जाने वाले
व्यक्तियों का संख्या किसी भी समय
उपयुक्त ढंग से संगठित पदों का कुल संख्या
का 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं हागा।

(ख) वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983
के दौरान पदोन्नति/चयन द्वारा भारतीय
प्रशासनिक सेवा में नियुक्त किए गए राज्य
सचिवों व अधिकारियों की संख्यावार संख्या
प्रदान की जाती। तबवरण सलग्न है।

(ग) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदोन्नति
द्वारा नियुक्ति) विनियमावली के उपबन्धों
के अनुसार चयन समिति राज्य सचिवों के
पात्र अधिकारियों के सेवा रिकार्डों का
पूर्ण मूल्यांकन करके यथास्थिति उन्हें
"उत्कृष्ट" बहुत अच्छा" "अच्छा" अथवा"
अयोग्य" के रूप में वर्गीकृत करती है।
भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (चयन द्वारा
नियुक्ति) विनियमावली के उपबन्धों के
अनुसार गैर-राज्य सिविल सेवा के पात्र
अधिकारियों की उपयुक्तता उनकी गोपनाय
पत्रियों की संविक्षा तथा उनका साक्षात्कार
करके निर्धारित की जाती है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य संवर्ग/संयुक्त संवर्ग का नाम	वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983 के दौरान पदोन्नति अथवा अयन द्वारा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा में राज्य सेवाओं से नियुक्त किए गए अधिकारियों की संख्या		
1	2	1981	1982	1983
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10	22	7
2.	असम-मेघालय	1	9	3
3.	बिहार	6	13	11
4.	गुजरात	—	1	—
5.	हरियाणा	2	3	10
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	2	2
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	—	—	—
8.	कर्नाटक	4	5	4
9.	केरल	6	13	—
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	10	5	1
11.	महाराष्ट्र	14	9	13
12.	मणिपुर-त्रिपुरा	8	2	—
13.	नागालैंड	—	—	—
14.	उड़ीसा	6	5	6
15.	पंजाब	9	4	3
16.	राजस्थान	7	7	5
17.	सिक्किम	—	—	—
18.	तमिलनाडु	4	7	9
19.	उत्तर प्रदेश	10	11	21
20.	पश्चिम बंगाल	—	9	3
21.	सघ शासित क्षेत्र	3	2	9
		103	129	107

Premiums on the re-sale of Maruti Cars

2933. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Maruti cars now command hefty premiums in the resale market, ranging from Rs. 35,000 to as high as Rs. 60,000—the variable factor being the car colour ;

(b) whether in some cases, the Car Company's authorised dealers themselves are playing the re-sale market ; car allottees have been getting re-sale premium offers alongwith the letter intimating the car allotment ;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to prevent such malpractices ;

(d) the total number of cars booked and amount of deposits received and how long will it take to clear the waiting list ; and

(e) how Government propose to control the misuse of Director's quota and the number of cars allotted out of that so far and to whom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Although possibilities of some such transactions cannot be ruled out, no specific cases have come to Government's notice.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Maruti Udyog Limited is trying to step up production at an accelerated pace to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

(d) Rs. 121.42 crores were received as deposits against bookings for 121,421 cars. Maruti Udyog Ltd. expects to clear the waiting list in about three years time.

(e) The Board of Directors of Maruti Udyog Limited is a responsible body and is expected to allot vehicles from the discretionary quota in accordance with the predetermined criteria. Eight Cars have been allotted on eligibility criteria.

Particulars of Scooter Companies

2934. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies both in the private and public sector and in joint collaboration with State Governments and private sector which have been issued licences for the setting up of scooter factory-2-wheelers and 3-wheelers ; the location, the name of the foreign collaborators ; the capacity and the time when these will go into production ;

(b) the particulars of companies permitted expansion of the existing units and the capacity sanctioned and time schedule laid down for starting production ; and

(c) whether Government will lay down some norms for quality production and price structure ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

(c) (i) No norms are contemplated for price structure. However, approach of the Government is to encourage healthy competition among various manufacturers by establishment of sufficient capacity.

(ii) Government is in the process of laying some norms in the areas of safety fitments, pollution control etc.

Statement

PART—A Parties in Public Sector Undertakings & Private Sector, who have been issued licences and have yet to commence production.

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Licensed Name of the Foreign Capacity Collaborator.	Location	Remarks
1.	Kerala State Engineers, Trivendrum.	24,000 No foreign collaborator	To be finalised.	Progress under review.
2.	Bihar State Industrial Development Corpn.	30,000 do	do	do
3.	West Bengal State Industrial Development Corpn.	30,000 do	do	do
4.	Lakshman Swarup Aggarwal.	24,000 do	do	do
5.	Kerala Automobiles Ltd. Trivendrum.	10,000 do (Three-Weekers)	Trivendrum.	Recently gone into production.

PART—B Parties who have been issued letters of intents for expansion of their licensed capacity for the manufacture of scooters.

Sl. No.	Name of the party.	Licensed Capacity	Name of the Foreign collaborator	Capacity for which letters of intent issued.	Total Capacity	Location
1.	Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune.	1,60,000	No foreign Collaborator	3,00,000	4,60,000	Ahmednagar & Agra.
2.	Lohia Machines Ltd.,	1,00,000	Piaggio CSpA, Italy.	2,00,000	3,00,000	Salon (Rai Bareilly) & Deoria (UP).
3.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd., Hyderabad.	24,000	do	36,000 (Indl. Licence)	60,000	Pattancheru (AP).
4.	Karnataka Scooters Ltd.,	24,000	B.S.A. of UK	36,000	60,000	Maddur, Mandya Dist.
5.	Girnar Scooters Ltd.,	24,000	No foreign Collaboration.	76,000	1,00,000	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
6.	Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune. (Three-Wheelers)	20,000	do	30,000	50,000	Agra (UP).

HINDALCO'S Decision to Raise Prices of its Products

2935. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) Where Government have taken a note of HINDALCO'S latest decision to unilaterally raise the prices of some of its products without waiting for the Government to make up their mind on the issue ;

(b) Whether HINDALCO has failed to meet its obligation towards the contribution to the Aluminium Regulation Account ;

(c) the total amount expected to be cornered by HINDALCO by raising its price in the market in view of present shortage of aluminium ; and

(d) the action which Government propose to take against this Company for all these malpractices indulged in by its oft-repeated flouting of Government orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) and (c) There is no control over the prices of rolled products and extrusions. HINDALCO has increased the prices of rolled and extruded products on an average, by Rs. 2500/- per tonne effective from 3.1.1984 and 23-1-1984 respectively. Government's approval is not required for increasing the prices of non-controlled items.

(b) and (d) HINDALCO withheld payment of dues to Aluminium Regulation Account on the basis of interim orders of Supreme Court and Calcutta High Court. While the court cases were pending, HINDALCO offered to settle the matter out of court on the basis that it unconditionally accepts the gross liability as computed by the Government for payment of dues. HINDALCO accepted the condition and the matter has been

settled out of court. HINDALCO has been paying the arrears in monthly instalments and also the current dues regularly from 1.9.1983, and there has been no further accumulation of arrears.

Manufacture of New Designed Cars

2936. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the new designed and new model cars manufactured and lunched during 1983-84 ;

(b) the cost of each of these new designed cars ;

(c) Whether some more new designed cars are likely to come up during 1984-85 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd. and standard Motor Products of India Ltd. have plans to lunch new models of cars during 1984-85.

Statement

Company	Car Model	Price excluding transportation charges & Local Taxes
M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	Maruti-800	Rs. 47,500/-
M/s. Hindustan Motars Ltd.	Contessa	Rs. 86,699.50

Nuclear Research Centres in the Country

2937. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of nuclear research centres set up in the country so far ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more nuclear researchcentres in the country ;

(c) if so, which places have been identified therefor ;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to set up one nuclear research centre in the Jawaharlal Nehru University campus ;

(e) if so, the cost estimated for the establishment of that nuclear research centre at J.N.U. Campus ; and

(f) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS & OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The following are the Nuclear Research Centres in the country :

- (i) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay
- (ii) Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Calcutta
- (iii) Reactor Research Centre, Kalpakkam
- (iv) Nuclear Research Laboratory, Srinagar
- (v) High Altitude Research Laboratory, Gulmarg
- (vi) Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay
- (vii) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta.

In addition, the Government have recently decided to set up a Centre for Advanced Technology at Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

(d) to (f) The information is being collected.

Girls Agitation in Capital

2938. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there were no police women to deal with the agitating girls from various colleges on 25th January, 1984 who were protesting against the inefficiency of Delhi Administration in penalising those who had put up obscene hoardings and posters in Delhi as also against increasing number of dowry deaths and eve-teasing cases in the capital

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the students demanded an inquiry into the scuffle in which a few girls were injured at the hands of lathi wielding policemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir. Lady Police had been deployed on duty on the 25th January, 1984, to accompany the agitating girls.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not correct to say that any girl suffered any injury, as no lathi charge had taken place.

Production of Quality Bulbs

2939. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "Bulb purchase agonising" appearing in the Indian Express of 21 January, 1984 :

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that only quality bulbs are manufactured by the industry; and

(c) the reasons that the Indian Industry including automobile has failed to deliver the quality goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Realising the importance of the filament in the life of an electric bulb Government is contemplating measures to ensure that only quality filaments are used by the manufactures of such bulbs.

(c) Government is following a policy of encouraging competition and upgradation of technology in all sectors of the Indian Industry to ensure that quality goods are produced.

Promotion Policy in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

2940 SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) where definite promotion policy is adopted in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) if not, reasons why such policy is not adopted ; and

(d) the pension policy in vogue in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Promotion of scientists and engineers in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre are regulated under the merit promotion scheme. Promotions are given after assessment by duly constituted Selection Committees and are not dependent on availability of vacant posts in the higher grades. The merit promotion scheme is also applicable to technical personnel of BARC.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Losses in Public Sector Steel Plants

2941. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some public sector steel plants are incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, the names of the steel plants which are running in losses;

(c) whether Government propose to take all possible steps to improve the performances of the steel plants; and

(d) if so, the measures which are proposed to be taken to see that the steel plants are not run in losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The financial performance of the various units of SAIL for the last three years is given below.—

Profit (-)/Loss (-)
(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Bhilai Steel Plant	17.84	66.09	19.95
Durgapur Steel Plant	(—) 8.44	0.70	(—) 44.23
Rourkela Steel plant (including Rourkela Fertilizer Plant	13.97	(—) 21.72	(—) 74.99
Bokaro Steel Plant	(—) 17.30	6.54	18.09
Alloy Steels Plant	(—) 4.51	(—) 6.64	(—) 15.31

1	2	3	4
Salem Steel Plant	—	(—)	0.13 (—) 14.21
Other Units	(—)	0.55 (—)	5.67 4.94
Total for SAIL	(—)	1.01 (+)	39.17 (—) 105.76
IICO	(—)	28.79 (—)	37.11 (—) 71.05

The profit and loss position of SAIL plants in 1983-84 will be known only after the accounts for the year are closed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. SAIL is making every effort to diversify its product-mix to better match the demand, accelerate sales by adoption of aggressive marketing strategy and thereby reduce stocks of finished goods, raw materials, stores and spares and export surplus production. Special measures to achieve cost reduction by improving technological processes, better maintenance to maximise the availability of equipment by timely repairs, minimisation of purchases of stores and spare and restriction of expenditure in all possible ways, have been also adopted.

Scheme to Extract Fertilizer from Sea Weed

2942. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to undertake research to extract fertilizers from sea weed;

(b) if so, how far that scheme has been implemented, and

(c) the other steps which have been taken by the scientists for tapping the vast resources of the ocean bed to get fertilizers from sea weed extract?

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) Yes, Sir. Research work at the Laboratory scale to extract

fertilizer from Sea Weeds is in progress at two of the CSIR Laboratories namely (i) Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CS&MCRI), Bhavnagar and (ii) National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa.

Using the brown Sea Weeds named Sargassum, a laboratory process for preparing liquid sea-weed fertilizer (LSF) has been developed at CS&MCRI, Bhavnagar. This has been made into a dehydrated powder form which can be dissolved in cold water at the point of use. Experiments are in progress to see its usefulness for crop and food plants.

NIO, Goa has also obtained liquid fertilizers from sea weeds like Sargassum Padina, Ulva, Hypnea etc. in the Laboratory. Laboratory and nursery experiments on crop nutritional studies have been successfully conducted on peas, beans, groundnut, maize, rice, pineapple, tamp, chillies and bhundi.

Details of Mini Cement Plants

2943. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini cement plants functioning in India State-wise;

(b) the approximate cement production through these mini plants during the year 1983;

(c) whether any application is pending before Government for clearing for establishing mini cement plant, if so their number and the number of pending applications from Gujarat; and

(d) Government policy in regard to sanction more licences for establishing

mini cement plants in the country during the year 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) At present, there are 12 mini cement plants in production in the country as detailed below:

1. Andhra Pradesh	4
2. Bihar	1
3. Gujarat	2
4. J&K	1
5. Karnataka	3
6. Uttar pradesh	1
Total=	12

(b) The production of cement reported by these mini cement plants during the year 1983 was 1.98 lakh tonnes.

(c) 12 applications for grant of industrial licences and 2 applications for registration with D. G. T. D. for setting up mini cement plants are at present pending. One of the pending applications for registration with DGTD is from an entrepreneur in Gujarat State.

(d) Guide lines for setting up mini cement plant were recently announced through a Press Note a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House Placed in library see No.LT-7928/84

Progress Made on 20 Point Programme

2944. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the progress made on the 20 Point Programme of the Prime Minister so far; and

(b) how the programme has helped the weaker and down-trodden classes ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Statement giving the all India performance targets for 1983-84 and achievements upto January, 1984 under the 20 Point Programme is attached.

(b) 46.69 lakh families belonging to the weaker sections have been assisted under IRDP Bonded Labour Rehabilitation and SC and ST Welfare Programme.

Statement

All India performance Targets and Achievements April, 83 to January, 1984

Point	Unit	Target	Cumulative	%age
		1983-84	Achievement April, 83 January, 84	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
IRDP	*000Families	3053.85	2149.07	70.4
NREP	Lakh Mandays	3215.53	1853.38	57.6
Surplus Land	*000 acres	284.18	136.96	48.2
Bonded Labour	Numbers	28804	111,11	38.6
S. C. Families	Lakh Nos.	24.98	18.95	75.8
S. T. Families	Lakh Nos.	7.63	6.14	80.4
Drinking Water	No. of villages.	488.46	363.49	74.4
*Housesited	Lakh Nos.	8.74	10.21	116.8

1	2	3	4	5
Construction Assistance	Lakh Nos.	5.56	4.15	74.6
Slum Population	Lakh Nos.	21.20	14.98	70.7
EWS Houses	Lakh Nos.	4.05	0.91	22.5
Villages Electrified	Nos.	23631	11546	48.8
Pumpsets Energised	Lakh Nos.	3.68	2.15	58.4
Tree Plantation	Nos. crore	225.00	238.80	106.1
Bio-gas Plants	Nos.	50000	39854	79.7
Sterilisations	Lakh Nos.	58.12	28.87	49.7
PHCs	Nos.	405	339	83.7
Sub Centres	Nos.	9010	56.46	62.7
ICDS	Nos.	200	200	100.0

Note:—

- Information has been included in respect of Tripura for December, 1983.
- KVIC target of 25,000 Bio-gas Plants has not been taken into account in the target.

Crossing of Efficiency Bar by Government Employees

2945. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms was to undertake a study to see if the working of the system to consider Government servants' suitability for crossing Efficiency Bar, as required by the Order No. 24014/2,75-Estt. (A) dated 15th November, 1975, was satisfactory;

(b) if so, the suggestions made to bring improvement in the system, if any;

(c) the reasons if the system has not been reviewed; and

(d) the details of the orders on the date of effecting the crossing of the Efficiency Bar when it is considered after conclusion of a disciplinary case and whether a copy of the order will be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

(b) and (c) The instructions of 15th November, 1975 were issued on the basis of the recommendations of the 3rd Central Pay Commission. After the issue of these instructions, no serious problem in operating them was brought to the notice of Government and as such the triennial method study was not undertaken. In the meanwhile the Fourth Central Pay Commission has been set up and it will be appropriate to await their recommendations in the matter.

(d) According to O. M. No. F. 1 (11) E-III (A)/67 dated 21st September, 1967 if the concerned Government servant is completely exonerated after conclusion of the disciplinary proceedings, he may be allowed to cross the Efficiency Bar with effect from the due date, if he is found fit for the purpose; if he is not completely exonerated, he is to be considered for crossing Efficiency Bar

with effect from a date following the conclusion of the disciplinary proceedings taking into account the outcome of the disciplinary case. A copy of the said O. M. N laid on the Table of the House, (Placed in library, See No. LT-7923/84)

**Calculation on Age For Examinations
Conducted by UPSC**

2946. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission fixes a particular date as the date of birth for calculating the age for appearing in the Examinations conducted by the Commission;

(b) if so, the basis of fixing those dates; and

(c) whether the Commission will be asked to fix the date of birth keeping the date of advertisement in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The crucial date for determining the age limits for appearing at the examinations conducted by the Commission is prescribed in the Rules of the Examinations notified by the concerned Ministries/Departments on the basis of the provisions in the statutory Recruitment /Service /Rules /Regulations for the concerned Service post. The crucial dates indicated in the Rules generally depend on the period during which the UPSC normally holds the relevant examination. The dates so fixed once in the statutory rules cannot however, be changed subsequently, based on the actual date of examination or date of advertisement by UPSC from year, to year for obvious reasons, because such alteration may either deprive some of the candidates of their chance or give additional chances to certain others.

Toxicological Evaluation of Detergents

2947. DR. A. U. AZMI :

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

(a) whether it is incumbent on the soap industry to ensure careful toxicological evaluation of detergents before marketing them as poor quality detergent-formulations can make detergents potential causes of eczema, dermatitis and many other skin ailment and only a few manufacturers have infrastructure to take these tests,

(b) whether there is no control over the manufacturer of detergents like the manufacturer of toilet soap which have been brought under the purview of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring in some regulation to check the use of harmful chemicals and make it compulsory for every manufacturer of detergents washing soaps to seek 'ISI' seal so as to have a control over their quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) As per amended clause No. 0.4 of IS-4955-1982 Specification for Synthetic Detergents Powders for Household Use (Second revision), it is incumbent on the manufacturers of synthetic detergents to satisfy themselves and declare that detergents are safe in use. 'B'

**Consultation of U. P. S. C. for
Issue of Orders by Disciplinary
Authorities**

2948. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that where President is the disciplinary authority, all orders issued in the name of President have to be passed only after consul-

ation with the Union Public Service Commission without exception and there are no exemptions granted to it;

(b) whether all the orders/replies have to be issued under the signature of the officers who have been so authorised to authenticate the orders and the orders/replies so issued have to be self-contained speaking and reasoned; and

(c) if so, whether copies of the orders making it obligatory on the part of the disciplinary authorities to follow the laid down procedure will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) According to the UPSC (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, wherever, the President is the disciplinary authority, it is necessary to consult the Commission only for imposition of any of the penalties mentioned in the disciplinary rules.

(b) and (c) The orders in disciplinary proceedings are to be issued by the competent authorities specified in the relevant rules, under their signatures. However, where the President is the disciplinary authority, the orders can be authenticated by the officers authorised to do so under the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Rules, 1958, made by the president in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (2) of Art. 77 of the Constitution of India. The procedure for passing orders and for communicating them are contained in Rules 17 and 30 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.

Use of Computers in Police Departments in States and Union territories

2949. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the type and number of computers at present in use in the police Departments in the Union Territories and in the States; and

(b) Whether any future programme of their expansion has since been formulated ?

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

(a) TDC-316 Computers manufactured by the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. Hyderabad have been installed and have become operational in 8 States and one Union Territory namely, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Delhi.

(b) As a programme of expansion an on-line system is being introduced in all the States. Here the State Computer is being connected to all the districts by means of Teleprinter Terminals.

Inclusion of Barber Community in the List of Scheduled Castes

2950. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Association of Barbers of any State has represented to the Union Government for including the Barber Community in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRIMANTIRAM DULARI SINHA :

(a) and (b) Representations have been received regarding inclusion of Barber Community in the list of Scheduled Castes in the States of Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh etc. The proposal along with other such proposals, recommendations, suggestions and representations are being duly considered in consultation with the concerned State Governments/U. T. Administrations and the Registrar General of India in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in accordance with the relevant criteria followed in the matter for inclusion of any community in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The comments from some of State Governments are still awaited and they are being regularly reminded. Further, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

Issue of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent

2951. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications for letters intent and industrial licences from Kerala are at present pending with Government of India;

(b) the reasons for the delay in giving the letters of intent and industrial licences in each of these cases details thereof; and,

(c) when Government propose to give the letters of intent as industrial licences in these cases, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) At present, 8 industrial licence applications registered under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of letters of intent/industrial licence from Kerala are pending disposal.

(b) and (c) These cases are at various stages of consideration/processing. All efforts are being made to dispose of the pending applications as early as possible.

The details of pending industrial licence applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon.

Assent to Kerala Casual, temporary and Bai Workers (wages) Bill, 1977

2952. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR (SHRI P. K. KODIYAN) :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the reasons for delay in obtaining the assent of the President to the Kerala Casual, Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill 1977, sent to this Ministry in October, 1977 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : The Bill involves consideration of important policy issues and is engaging the attention of Government.

Aircraft Shells with Pak Markings Found in New Delhi

2953. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three aircraft shells with Pakistan Ordinance Factory markings were found in a narrow lane near Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi on 7 January, 1984;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, whether from the enquiry it has been gathered that large number of Pak arms are dumped in Delhi and various other places;

(d) if so, whether any clue has been found after finding three shells in New Delhi; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to unearth such arms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Four cartridges wrapped in a pink cloth were recovered on 5. 1. 84 from a lane near Tolstoy Marg. A case under Arms Act has been registered at the

Police Station, Connaught place and is under investigation. The cartridges have been sent to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory and their report is awaited.

(b) and (d) No such information has come to notice.

(e) Does not arise.

Sachana Village of Jamnagar Distt.
Coming UP as the Second Shipbreaking
Yard

2954. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI
GAMIT : Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Sachana" an obscure village on the sea coast of Jam Nagar district in Gujarat, is coming up fast as the Second Shipbreaking yard in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Taking into account the ship-breaking facilities already developed in the country, M/s Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, the canalising agency for import of ships for breaking, has advised the Gujarat State Government not to develop more than 10 plots at the ship-breaking yard at Sachana.

Central Guidelines to States for
Resource Mobilisation

2955. SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK : Will the Minister of
PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central guidelines have been sent to the States for resources mobilisation through non-tax measures;

(b) if so, the steps taken by various State Governments in this regard ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No Central guidelines as such for resource mobilisation through non-tax measures have been sent to the States. However the Sixth Plan emphasises the need for taking *inter alia* effective measures for improving the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards, State Road Transport Corporations and irrigation works.

(b) and (c) While the States have undertaken substantial additional resource mobilisation through revision of electricity tariffs and bus fares as also, to some extent, through revision of irrigation rates, the State Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporations and irrigation works generally continue to incur losses.

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में भारी उद्योगों
की स्थापना के मामले में प्रसन्तुलन

2956 श्री जंजुल बनार : क्या उद्योग
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र में स्थापित और स्थापित किये जाने वाले भारी उद्योगों के मामले में क्षेत्रीय प्रसन्तुलन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ, झागरा, गढ़वान, नैनीताल, मुरादाबाद, बरेली, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर और झांसी मंडल में इस प्रकार के भारी उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े मंडलों में सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में भारी उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वाराणसी, गोरखपुर और झांसी मंडलों में कौन कौन से उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) राज्य में विभिन्न जिलों का औद्योगिकरण करना मुख्य रूप से सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, किन्तु केन्द्र सरकार

वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन और रियायतें देकर उनके प्रयामों में वृद्धि करती है।

प्रत्येक मडल में 20 करोड़ रुपये या अधिक की कमी पूंजी निवेश वाले विद्यमान और प्रस्तावित भारी उद्योगों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

	सरकारी क्षेत्र		गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र	
	विद्यमान	प्रस्तावित	विद्यमान	प्रस्तावित
मेरठ	1	1	4	—
झागरा	1	1	—	—
गढ़वाल	1	1	—	—
नैनीताल	—	3	—	1
मुरादाबाद	—	—	—	—
बरेली	—	—	1	3
वाराणसी	4	1	1	—
गोरखपुर	1	—	—	—
झांसी	1	1	—	—

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का औद्योगिक दृष्टि से प्रत्येक पिछड़े जिले में मझौले या भारी उद्योग की स्थापना को बढ़ावा देने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) वाराणसी और झांसी मण्डलों में स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित उद्योगों के नाम विम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) वाराणसी—मैमर्स हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लिमिटेड

(2) झांसी—उत्तर प्रदेश मनिज विकास निगम का बांदा जिले में एक प्लांट ग्लास परियोजना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

इस समय गोरखपुर में सरकारी या गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई भी उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव वही है।

Nickel Ore Reserves in Orissa

2957. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has estimated that the total reserves of lateritic nickel ore in India was of the order of 160.261 million tonnes by January, 1980;

(b) whether the above total reserves of nickel ore are entirely located in Orissa State of which about 61 per cent lies in Sukhinda mineral valley; and

(c) if so, whether the long-term plan, if any, has been prepared for the proper exploitation and refining of this metal and its employment potential also studied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) As per inventory of minerals

prepared by Indian Bureau of Mines in collaboration with Geological Survey of India the reserves of Nickel ore in India as on 1-1-1980 were 160.26 million tonnes, which are entirely located in Orissa. Out of these 141.791 million tonnes of Lateritic Nickel ore amounting to 88% are located in Sukhinda area of Orissa.

(c) Sanction for the setting up of Sukhinda Nickel Project was issued in 1974. However, the Project could not progress as the indigenous technology chosen failed when tried on pilot plant scale.

The indigenous technology having failed, foreign consultancy had to be chosen judiciously. An expert deputed by Canadian International Development Agency carried out a preliminary evaluation of the available data and according to his report it would be necessary to undertake additional exploration, laboratory and Pilot Plant Test Work before a feasibility report can be prepared. A scheme for additional exploration has been prepared. Offers were invited from foreign consultants for review of exploration data and laboratory and pilot plant test work. After selection of a suitable consultant, which is at an advanced stage, the whole question of taking up additional exploration and test work on the ore will be considered.

Issue of Letter of Intent to M/s.
Vam Organic Chemicals Limited.

2958. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vam Organic Chemicals Limited has been granted letter of intent for the manufacture of Ethylene Glycole;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Industry has taken the clearance from Ministry of Law; and

(c) if so, who is responsible for the illegal and unconstitutional action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) A Letter of Intent has been granted on 3.9.1983 to M/s. Vam Organic Chemicals Ltd. for the manufacture of Ethylene Glycole, Ethylene Oxide etc. When the proposal was considered by the Approval Committee, on which the Department of Company Affairs is represented, all aspects including the MKTP angle were taken into account. Subsequently, the Department of Company Affairs has informed the Department of Industrial Development on 24.11.1983 of the prima-facie registerability of the Company under the MKTP Act. The Company has also been advised by the Deptt. of Company Affairs on 3.12.1983 to get registered under the said Act.

Overstay of Pakistanis

2959. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pak nationals are over-staying in India;

(b) if so, their approximate number at present;

(c) whether Government are aware that a group of 15 Indian nationals were convicted in karachi in the recent past for unauthorised overstay in Pakistan and they were either fined or sentenced to undergo various terms of imprisonment; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against those Pak nationals who are unauthorisedly overstaying in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) According to information available out of the Pakistani nationals who arrived in India in 1981 and 1982 about 3500 Pakistani Nationals did not leave India on the expiry of their visas.

(c) Enquiries made by Consulate General of India, Karachi reveals that in January, 1984, 126 Indian nationals and in February (upto 18 February), 40 Indian nationals were convicted to fine or to varying terms of imprisonment upto three months, by Pakistan authorities.

(d) Under our laws, State Govts. authorities are fully empowered to proceed against foreign nationals who overstay in India unauthorisedly.

Dacoities Committed in Running Trains During 1983-84

2960. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dacoities committed in the running trains during the year 1983-84, which have come to the notice of the Railway authorities;

(b) the number of people killed during these incidents;

(c) help rendered by Central Government to the dependents of the victims; and

(d) measures taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (d) The State Government and U. T. Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. No data in regard to the number of dacoities committed in the running trains during the year 1983-84 and the number of people killed during these incidents is compiled on all India basis as law and order including crime is a State subject. However, according to available information, there were 109 cases of dacoities in 1983 and 10 cases of dacoities upto 31.1.1984.

The railways pay claims for compensations for loss, damage, destruction, deterioration or non-delivery of animals or goods booked for carriage by rail as

per the provisions of the Indian Railways Act. No compensation is paid for the unbooked goods stolen or looted during rail journey.

The railways are taking following measures to prevent incident of crimes on the Railways :—

- (1) The drivers of the trains have been directed to sound the distress whistle if the train is brought to a sudden unscheduled halt so that the escort party is put on the alert.
- (2) Coach attendants have been instructed to remain vigilant and prevent entry of unauthorised passengers into reserved compartments.
- (3) The Research, Design and Standards Organisation of the Railway has been advised to suggest improvement in the locking arrangements of sliding doors of compartments, improvement in the vestibules to prevent unauthorised entry and provision of better lighting facilities in and outside the compartments.

Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making all efforts to control crime on the Railways by providing escorts on trains, surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway Protection Force is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

Supply of Nuclear Components by France

2961. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that France is willing to forgo the safeguards clause in the supply of French nuclear components to India and sharing of its fast breeder technology;

(b) whether the French Government has also given its consent to the French Companies to participate in tenders floated by India for nuclear components;

(c) whether France had earlier delayed the supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur reactor after India and the United States had agreed that France could replace the US as the supplier of fuel;

(d) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Government have seen press reports to this effect, but are not aware of confirmation of these press reports by the Government of France,

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Pursuant to the agreement concluded between India and France in November 1982, and the subsequent Commercial contract of March 1983 France in lieu of the USA is supplying enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station within the framework of the 1963 Cooperation Agreement.

विकास दर में गिरावट

2962 श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

श्रीवती किन्नोरी सिन्हा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जो छठी पंचवर्षी योजना के शुरू में जो विकास दर था उसमें 1982-83 वर्ष के दौरान गिरावट आई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्बन्ध में तथ्यों का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग)गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष विकास दर क्या रही ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण) :
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) कृषि संवृद्धि दर प्रमुखतः अर्थ-व्यवस्था की संवृद्धि दर का निर्धारण करती है। पहले के वर्षों की तुलना में 1982-83 के दौरान कृषि की संवृद्धि दर कम अर्थात् 3.9 प्रतिशत रही। खरीफ उत्पादन मुख्य रूप से गम्भीर सूखे से प्रभावित हुआ। केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आय के अद्यतन त्वरित अनुमानों के अनुसार कृषि क्षेत्रक के लिए, और अर्थव्यवस्था के संवृद्धि दरें पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान नीचे बताए अनुसार हैं :

उत्पादन	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
लागन पर			
संकल देशीय			
उत्पाद			

(1970-11 की (पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले
कीमतों पर) प्रतिशत परिवर्तन)

1. पूर्ण अर्थ- व्यवस्था के लिए	7.9	5.3	1.8
2. कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए	12.9	3.3	3.9

National and per Capita Income
During 1983-84

2963. SHRI MADHAVRO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a quick estimate of national income recently released by Central Statistical Organisation has revealed a slight fall in per capita income during 1982-83 as compared to the earlier year in real terms;

(b) if so, the figures showing the national income and per capita income

in real terms during these years according to this estimate;

(c) whether any rough estimate about national income and per capita income for 1983-84 has also been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The figures are as under:

Year	National income in real terms (1970-71 prices)	
	total (Rs. crores)	per capita (Rs.)
1981-82	49639 (P)	715.3 (P)
1982-83	50486 (Q)	712.1 (Q)

(P : Provisional Estimates

Q : Quick Estimates)

(c) and (d) The Economic Survey, 1983-84 presented to Parliament on 27th February, 1984 anticipates a growth in Gross National Product of 6 to 7 per cent in 1983-84. On this basis, the per capita income is likely to rise by about 4 to 5 per cent.

Programmes to Improve the Condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2964. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is envisaged in the Sixth Plan that Government lay special emphasis on measures to solve the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who form one fourth of the population, are below the poverty line and faced special problems peculiar to them and three decades of development have not had the desired impact on this socially, economically and educationally handicapped groups;

(b) whether it is also envisaged in the plan that comprehensive development

plan would be formulated keeping in view the special problems and needs of these communities and the programmes would be integrated with other programmes in the context of overall development strategy of the plan; and

(c) if so, details of the special measures and comprehensive programmes taken to improve the condition of the backward classes?

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

(c) By accepting the strategy of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Tribes as finalised in the Sixth Plan, the States have been formulating and implementing the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan every year.

The main objectives of the Special Component Plan are:—

- (i) trying to substantially assist 30% of the Scheduled Caste families to the Sixth Plan (1980-85) through comprehensive and integrated family oriented programmes of economic development.
- (ii) reducing the lag in the educational levels of Scheduled Castes in the Sixth Plan (1980-85).
- (iii) making a significant and tangible improvement in the working and living conditions of Scheduled Castes by reducing the lag in various services available to the Scheduled Caste families, habitations and bastis, and
- (iv) specially promoting occupational mobility of the Scheduled Castes.

The objectives of Tribal Development are as follows:—

- (i) taking up family oriented beneficiary programmes through raising productivity levels of the

beneficiary families in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry small industries etc.;

(ii) elimination of exploitation of tribals in the sphere of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, forest etc.;

(iii) human resources development through education and training programmes; and

(iv) Infrastructure development.

Persons Living Below the Poverty Line in Gujarat

2965. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons living below the poverty line during 1978 to 1983, year-wise and the details in this regard;

(b) the number of persons out of them, brought above the poverty line during each of the aforesaid years and the details in this regard and the amount spent on them;

(c) the number of persons out of the total population in Gujarat living below the poverty line in the State upto December, 1983; and

(d) the details of the concrete steps being taken to improve their condition and the amount given by Central Government for the purpose and the amount, out of it, spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The latest available Statewise estimates of the number of people living below the poverty line relate to the year 1977-78. According to these estimates the number of people below the poverty line in Gujarat was 121.32 lakhs in 1977-78.

(d) The major schemes under implementation to improve the condition of people living below the poverty line are the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. All these are Centrally Sponsored programmes, and the expenditure on these schemes is shown in the table below;—

(Rs. Crores)

Scheme	Expenditure				1980-83 Allocation		
	1980-83				State	Central	Total
	State Sector	Central Amount Released	Sector Amount Spent	Total Amount Spent	Sector	Sector	allocat- tion.
IRDP	18.23	18.26	18.23	36.46	8.72	8.72	17.44
NREP	10.88	19.15	17.43	28.31	6.50	6.50	13.00
RLEGP ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	3.20	3.20

@ Started with effect from 10th August, 1983.

हिन्दी की टंकण मशीनों का
प्राधुनिकीकरण

2967. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण मिहू :
श्री मोतीबाई झाई, चौबरो :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या यह मशीनें यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हिन्दी की टंकण
मशीनों की प्राधुनिक बनाने के प्रयास कर
रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके प्राधुनिकी-
करण से क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम कुमारी सिन्हा) : (क) प्रचलित देवनागरी टाइपराइटर सुवरे हुए कुंजीपल का अघुनातम रूप है। सरकार इस मंदर्म में सुधार करने के लिए प्रस्तावों पर विचार करती रही है। वर्तमान टाइपराइटर का अघुनातम रूा बिजली चालित देवनागरी टाइपराइटर हो सकेगा। मंसर्म हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड मद्रास ने ऐसे बिजली चालित टाइपराइटरों के उत्पादन के लिए एक विदेशी फर्म के सहयोग से उत्पादन आरम्भ कर दिया है उनके उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अनुसार वर्ष 1985-86 में बिजली से चलने वाले देवनागरी टाइपराइटर भी तैयार होने लगेंगे।

(ख) हलके चलने वाले बिजली चालित टाइपराइटर के कुछ और लाभ इस प्रकार होंगे।

निश्चित कुंजी को दबाने पर "केरेज" का अपने आप लौट आना अक्षर के ऊपर अक्षर टाइप होने की सम्भावना न होना एक बार में 13 प्रतियाँ निकाले जाने की सम्भावना और पृष्ठ समाप्त होने का संकेत देने की व्यवस्था, आदि।

Survey Conducted about Bonded labour by an Adviser of Planning Commission

2968. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has recently been conducted by a Adviser in the Planning Commission, on the bonded labour in the country, "Hindustan Times" dated 12 January, 1984;

(b) whether after survey it has been revealed that the paradox of agricultural prosperity making the bonded labour system even more

oppressive or replacing one group of bonded labour by another group and thus keeping the poor divided; and

(c) if so, action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. The subject referred to in the Hindustan Times dated 12.1.1984 relates to a case study conducted in 1976 by a person who was then an official of the Labour Ministry.

(b) and (c) Since it was a case study no such general conclusions can be drawn from it.

Farmers Asked to Pay land Revenue to Akali Takhat

2969 SHRI MANJ RAM BAGRI : SWAMI INDERVESH : SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the Indian Express dated 27th January, 1984 regarding the Call of the Akali Dal High Command to the farmers to pay the land revenue to the Akali Takhat instead of paying to Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) Government have seen the news item. No such Call has been given by the Akali Dal.

Licences [for Setting Up of Industries in West Bengal

2970. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted some licences in the current financial year for establishing industries in the backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, how many such licences have been granted for West Bengal this year and for which areas and for what industries; and

(c) the help Government of India render for the establishment of industries in backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, 7 Industrial Licences and 21 Letters of Intent were granted during the current financial year, i. e. 1-4-1983 to 31.1.1984, for setting up of industries in backward areas of the State of West Bengal. Details of all Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent, including location of the proposed units and items of manufacture involved, are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly News Letter'. Copies of this publication are available in the parliament library.

(c) In order to encourage industrialists to set up industries in the backward areas of the country, the Government of India is operating Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. Under the modified scheme as promulgated on 1-4-1983, the backward areas of the country have been divided into three categories for the purpose of grant of investment subsidy. The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme has been introduced for category 'C' areas also were hitherto eligible only for concessional finance. In West Bengal, the following districts are covered under the three categories :—

Category 'A'	— Bankura, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri and Malda.
Category 'B'	— Purulia, Midnapur and Nadia.
Category 'C'	— Birbhum, Burdwan Hoogly, Murshidabad and West Dinajpur.

The Central Investment Subsidy will be to the extent of 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs in category 'A' areas, 15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs in category 'B' areas and 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs in category 'C' areas. All the three categories of areas will be eligible for concessional finance in addition to Central Investment Subsidy.

Annual Plans for 1984-85 for States

2971. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that annual plans for 1984-85 of all State Governments have been finalised by the central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The outlays for the Annual Plan 1984-85 have been finalised for all the States and Union Territories except Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal.

(b) Details of the plan outlays would be indicated in the Annual Plan document for 1984-85 which will be placed before the parliament as soon as possible after presentation of the Central and State Budgets.

Reservation of Maruti Cars for Non-resident Indians

2972. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : SHRI MOHAN LAL PATFL : SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Udyog has reserved some cars for the non-resident Indians; and

(b) if so the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Twenty percent of the deluxo cars are proposed to be allotted by the company against inward remittance of foreign exchange;

(b) The details of the scheme are still to be finalised by the company.

Links of Punjab Extremists with Capital 's Underworld

2973. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the recent arrests of some persons involved in armed robberies in the Capital, Punjab extremists links with the Capital's underworld have come to light; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) An accused person arrested in the incident of an armed robbery and shoot out in Delhi on 2.1.1984 revealed during interrogation that he had received training in handling of arms and ammunition in the Golden Temple Complex, Amritsar. But he has denied having any connection with Dal Khalsa.

All necessary steps have been taken in Delhi to check the activities of extremists.

Communal Riots

2974. SHRI ATAL BIHAR VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN ;
SHRI A. K. ROY :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 275 on 27th November, 1983 regarding communal riots and state :

(a) the number of communal incidents in each State/Union territory with details of losses of life and property in each incident since 1980, year-wise;

(b) the extent of relief/compensation provided to the victims of riots;

(c) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into these riots; if so the findings thereof and conclusions drawn from them for future;

(d) whether any foreign involvement was also found thereon; if so of which country and in which riots;

(e) number of arrests and prosecutions in each case and how many of them were convicted;

(f) names of parties/organisations with which the convicted persons were found connected; and

(g) how does the above compare with figures of period 1977-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) A statement showing the number of communal incidents loss of life, for the years 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 is attached. Another statement showing the estimated loss of property for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 is attached. The details of loss of property for the year 1983 are being collected.

(b) The information is being collected:

(c) The Central Government have not conducted any enquiry since January, 1980.

(d) to (f) Communal disturbances are generally instigated by anti-social elements. The State Governments have been advised to keep close watch on such elements. During the years 1980, 1981 and 1982, a total of 17,244 persons were prosecuted and 269 persons were convicted. The information regarding the year 1983 is being collected.

Information regarding the affiliations of persons arrested/convicted with the parties, organisations is not available.

(g) A statement showing the number of communal incidents and persons killed in the years 1977 to 1983 is attached.

Statement I

Statement Showing the Number of Communal Incidents and the Number of Persons Killed in those Incidents During the years 1980, 1981, 1982 & 1983 Year-wise and State-wise.

Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of communal incidents (Hindu-Muslim) during the years				No. of persons killed during the years			
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	29	38	28	28	11	49	7	14
Assam	26	10	17	—	14	3	7	—
Bihar	67	39	64	58	27	62	41	29
Delhi	5	3	4	4	5	1	2	—
Gujarat	31	53	84	54	15	16	39	12
Haryana	1	2	1	3	—	1	—	1
Jammu & Kashmir	11	3	2	7	13	—	1	—
Karnataka	24	17	47	29	6	2	12	5
Kerala	12	11	17	17	11	4	5	3
Madhya Pradesh	33	19	26	27	7	5	5	4
Madharashtra	34	28	60	57	11	3	2	21

Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of communal incidents (Hindu-Muslim) during					No. of persons killed during the years				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Meghalaya	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Manipur	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Orissa	7	2	6	4	1	—	1	—	—	1
Punjab	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rajasthan	21	14	23	20	2	2	2	2	—	6
Tamil Nadu	12	20	17	11	—	—	—	12	—	1
Tripura	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	74	31	45	48	240	16	84	—	—	27
West Bengal	38	27	33	34	22	30	18	—	—	14
Total	427	319	474	404	375	196	238	202		

NOTE :—The information in respect of remaining States/Union Territories is 'NIL'. The incidents of communal disturbances in case of Assam are in the context of foreigner's issue and therefore have not been shown.

Statement - II

Statement showing estimated Loss of Property in Communal Incidents between Hindus, (Including Harijans) and Muslims During 1980, 1981 and 1982.

Name of State/Union Territory	Loss of property in lakhs of Rupees		
	1980	1981	1982
Andhra Pradesh	6.08	1.96	5.14
Assam	64.02	—	—
Bihar	3.50	6.16	3.96
Gujarat	198.42	64.81	70.86
Kerala	0.40	0.26	204.22
Karnataka	6.30	19.49	44.60
Madhya Pradesh	2.52	0.01	0.14
Maharashtra	5.06	1.85	54.55
Orissa	—	—	0.05
Rajasthan	—	17.40	1.26
Tamil Nadu	0.16	0.22	0.64
Uttar Pradesh	42.54	1.10	8.02
West Bengal	8.03	2.19	6.06
Delhi	31.50	—	0.64

The information in respect of the remaining States/Union Territories is 'Nil'.

Statement - III

Statement showing the Number of Communal Incidents and Number of Persons Killed for the year 1977 to 1983.

Year	No. of incidents	No. of persons killed
1977	188	36
1978	230	110
1979	304	261
1980	427	375
1981	319	196
1982	474	238
1983	404	202

**Recovery of Khalistan Supporting Posters
In South Tripura**

2975. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI B. D. SINGH :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether posters supporting the demand for Khalistan were recovered from Gandachhara in South Tripura adjacent to Chitagong hill tracts in Bangladesh recently;

(b) if so, whether these posters confirm the link of extremists in Punjab and the North Eastern States;

(c) if so, the measures being taken to smash the activities of extremists who have links in the North Eastern States; and

(d) to what extent these elements have been curbed in the North Eastern States ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No links between the extremists in Punjab and north-eastern region have been confirmed so far. However, vigil is being maintained.

Production of Maruti Cars

2976. SHRI AMARSINH

RATHAWA :

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Maruti cars manufactured during the year 1983 and distributed amongst the customers;

(b) the estimated production of Maruti cars during the year 1984;

(c) whether there is any proposal

to establish another Maruti type automobile industry in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details regarding the delivery, cost etc. and the procedure in respect of its distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) 175 cars were manufactured and 133 sold during the calendar year 1983.

(b) The production of cars during 1984-85 is estimated at 19,200.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Maruti Udyog Ltd. is distributing cars through a network of dealers being activated in phases and in accordance with city wise priority lists. The ex-factory price of the car is Rs. 47,500/- excluding transportation charges and local taxes.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए किराया
मुफ्त क्वार्टर

2977. श्री अजय विद्यालाल : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन राज्यों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए किराया मुफ्त क्वार्टर देने आरम्भ किये हैं;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को किराया मुफ्त क्वार्टर देने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम
दुसारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र

की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Murders, Dacoities, etc. in the Country

2978. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of murders, dacoities, rapes and thefts occurred during the years 1982 and 1983 throughout the country (Statewise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. No data in regard to the number of murders, dacoities, rapes and thefts occurring throughout the country is compiled on all India basis as law and order including crime is a State subject. However, the available information regarding murders, dacoities, rape and thefts for the years 1982-83 is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of States/UTs.	Murder	Dacoity (1982)	Rape	Thefts	Murder	Dacoity (1st 6 Months of 1983)	Thefts	Rape in 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1440	318	245	16,495	711	207	7,215	222 (up to Oct. 83)
2.	Assam	677	475	198	9,731	1,526	280	5,149	146
3.	Bihar	2,744	3,206	348	21,116	1,448	1,709	9,505	281 (up to Oct.)
4.	Gujarat	1,062	281	112	20,550	963*	186*	18,882	89
5.	Haryana	315	31	90	3,551	154	12	1,866	88
6.	Himachal Pradesh	74	1	25	535	35	1	280	32
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	88	10	115	2,581	41	19	970	146
8.	Karnataka	888	172	60	17,611	497	96	7,834	80 (up to Nov. 83)
9.	Kerala	516	32	78	2,953	Not Received			71 (up to Oct. 83)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,457	567	1,113	47,663	1243	343	21,750	602 (up to June 83)
11.	Maharashtra	1,924	737	504	59,930	969	305	26,465	550
12.	Manipur	84	32	17	614	72*	34*	545*	11*
13.	Maghalaya	68	38	17	520	32	21	237	8
14.	Nagaland	18	12	9	429	13	7	243	5 (up to Aug 83)
15.	Orissa	529	317	137	12,573	290	201	5,678	157
16.	Punjab	575	1	53	1,988	591*	8*	1,703*	57*
17.	Rajasthan	939	146	3,391	14,016	444	83	7,148	378
18.	Sikkim	13	3	4	84	4	2	46	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,309	40	169	25,418	657	29	11,966	175
20.	Uttar Pradesh*	5,749	2,225	776	47,544*	5503*	2075*	21,576	797*
21.	West Bengal	1,421	1,339	489	34,831	679	648	16,992	415
22.	Tripura	112	198	22	1,265	64	137	705	31
23.	A & N Islands	7	Nil	Nil	199	12*	Nil*	164*	4*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.		Arunachal Pradesh	29	9	6	234	21	5	121	8
25.		Chandigarh	12	Nil	7	858	19*	Nil*	735*	6
26.		D & N Haveli	7	Nil	2	49	7*	2*	24*	1*
27.		Delhi	240	24	71	13,626	247*	15*	13,029*	83*
28.		Goa, Daman & Diu	23	5	Nil	884	11	4	431	11
29.		Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil*	Nil*	6*	1*
30.		Mizoram	28	7	35	185	9	3	117	39
31.		Pondicherry	7	4	4	1,135	14*	2*	981*	7*

* Figures for the whole year of 1983.

Incentives to Paper Industry .

2979. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY : SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are considering a number of measures for the revival of the domestic paper industry ;

(b) if so, the incentives that are being provided to the paper industry ;

(c) the main reasons which have led to crisis in the paper industry ;

(d) whether the crisis is mainly due to the sharp increases in the end product price following the rise in input costs ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Various fiscal reliefs, in the form of concessions in excise duty for small paper mills, for the use of unconventional raw materials, utilization of bagasse, and for writing and printing papers manufactured by new units, have been extended to the paper industry. Reduction or exemption of customs duty for waste paper, wood pulp, and wood chips imported for the manufacture of paper is also being provided. The infrastructural support is also being improved to enable the industry to achieve higher capacity utilization.

(c) to (e) Stoppages of production in some large paper mills, during part or whole of the year due to industrial disputes and financial problems, and infrastructural constraints, contributed to low capacity utilisation of the paper industry. Some of the paper mills established almost a hundred years ago, are

in need of extensive modernisation. Escalation in input costs coupled with dull market conditions prevalent last year, also imposed a financial strain on the industry. Apart from the general assistance being given to the paper industry, Government have also initiated a dialogue with the financial institutions and State Governments to work out the specific measures required to improve the performance of the paper industry.

आदिवासियों के रहन-सहन में किया गया सुधार तथा उनके आय के साधनों में वृद्धि करना

2980. श्री बिलोप सिंह भूरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घोषित नीति के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े और आदिवासी प्रभाग जिलों में विकास कार्य किए गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इससे प्राप्त परिणामों से यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि आदिवासियों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार और आय के साधनों में अपेक्षित वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या इन जिलों को केन्द्रीय योजनाओं का पूरा-पूरा लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन क्षेत्रों के विकास और केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन पर निगरानी रखने और उनमें तेजी लाने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय एजेंसी कायम करने का है ;

(ङ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाई की जा रही है ;

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ध्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) जी हाँ श्रीमान ।

आदिवासी उप-योजना क्षेत्रों में 1980-84 (जनवरी, 1984 तक) के दौरान 5,24,104 आदिवासी परिवारों को आर्थिक रूप से सहायता की गई थी।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ङ) और (च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भबुआ जिले में कृषिक बल की सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन

2981. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भबुआ जिले में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए नियुक्त कृषिक बल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने में कोई प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में की जा रही अग्रेत्तर कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (घ) सरकार ने भबुआ जिले में मध्यस्थित कृषिक बल की सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही आरंभ कर दी है।

मेघनगर का भबुआ जिले में एक विकास केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए चुना गया है। औद्योगिक केन्द्र विकास निगम (इन्दौर) ने औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का प्रथमन अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। मेघनगर में भूमि का अभियन्तण कर लिया गया है तथा और अधिक निजी और सरकारी भूमि अभियन्तण

की जा रही है। सड़कों और नालियों का निर्माण करने तथा नलकूप पर आधारित जल आपूर्ति की योजना के लिए राशि निश्चित कर दी गई है। 1982-83 के दौरान जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु चार आशय पत्र जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों तक हाई टेंशन पावर लाईन लाने और एक (सब स्टेसन) उप-केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए राज्य सरकार कार्यवाही कर रही है। इसके लिए 1984-85 के बजट में प्रावधान कर दिया गया है।

भबुआ जिले में उद्योग लगाना

2982. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त कृषिक बल की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये 1984-85 के बजट में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) क्या कृषिक बल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के भबुआ जिले में औद्योगिक एकक लगाने के लिये कोई नीति बनाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो 1984-85 के वित्त वर्ष के लिये बजट में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने कृषिक बल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भबुआ जिले में उद्योग लगाने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना केन्द्र को भेजी है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) कृषिक बल की सिफारिशों

को कार्यान्वित करने की प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की होती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन देकर उनके प्रयासों को पूरा करने में सहायता कर रही है। कृषि बल की सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए बजट में कोई विशेष प्रावधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने झुआ जिले के लिए कृषि बल की सिफारिशों पर कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी है। झुआ जिले में मेघनगर में एक औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्र की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 1984-85 के राज्य बजट में इसके लिये प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

प्रतिभा पन्नायन को रोकने के लिए विज्ञान नगरों की स्थापना

2983 श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रतिभा पन्नायन को रोकने की दृष्टि से विज्ञान नगरों की स्थापना का कोई निर्णय किया है; और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं; और

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर विज्ञान नगर स्थापित किए जायेंगे और वहाँ पुनर्वास के लिए वैज्ञानिकों का घयन करने का मापमन्ड क्या है, इस योजना को कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है तथा इस बारे में अन्य शीरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, तथा महासागर

विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज श्री० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कोटा और झालावाड़ में स्वयं-रोजगार के लिए किए गए ऋण

2984. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिए, प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा 15 अगस्त, 1983 को की गई घोषणा के अनुसार कोटा और झालावाड़ में कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिए गए हैं और ये ऋण किन प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) उन ऋण प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों में से कितनों ने अपना व्यवसाय शुरू कर दिया है और उनके द्वारा किस प्रकार का व्यवसाय शुरू किए गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव : (क) और (ख) 29 फरवरी, 1984 तक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए 15 अगस्त, 1983 को की गई घोषणा के अनुसार कोटा में 880 बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों और झालावाड़ में 215 व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिए गए हैं। ये ऋण उद्योग, सेवा तथा लघु व्यावसायिक उद्यमों की स्थापना करने के लिये दिये गए हैं।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन

2985. श्री छोटू भाई गामित }
श्री विरबा राम कुलवारिया } :
क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिए कोई मानक या मार्गनिर्देश तैयार किए हैं कि किन राज्यों ने 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन किया है और इस बारे में सराहनीय कार्य किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने 1982-83 के दौरान 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में उल्लेखनीय योगदान किया है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) :
(क) जी, हां। सभी सूत्रों के अन्तर्गत प्रगति का मासिक प्रवर्धन साध्य नहीं है, इसलिए निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित 16 कार्यक्रमों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है : एकीकृत ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, भूमि का आवंटन, बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों का कल्याण, पीने का पानी, मकान बनाने को जगह का आवंटन निर्माण महायत्ना, नदी बस्तियों का सुधार, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आवास, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण पम्प सेटों का बिजली चालित करना, पेड़ लगाना बायोगैस संयंत्र और नसबंदी। प्रत्येक सूत्र में वास्तविक लक्ष्य के संदर्भ में निष्पादन को तीन श्रेणियों में बांटा गया है—श्रेणी 'के'—वास्तविक लक्ष्य के 90 प्रतिशत अथवा अधिक उपलब्धि के लिए, श्रेणी 'ख'—90 प्रतिशत से कम उपलब्धि परन्तु अखिल भारतीय औसत से ऊपर के लिए और श्रेणी 'ग'—अखिल भारतीय औसत प्रतिशत से कम उपलब्धि के लिए। कुल निष्पादन का निर्णय श्रेणी 'क' की प्रत्येक मद के लिए 2 अंकों, श्रेणी 'ख' की प्रत्येक मद के लिए 1 अंक और श्रेणी 'ग' की प्रत्येक मद के लिये 1 अंक के आधार पर किया

जाता है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त मानकों के आधार पर तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और गुजरात राज्यों को वर्ष 1982-83 उच्चतम निष्पादन समूह में रखा गया था।

मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्टें

2986. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मंडल आयोगा रिपोर्टों को स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आशय के कोई ज्ञान प्राप्त हुए है कि मंडल आयोग ने ऐसी कुछ पिछड़ी जातियों को शामिल कर लिया है जिनको मुरलीधर राव आयोग रिपोर्टों में शामिल नहीं किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी पिछड़ी जातियों का ध्येरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीवर्मा राम बुलानी सिन्हा) : (क) मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्टों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार को इस आशय का कोई ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता है कि मंडल आयोग ने ऐसी पिछड़ी जातियों को सम्मिलित किया है जिन्हें मुरलीधर राव आयोग रिपोर्टों में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया था।

Per Capita Consumption Expenditure During 1980-83

2987. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita final consumption

expenditure in real terms estimated in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(b) the reaction of Government on the decrease in the per capita consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING : (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The latest estimates of per capita private final consumption expenditure in real terms, that is, at constant (1970-71) prices, as released by the Central Statistical Organisation on 27th January, 1984, are as under :

Year	per capita private final consumption expenditure at 1970-71 prices. Rs.
1980-81	590.4
1981-82	592.0
1982-83	581.9

(b) The decrease in the per capita final consumption expenditure in 1982-83 is attributable to the decline in consumption of cereals and cereal substitutes due to lower foodgrain production

in 1982-83 due to severe drought. There has been a strong economic recovery in 1983-84 led by the agriculture sector, which is expected to result in an improvement in the level of private final consumption expenditure.

Growth Rate of National Income of Developing Countries

2988. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the country-wise growth rate of the national income in developing countries in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 including our country ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : The latest United Nations Year Book of National Accounts Statistics, 1981, Vol. II, gives information on country-wise growth rate of national income in terms of gross domestic product upto the year 1980. A statement is annexed giving information for 1980 for those countries for which data are available. According to the latest estimates for India released by the Central Statistical Organisation on 27th January, 1984, the national income of India in terms of gross domestic product at factor cost and at 1970-71 prices recorded an increase of 5.3 per cent in 1981-82 and 1.8 per cent in 1982-83.

Statement

Statement showing annual growth rate (per cent) of Gross Domestic Product at constant prices in 1980 in developing countries.

Sl. No.	Country	Growth rate percent 1980		Sl. No.	Country	Growth rate present 1980	
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.	Burundi	(—)	0.7	5.	Mauritius	(—)	7.8
2.	Kenya		3.2	6.	Morocco		4.5
3.	Liberia	(—)	5.0	7.	Nigeria		0.4
4.	Malawi		0.6	8.	Tunisia		6.6

1	2	3	1	2	3
9.	United Republic of Tanzania@	3.6	31.	Puerto Rico	(—) 0.9
			32.	Uruguay	5.8
10.	Zambia	3.0	33.	Venezuela	(—) 1.2
11.	Zimbabwe	15.1	34.	Cyprus	4.3
12.	Antigua and Barbuda	4.2	35.	Kuwait	(—) 10.2
			36.	Syrian Arab Republic	9.7
13.	Argentina	0.7			
14.	Barbados	4.8	37.	Turkey	(—) 0.8
15.	Bolivia	0.6	38.	United Arab Emirates	26.4
16.	Brazil	7.9			
17.	Chile	6.5	39.	Bangladesh	7.3
18.	Colombia	4.2	40.	Hongkong	9.8
19.	Costa Rica	1.2	41.	India	6.5
20.	El-Salvador	(—) 9.6	42.	Indonesia	9.7
21.	Ecuador	4.8	43.	Korea Republic of	(—) 3.5
22.	Guatemala	3.5			
23.	Haiti	6.1	44.	Malaysia	7.6
24.	Honduras	2.6	45.	Pakistan	5.8
25.	Jamaica	(—) 5.4	46.	Philippines	5.8
26.	Mexico	8.3	47.	Singapore	10.3
27.	Montserrat	7.6	48.	Sri Lanka	5.8
28.	Panama	4.9	49.	Thailand	5.8
29.	Paraguay	11.4	50.	Tonga	7.1
30.	Peru	3.1			

Source :—United Nations Year Book of National Accounts, 1981

@ Former Tanganyika only.

Target of Newsprint

2989. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) plan-wise target for the newsprint during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Plan; and

(b) the achievements of each plan target separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The targets for production of newsprint and the actual achievement for the Five year Plans are indicated below :—

	Target (in '000 tonnes)	Actual
Ist Plan	(No target specified)	4
IIInd Plan	60	25
IIIrd Plan	120	30
IVth Plan	150	49
Vth Plan	80	48
VIth Plan	180	200 (estimated)

Charter of demands of Workers of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Calcutta

2990. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that all sections of workers and staff of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Calcutta have submitted a charter of demands on 17 December, 1983 to the management for amicable settlement and whether the management has opened dialogue with workers representatives for negotiated settlement; and

(b) if not, whether Government will take an initiative and persuade the management to start negotiation with the BBVL Mazdoor Union for immediate settlement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Government are aware that Bharat Brakes & Valves Mazdoor Union have addressed a letter dated 17th December, 1983 to the Chairman & Managing Director of Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd., Calcutta incorporating therein a number of demands. Negotiations between the management of the Company and BBVL Mazdoor Union have started on 3.2.1984.

(b) does not arise.

Funds for setting up of Public Sector Unit in J & K

2991. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether he would consider to allocate sizable funds for establishing industries in the J & K State in near future in view of the fact that this State has not received any significant fund for public sector industries so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Locational decisions regarding Central projects are taken on techno-economic considerations by the administrative Ministries concerned. Financial provisions are made for specific approved projects in the Plan and not on State-wise basis.

International Conference on Environmental Pollution

2992. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Conference on environmental pollution was held in Bombay recently;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated; and

(c) the outcome of the discussion in regard to solve the problem of pollution in the air, water and sea ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir, on the 8th, 9th and 10th February, 1984.

(b) Representatives of various organisations in India and from other countries including Canada, China, Denmark, France, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America and West Germany participated in the Conference.

(c) The discussions related to the

present status of technical know-how on the causes and effects of pollution, available process technologies and instrumentation in India as well as the recent advances for pollution monitoring and control in different countries.

Annual Requirement of Iron-ore and Manganese for Different Steel Plant

2993. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of iron ore and manganese required annually by different steel plants;

(b) the name of the iron ore mines

from which each steel plant procures iron ore and manganese;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to advise the steel plants to increase the procurement of iron ore and manganese from non-captive mines; and

(d) the other procurement programme proposed to be implemented by steel plants to help the individual mine owners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) The planned requirement of iron ore and manganese ore for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 in respect of steel plants under SAIL is indicated below :

Plant	('000 tonnes)			
	Planned Requirements of iron ore		Planned Requirement of Manganese ore	
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
Bhilai	4,690	4,330	120	130
Durgapur	2,087	1,860	50	45
Rourkela	2,332	2,275	180	180
Bokaro	4,680	4,100	160	140
IISCO	1,410	1,460	36	40
TOTAL	15,199	14,025	546	555

or say 15,200 or say 14,000

(b) Procurement of iron ore

Each steel plant has captive iron ore mines which supply major portion of the plant's requirement of iron ore. The additional quantity required is purchased from MMTC/Orissa Mineral Development Company/Orissa Mining Corporation. MMTC purchase iron ore from a number

of private parties who have small manual mines from where the ore is supplied to MMTC for despatch to the steel plant.

The names of the captive iron ore mines of SAIL plants as also the source of purchase of additional quantities are given below :

Plant	Name of the captive mines	Additional quantity of iron ore purchased from
Bhilai	Dalli-Rajhara mines	—
Durgapur	Bolani mines	Purchased from MMTC/OMDC
Rourkela	Barsua-Kalta mines	Purchased from MMTC/OMC
Bokaro	Kiriburu	Purchased from MMTC/OMDC
IISCO	Gua-Chiria mines	Purchased from MMTC/OMDC

Procurement of manganese ore

Bhilai Steel Plant procures manganese ore from Manganese Ore (India) Limited a public sector concern under the Department of Steel, and from private mine owners. The suppliers during 1983-84 were as under :—

1. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd., Nagpur.
2. Pacific Minerals (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
3. D. P. Rai, Ramdaspath, Nagpur
4. D. K. Kasal Dhandara Talkies, Diast Balaghat.
5. G. C. Shukla, Nagpur

Other steel plants of SAIL get manganese ore supplies from MMTC, which in turn purchases from private mines

(c) and (d) In respect of iron ore, the policy of SAIL is to use the maximum possible capacity of its captive mines and purchase only the quantity by which the production in its captive mines falls short of its requirements. SAIL is unable to purchase more than this since this would lead to low production from its own captive mines and consequent lay off employees that would be then rendered surplus

The procurement of manganese ore is linked to the production of steel. As compared to the previous year, steel

production in 1983-84 will be lower. It will, therefore, be difficult at this stage for SAIL to procure more manganese ore from the private mines.

राजनीतिक हत्यायें

2994. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने कि प्रया करेंगे कि :

(ख) 1980 से जनवरी, 1984 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रति वर्ष देश में हुई राजनीतिक हत्यायों का राज्य-वार झोरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी हत्याओं की घटनायें दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की हत्याओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० चं० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) से (ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, पंजाब सरकारों और अण्डमान तथा निकोबार, चण्डीगढ़, दादरा और नागर हवेली, गोआ इमन और दीव, लक्षद्वीप तथा पाँडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से संबंधित अवधि के दौरान कोई राजनीतिक हत्या की सूचना नहीं मिली है। अन्य राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है।

Working of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

2995. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) whether the work in the Steel Plant has been going on as per schedule;

(c) the amount so far spent on this

project;

(d) whether any irregularities have been found in the working of this grant Project and if so, details thereof; and

(e) the steps which are being taken to improve the working of this Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir. This is under regular review.

(b) Progress in relation to the schedule has been asunder :

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1983-84 (12 months)	Actual in 1983-84 (from 1-4-83 to 29-2-84 (11 months))
1.	Concreting	Cu.M	493,151	494,755
2.	Structural Fabrication	Tonnes	67,296	67,211
3.	Structural Erection	..	30,151	18,648
4.	Equipment Erection	..	7,300	2,128
5.	Refractory Erection	..	8,825	6,364

(c) An expenditure of Rs 922.87 crores has been incurred on this project up to the end of February, 1984.

(d) No irregularity has been found : Complaints received are investigated promptly;

(e) Tendering procedure has been streamlined to expedite the progress of placement of orders for equipment and structurals. Progress of the project is being monitored regularly at different levels for taking prompt remedial measures. Review meetings are held with infrastructural agencies for expediting the progress, and with equipment suppliers and consultants for necessary coordination for engineering and manufacturing progress.

Time Bound Programme for Upliftment of Persons Below Poverty Line

2996. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment in regard to the State-wise persons living below poverty line has since been made by Government in the past;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any time bound programme for their upliftment and bring them above the poverty line; and

(c) funds allocated for the purpose for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Poverty estimates are based on periodic surveys of consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The last survey was conducted in 1977-78 while the survey for 1983 has just been completed. The number and percentage of population below the poverty line in each state in 1977-78 are indicated in the attached statement.

(b) There is constant endeavour on the part of the Government to progressively reduce the the number of people below the poverty line. As at present there is no assessment as to the time frame by which this can be done completely.

(c) The attached statement gives state wise allocation of funds for important poverty alleviation programmes.

Statement

Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States Separately for rural and urban areas in 1977-78.

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (lakhs)	Percentage	Number (lakhs)	Percentage	Number (lakhs)	Percentage
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170.35	43.89	36.44	35.68	206.79	42.18
2.	Assam	88.34	52.65	7.07	37.37	95.41	51.10
3.	Bihar	338.44	58.91	32.94	46.07	371.38	57.49
4.	Gujarat	94.84	43.20	26.48	29.02	121.32	39.04
5.	Haryana	22.10	23.25	6.95	31.17	20.05	24.84
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.37	28.12	0.51	16.56	10.88	27.23
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.57	32.75	4.35	39.33	18.92	34.06
8.	Karnataka	124.10	49.88	38.62	43.97	162.72	48.34
9.	Kerala	93.42	46.00	22.19	51.44	115.61	46.95
10.	Madhya Pradesh	244.59	59.82	42.74	48.09	287.33	57.73
11.	Maharashtra	214.11	55.85	61.30	31.62	275.41	47.71
12.	Manipur	3.42	30.54	0.56	25.48	3.98	29.71
13.	Meghalaya	5.51	53.87	0.36	18.16	5.87	48.03
14.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	0.03	4.11	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Orissa	158.97	68.97	10.33	42.19	169.30	66.40
16.	Punjab	13.49	11.87	9.59	24.66	23.08	15.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Rajasthan	85.79	33.75	19.12	33.80	104.91	33.76
18.	Tamil Nadu	170.47	55.68	66.59	44.79	237.06	52.12
19.	Tripura	10.93	64.28	0.61	26.34	11.54	59.73
20.	Uttar Pradesh	429.93	50.23	72.27	49.24	502.20	50.09
21.	West Bengal	227.65	58.94	48.10	34.71	275.75	52.54
22.	All Union Territories	6.35	34.32	11.24	17.96	17.49	21.69
	All India (weighted)	2527.74	50.82	518.39	38.19	3046.10	48.13

N. A.—Not Available

- Note : (1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 65 per capita per month in 1977-78 prices corresponding to minimum daily caloric requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 75.00 corresponding to caloric requirement of 2100 in urban areas.
- (2) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expenditure of 32nd round (July 1977 to June 1978).
- (3) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.
- (4) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March, 1978.
- (5) For All India the number and percentage of people below the poverty line correspond to the population of the States included in the Statement.

Statement

(Centre and States together)

States	(Rs. crores)		
	1980-84 Allocation		1983-84
	Integrated Rural Development Programme	National Rural Employment Programme	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme*
Andhra Pradesh	87.48	148.71	9.90
Assam	36.18	30.43	2.16
Bihar	158.49	175.00	14.25
Gujarat	58.86	43.15	3.20
Haryana	23.49	14.05	0.84
Himachal Pradesh	18.63	10.90	0.60
Jammu & Kashmir	20.25	10.86	0.75
Karnataka	47.25	54.05	4.70
Kerala	38.88	62.10	4.70
Madhya Pradesh	123.66	126.58	7.80
Maharashtra	79.92	106.62	7.90
Manipur	7.02	1.47	0.11
Maghalaya	6.48	1.63	0.15
Nagaland	5.67	1.59	0.10
Orissa	84.78	73.07	4.50
Punjab	31.59	19.37	1.35
Rajasthan	62.64	50.24	2.40
Sikkim	1.08	0.96	0.08
Tamil Nadu	101.79	116.39	8.90
Tripura	4.59	4.82	0.33
Uttar Pradesh	236.52	272.85	17.05
West Bengal	90.45	111.64	7.70
Total—States	1325.70	1446.58	99.47

Union Territories

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.35	1.21	0.08
Arunachal Pradesh	12.96	1.12	0.08
Chandigarh	0.27	0.16	0.02
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.27	0.32	0.04
Delhi	1.35	0.22	0.04
Goa, Daman & Diu	3.24	0.63	0.09
Lakshadweep	1.35	0.16	0.02
Mizoram	5.40	1.61	0.08
Pondicherry	1.08	1.15	0.08
Total—Union Territories	27.27	6.64	0.53
Grand Total—	1352.97	1453.22	100.00

*This programme was introduced only in the current year.

Corruption Charges Against Tihar Jail Chief

2997. SHRI M. RAMGOAPL REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since inquired into corruption charges made against the Tihar Jail Chief during 1983;

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

(c) whether charges have been found correct; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) According to the Delhi Administration, while they have not received any specific complaint alleging corruption

against the Tihar Jail Chief during 1983, a news item appeared in the Indian Express of 22nd August, 1983, under the caption 'Corruption charges against Tihar Chief'. The Delhi Administration, thereafter ordered an enquiry into the allegations, which was conducted by the Inspector General (Prisons) Delhi and the allegations were found to be not well founded.

Setting up CP an Atomic Power Station in Andhra Pradesh

2998. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for setting up an Atomic Power Station in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the plant is likely to be set up ?

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) The Site Selection Committee has submitted its report for the Southern region of which Andhra Pradesh forms a part. Decision on the setting up of an Atomic Power Station can be taken after the report is considered by the Government.

लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों से बोकरो स्टील निविदेड द्वारा खरीदा गया सामान

2999. श्री धर्मवीर लिम्हा :

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकरो स्टील निविदेड प्रतिवर्ष कितना सामान लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों से कितना सामान बिहार में स्थित उद्योगों से और कितना सामान बोकरो औद्योगिक विकास क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण के अन्दर स्थित उद्योगों से खरीदना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक खरीदा गया सामान बहुत ही कम है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसे सामान की खरीद बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गए हैं ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. सास्त्रे) : (क) से (ग) बोकरो इस्पात कारखाने में खरीदे गए सामान के राज्य-वार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। फिर भी कारखाने से कहा गया है कि वह अपनी खरीद का विप्लवण क्षीघ्रता से करे ताकि यह पता चल सके कि कारखाने ने अपनी कुल खरीद में से

कितना सामान लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों से खरीदा है तथा कितना सामान बिहार में स्थित इस प्रकार की इकाइयों से खरीदा है। वर्ष 1980-81 से लेकर बोकरो इस्पात कारखाने द्वारा बोकरो औद्योगिक विकास क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को दिए गए खरीद के आइटमों का मूल्य इस प्रकार है :

1980-81	5.10 करोड़ रुपए
1981-82	6.35 करोड़ रुपए
1982-83	7.55 करोड़ रुपए
1933-84	6.99 करोड़ रुपए

(दिसम्बर; 1983 तक)

उपर्युक्त विवरण से पता चलता है कि बोकरो इस्पात कारखाने ने बोकरो औद्योगिक विकास क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को अधिक आर्डर दिए हैं बोकरो इस्पात कारखाना इन उद्योगों को अधिक से अधिक आर्डर देता रहेगा बशर्तें माल की सुपुर्वगी समय पर की जाय और उत्पादों की क्वालिटी संतोषजनक हो। इसके अनतिरिक्त इस काम में सहायता करने के लिए निविदा काजानत मुफ्त देने, जमानत तथा पेशगी की राशि देने से छूट, खरीद तथा मूल्य में प्राथमिकता देने, तकनीकी सलाह तथा परीक्षण की सुविधाओं जैसी विशेष रियायतें दी जानी हैं। इन इकाइयों को आर्डर देने के काम पर प्रबन्ध निदेशक की अध्यक्षता में गठित की गई संयंत्र स्तर की एक समिति द्वारा नगातार निगरानी रखी जाती है।

Persons Below Poverty Line in Madhya Pradesh

3000. SHRI MADHAVRAO

SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of persons

below poverty line on the eve of the Sixth Five Year Plan in Madhya Pradesh and at what level this number stands at present and what is the percentage of those people who have crossed the poverty line during the period;

(b) the comparative and corresponding figures in respect of people below poverty line for other States and Union Territories; and

(c) the estimated amount spent in connection with various schemes under the 20-Point Programme and otherwise for helping the people cross the poverty line in Madhya Pradesh and in other States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING

(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Statewise estimates of number of persons below the poverty line as on the eve of the Sixth Plan and as at present have not been worked out. The latest available Statewise figures are for the year 1977-78 based on the National Sample Survey Organisation Survey of Consumer expenditure of that year.

(c) The Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are the major programme designed specifically to help people cross the poverty line. Expenditure on the schemes during the four years 1980-84 is shown in the statement enclosed.

Statement

States	(Rs. Lakhs)				
	I. R. D. P.		N. R. E. P.	R. L. E. G. P.	
	1980-83 up to Dec. 83	1983-84	1980-83	1983-84 (upto Sept. Dec. 83)	1983-84 (Alloca- tions)
Andhra Pradesh	7358.87	1528.77	9776	1200	990.00
Assam	982.09	532.05	1193	225	216.00
Bihar	7568.05	1651.33	9639	1832	1425.00
Gujarat	3645.80	733.51	2831	947	320.00
Haryana	1760.28	420.55	1104	173	84.00
Himachal Pradesh	1064.53	321.96	790	95	60.00
J & K	679.08	44.52	659	130	75.00
Karnataka	3822.95	636.92	4334	1034	470.00
Kerala	2261.57	559.45	3605	781	470.00
Madhya Pradesh	7208.43	2192.86	8539	1550	780.00
Maharashtra	4718.56	1421.01	6321	317	790.00
Manipur	171.23	79.02	67	N.R.	11.00
Meghalaya	143.37	9.62	34	N.R.	15.00

301 <i>Written Answers</i>	PHALGUNA 24, 1905 (SAKA)			<i>Written Answers</i> 302	
Nagaland	279.57	79.04	152	15	10.00
Orissa	4457.71	1187.37	4652	727	450.00
Punjab	2585.03	713.34	1277	350	135.00
Rajasthan	4909.66	1210.30	4902	454	240.00
Sikkim	40.58	10.96	41	24	8.00
Tamil Nadu	7917.87	1804.33	8293	1952	890.00
Tripura	364.66	35.53	344	68	33.00
Uttar Pradesh	14370.31	3470.92	16971	3628	1706.00
West Bengal	1092.54	465.70	6585	1727	770.00
Total States	77402.74	19109.55	92110	17229	9947.00
Union Territories					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	0.46	67	10	8.00
Arunachal Pradesh	401.34	33.94	14	27	8.00
Chandigarh	2.97	N.R.	3	4	2.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.17	2.23	—	3	4.00
Delhi	103.29	29.86	—	5	4.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	225.85	48.66	21	49	9.00
Lakshadweep	6.45	11.67	3	12	2.00
Mizoram	89.54	89.20	67	7	8.00
Pondicherry	53.36	13.53	30	22	8.00
Total UTs.	884.97	229.55	205	139	53.00
Grant Total	78287.71	19339.10	92315	17368	10000.00*

*This has been reduced to Rs. 8947 lakhs.

Deaths of Women in Delhi

3001. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women reported to have (i) committed suicide (ii) died/un-

natural deaths including deaths under mysterious circumstances in Delhi during 1983 and how these figures compare with those during 1982; >

(b) how many of these suicides or deaths are found to have relation with dowry demands; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to tackle the social malady of dowry demands and deaths connected therewith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :

(a) The requisite figures are indicated below :—

	1982	1983
(i) Suicide	265	265
(ii) Unnatural death including deaths under mysterious circumstances	571	483

(b) Dowry harassment is alleged, to be the cause of death in 40 cases of 1982 and 42 cases of 1983.

(c) Propaganda is launched through the media and the T.V. against the evil of dowry. Amendment of the Dowry Prohibition Act is under way. Special Courts to deal with dowry death cases have been set up and the Special Magistrates have been nominated to record the dying declaration of dowry victims.

Rhino Poaching in Kaziranga

3003. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

SINGH :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rhino poaching in Kaziranga has assumed alarming proportion and Rhinos have been virtually exterminated at Ladkhowa sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the comparative figures of Rhinos killed during the last three years (year-wise); and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check Rhino poaching ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
(SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b)
The number of rhinos killed by poacher in Assam during the last three years is given below :—

1981	— 39
1982	— 44
1983	— 91

This includes rhinos poached in Kaziranga National Park and Ladkhowa sanctuary.

(c) The need for providing adequate protection to the rhinos in Assam has been stressed from time to time to the State Government. A team of experts was deputed by the Central Government to visit Kaziranga National Park in May, 1982, specially to study the problem of poaching and to recommend specific measures to combat it. The recommended measures were then communicated to the Government of Assam, which is reportedly taking measures to implement the same. Financial assistance of Rs. 8.41 lakhs has also been provided by the Central Government to implement some of these recommendations.

Threat of blow up Jammu-Srinagar
Highway by K. I. F.

3004. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH

KASHYAP :
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in their posters the so called 'Kashmir Liberation Front' have threatened to blow up the Jammu Srinagar National Highway and that the Centre has been seized of it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) According to Government's information, some posters purportedly issued by the Kashmir Liberation Front were seen on 12th February, 1984, warning passengers not to use the Srinagar Jammu National Highway from 12th February to 20th February, as time bombs had been planted on it. However, no such incident, as mentioned in the posters, is reported to have taken place. Government are vigilant.

Operation of Pak Spying Gang to India

3005. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH

KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the recent arrest of one Bafan, President, Muslim Welfare Education Society, Kutch (Gujarat) a strong Pak spy net work operating in India has come to light; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) One Pak national was apprehended with smuggled heroin by the Border Security Force in Kutch district of Gujarat State on 2nd November, 1983. On investigation, the State Government have ordered detention of 13 persons under COFEPOSA, out of whom 10 persons including Ibrahim Bachu Bafan are in detention. The remaining 3 are at large and efforts are being made to trace them. The State Government have also reported that following the recovery of some incriminating material, an offence under the Official Secrets Act has been registered and further investigation is progressing.

दहेज के कारण मौतें

3006. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

श्री बिरदाराम कुलबार्जिया : क्या गृह मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983 में प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ शासित प्रदेश में दहेज के कारण कितनी मौतें हुईं ;

(ख) इन में से कितने मामलों में पुलिस थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज की गई ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जानी है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने दहेज के शिकार लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए शीघ्र ही कुछ कदम उठाए हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ तो सतत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) (क) से (ङ) राज्य सरकारें और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन अपराधों से संबंधित कानून लागू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। दहेज के कारण मौत के मामलों के संबंध में कोई आंकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर संकलित नहीं किए जाते, क्योंकि अपराध समेत त्रिषु व व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है। वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983 के दौरान दहेज के कारण मौत के मामलों के संबंध में उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है। दहेज के कारण मौतों के संकट को समाप्त करने के लिए 22.7.80 और 13.8.82 को सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को ये अनुदेश दिए गए थे कि युवा विवाहित महिलाओं को उनके विवाह के प्रथम 10 वर्षों के दौरान संदिग्ध परिस्थितियों में आत्म हत्या के ऐसे मामलों की गहन जांच-पड़ताल की जानी चाहिए। ऐसे मामलों की

जांच पड़ताल पुलिस उप-अधीक्षक से नीचे किसी अधिकारी द्वारा नहीं की जानी चाहिए और शव परीक्षा दो डाक्टरों के दल द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। पुलिस द्वारा "अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र" को छोड़कर शव परीक्षा के बिना शव के निपटान की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए और पुलिस को ऐसे प्रमाणपत्र नहीं देने जाने चाहिए जब तक कि शव को माता-पिता अथवा अभिभावक अथवा परिवार के बंधु पक्ष के अन्य निकट संबंधियों द्वारा न देल लिया जाए।

भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 और भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम 1972 में आपराधिक कानून (द्वितीय संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1983) 1983 का अधिनियम (46) द्वारा संशोधन किया गया है ताकि न केवल सहेज के कारण मौतों के मामलों बल्कि महिलाओं के प्रति क्रूरता के मामलों में भी प्रभावकारी ढंग से कार्रवाई की जा सके।

विवरण

राज्य सरकार		1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5
1.	असम	1	शून्य	शून्य
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	2	4	2 (जुलाई व अक्टूबर 1983)
3.	बिहार	9	12	15
4.	गुजरात	2	1	2
5.	हरियाणा	28	42	71
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	2	2
7.	जम्मू कश्मीर	1	शून्य	1 (30-9-83 तक)
8.	केरल	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य (30-9-83 तक)
9.	कर्नाटक	7	8	31
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	8	10	32 (30-9-83 तक)
11.	महाराष्ट्र	19	25	21 (30-9-83 तक)
12.	मणिपुर	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
13.	मेघालय	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
14.	नागालैंड	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
15.	उड़ीसा	4	4	3
16.	पंजाब	35	40	40

1	2	3	4	5
17.	राजस्थान	6	24	24
18.	सिक्किम	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
19.	तमिलनाडु	1	4	5
20.	त्रिपुरा	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	40	151	54 (1-5-83 तक)
22.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	1	7	9 (1-7-83 से 31-12-83 तक)
सं० रा० क्षेत्र				
23.	बंङ्गमान निकोबार			
	द्वीप समूह	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
25.	चंडीगढ़	शून्य	2	2
26.	हादर व नगर हबेली	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
27.	दिल्ली	31	40	42
28.	गोवा दमन व द्वीव	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
29.	लक्षद्वीप	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
30.	मिजोरम	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
31.	पांडिचेरी	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य

Delay in Inclusion of Hindi Officers/Sr. Officers in Central Secretariat Official Language Service

3007 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether rules for initial constitution of Central Secretariat Official Language Service have been notified in the Gazettee of India;

(b) whether delay in induction into the service will give undue advantage to

certain Hindi Officers/Sr. Hindi Officers etc. appointed on Ad-hoc basis after 19 September, 1981; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the seniority list/induction into the service of the Hindi Officers/Sr. Hindi Officers etc. to be included in the said service is being delayed ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Rules for gazetted Hindi

posts included in Group 'A' & Group 'B' of the Central Secretariat Official Language Service were published in the Gazette of India on 24.9.1983. Action is in progress for the constitution of the Service in accordance with the provisions of these rules. For this purpose the Service particulars etc. of the departmental candidates have been sent to the Union Public Service Commission for taking further necessary action. All possible efforts are being made to finalise the constitution of the Service. The ad-hoc appointments made after 19.9.81 will be replaced by regular appointments after the constitution of the Service.

Industrialisation of Tribal Sub-plan Areas

3008. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry had appointed a committee of administrators, academicians and representatives of the Ministries of Industrial Development and Education, to advise on the future lines of development in the Central Indian belt particularly in and around industrial complexes with a view to minimising adverse effects and involvements of tribals in the process of industrialisation;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations of this committee and to what extent and with what results it has been possible to implement such recommendations;

(c) will Government initiate appropriate measures to ensure that with the process of continued industrialisation of tribal sub-plan areas, the tribal interests are protected and promoted; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has not submitted the final report.

(c) and (d) The Government's effort is to minimise hardships to tribal people due to the adverse effect of industrialisation of tribal areas. The matter is reviewed from time to time. These matters were discussed by the Home Minister with the Chief Ministers/Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal in February, 1983.

Hardships to All India Service Officers in Service Matters

3009. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8900 on 27 April, 1983 regarding hardships to all India Service Officers in service matters and state :

(a) whether any instances of undue hardships in services matters of All India Services officers were brought to the notice of his Ministry during the past one year;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the extent to which such instances engaged the attention of the Ministry vis-a-vis the extent of relief granted to concerned AIS officers;

(d) whether Government are aware of any instance wherein due attention was/is not extended, thereby such matters were/are allowed to remain unduly pending for months together, thus unduly aggravating the hardships such AIS officers were/are subjected to already; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take against the officials erring on this count besides speedy redressal of grievances of undue hardships of concerned AIS officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These relate to service matters such as fixation of pay, regulation of seniority, enrolment in group insurance scheme, voluntary retirement and grant of leave, etc.

(c) Government consider such instances on the merit of each case involving undue hardship to an extent not contemplated when the Rules/Regulations were framed and relief is granted accordingly.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Unutilised Letters of Intent

3010. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have contemplated to come down heavily on idle industrial licence-holders;

(b) the numbers of letters of intent issued in 1974-1979;

(c) the number out of them who have managed to remain on the active list;

(d) whether it is a fact that nearly half of four thousand letters of intent issued in the 1974-79 period got converted into actual industrial licences; and

(e) the reaction of Government on the unsatisfactory state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) With a view to ensure expeditious implementation of the projects for which letters of intent/industrial licences have been granted and to check pre-emption of capacity by the holders of such letters of intent/industrial licences, the Ministry

of Industry has asked all the Administrative Ministers concerned to review the progress of each case and weed out such of the letters of intent/industrial licences as have not been implemented during the validity periods allowed. State Governments have also been requested to effectively monitor the progress of implementation of letters of intent/industrial licences being granted for setting up of industries in their States.

A total of 4213 letters of intent were granted during the years 1974 to 1979. Out of these, while 1978 letters of intent have already been converted into industrial licences, another 1664 have been treated as lapsed/cancelled. The remaining 551 letters of intent are under active review in the Administrative Ministries concerned.

Meeting of National Integration Council Held in New Delhi

3011. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :**
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI N. E. HORO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the National Integration Council was held in New Delhi in January, 1984; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) A Consensus emerged at the meeting against regionalism and linguistic fanaticism. It recognised the important role of political parties in propounding National Integration. The Council stressed the necessity for curbing communal writings. The need for the press to exercise restraint in reporting events which may have an adverse effect on national unity was also emphasised. It was felt that the State Governments

should identify the main irritants to communal harmony and devise method to eliminate such irritants. Proposal for setting up of Minorities Cells in the States, in order to formulate and monitor programme for welfare of minorities also found favour with the Council.

The Council agreed on the need to foster secular outlook among the youth particularly through the medium of education.

The Council deplored violence and urged that the problems of the weaker sections require close attention.

साबुन फैक्ट्रियों का बन्द होना

3012. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चर्बी के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के कारण देश में ऐसे अनेक मावुन उद्योग बंद होने की स्थिति में है नाही मावुन बनाने में चर्बी का प्रयोग किया जाता है और साबुन के मूल्यों में भी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इन उद्योगों को बंद होने से तथा साबुन के मूल्यों में संभावित वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) साबुन बनाने के लिए कच्ची सामग्री न मिलने के कारण किसी भी साबुन एकक के बन्द होने की स्थिति तक पहुँच जाने के सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है, फिर भी, साबुन में काम आने वाले तेलों के पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलते रहने का सुनिश्चय करने के लिये किये जा रहे अल्प-कालिक उपायों में खजूर-खजूर दमि चर्बी वाले अम्ल/मत की देश में उपलब्धता बढ़ाने

के लिये इनका आयात करना शामिल है।

उद्योगों की स्थापना में प्रोत्साहन देने से इंकार करना

3013. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उद्योग विहीन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा उद्यमियों को दिये जा रहे प्रोत्साहनों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें डम प्रकार की शिफायते प्राप्त हुई है; कि आई. टी. बी आई. के स्पष्ट अनुदेशों के बावजूद राज्य सरकारों की वित्तीय संस्थायें उद्यमियों को उनके लिए घोषित प्रोत्साहनों के अनुष्य महायता नहीं दे रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके फलस्वरूप कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) "उद्योग रहित जिलों" को वष "क" में परिभाषित कर लिया गया है और उन जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने वाले उद्यमियों को मंजूरी में सबोपरि प्राथमिकता, अधिकतम 25 लाख रुपये की राशि तक 25 प्रतिशत की दर से केंद्रीय निवेश राजमहायता, अक्सि भारतीय सार्वधिक अणु.द.यी वित्तीय संस्थानों में रियायती वित्त, करों में छूट, तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श सुविधाएं मधु उद्योग के लिए किगया सरीद के अधार पर मशीनें, कच्चे मान के आयात हेतु विशेष सुविधाएं, व्याज राजमहायता, मूल सीमान्त घनराशि महायता, जिम्मा उद्योग केंद्रों के माध्यम से अनेक प्रकार की विस्तार सेवाएं

और सहायता के पात्र हैं।

एम० आर० टी० पी०/केरा कम्पनियों का 30 प्रतिशत की निर्यात दायित्व की शर्त पर ऐसे उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु अनुमति दे दी गई है जो परिशिष्ट-1 से भिन्न हैं और लघु क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित नहीं हैं।

उद्योग रहित जिलों में अवस्थापना सुविधाओं के विकास के लिये राज्य सरकार को कुल लागत की एक-तिहाई राशि केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दी जाएगी जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 2 करोड़ रुपये प्रति जिला रखी गई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sick Units in Small Scale Sector

3014. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) number of sick units in the small scale sector during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(b) how do the Ministry propose to take care of this alarming rise in the percentage of sick units in the small scale sector;

(c) the main causes of sickness in this sector; and

(d) the role SIDC is playing in the betterment of the health of sick units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) According to the data on sick small industrial units as collected by the Reserve Bank of India, there were 22,360 small scale industrial units at the end of June, 1981

and 26,973 at the end of June, 1982. Data with regard to the number of small scale sick industrial units is not yet available for 1983.

(b) A Margin Money Scheme is being operated by the Central Government under which loans are advanced to the State Governments on a matching basis for the purpose of rehabilitating sick units in the small scale sector. A Standing Committee on Industrial Sickness has also been constituted to identify the problems of sick units in the small scale sector and to suggest remedial measures for rehabilitation of the same. In addition to this, the financial institutions as also the State Governments have taken a number of steps to revive and rehabilitate sick units in the small scale sector.

(c) A number of causes, both internal and external operating in combination are responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes of industrial sickness are management deficiency, inefficiency in financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials, finance and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(d) SIDCs are involved in facilitating the provision of infrastructure, essential inputs including power and fuel, technical assistance and marketing support to small scale industrial units.

Setting up of Tribunals for Government Servants

3015. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Tribunals for the cases pertaining to Government servants are proposed to be set up and when; and

(b) how many cases pertaining to Government servants are pending with

different courts and or High Courts pertaining to various Ministries in the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Government propose to introduce shortly a Bill in the Parliament to set up an Administrative Tribunal to deal with the service matters relating to members of the Central Services and All India Services, with a principal Bench at Delhi and such number of additional Benches as may be required to cover different areas of the country.

(b) Information regarding cases pertaining to government servants, Ministry-wise, pending with different Courts and/ or High Courts is not available with the Department of Personnel and A R.

One industry in each State for S/C and S/T

3016. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start an industry in each State exclusively for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe;

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

(c) how much amount has been proposed in the present financial year for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) A number of steps have been taken for motivating the entrepreneurs to set up small scale and cottage industries all over the country. Special incentives and facilities are provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs for setting up small enterprises. The location of Central Industrial Projects is decided on broad techno-economic considerations. The Government have no

proposal to start an industry in each State exclusively for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

आत्मदाह करके मती होने वाली महिलाएं

3017. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पिछले पाँच वर्षों के दौरान आत्मदाह करके मती होने वाली महिलाओं का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन क्षेत्रों पर सामूहिक जुर्माना करने का है जहाँ ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं तथा स्थानीय पुलिस और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को दण्डित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती राम बन्सारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) आत्मदाह करके मती होने वाली महिलाओं के बारे में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई जाँचें संकलित नहीं किये जाने क्योंकि अपराध गढ़ित कानून और व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है। अपराधों में सम्बन्धित कानून लागू करने का राज्य सरकारें और मंच शामिल क्षेत्र प्रशासन उत्तरदायी है।

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग के निचे साइसेंस धारी व्यक्ति

3018. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में इस समय गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के लिए साइसेंस धारी व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है तथा

उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (उद्योग विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1981 से 1983 के दौरान गैर-सरकार क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए मंजूर किये गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की कुल संख्या 1,761 थी। चूंकि लाइसेंस स्वीकृत करते समय आवेदनकर्त्ता उद्योगी की जाति/समुदाय/जनजाति को ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता, इसलिए, अनुसूचित जातियों / अनुसूचित जनजातियों को जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों में सम्बन्धित आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

Benefits of Advancement in Science and Technology for Rural Areas

3019. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that benefits of the advancement in Science and Technology do not reach the people suffering in rural areas particularly Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes populated in backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any plan to provide benefits of the advancement in Science and Technology to the common man in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVR AJ V.

PATIL) : (a) Government are continuously taking steps to encourage the use all forms of science and technology for the benefit of the people in rural and backward areas including persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Very substantial benefits have been obtained in agriculture, irrigation, preventive medicines, health, transport and communication, handicrafts, food processing and industry including small industry based on advances in science and technology. Special efforts are made to locate new institutions in backward areas. Many laboratories are paying special attention to problems of interest to rural areas. A Council For The Advancement of Rural Technology has been set up to pay special attention to development and dissemination of technologies of particular interest to the rural areas. Some of the major operational schemes have been given priority under the 20 point programme. Programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme and Minimum Needs Programme are means to take the benefits of science and technology to the weaker sections of the population. A scheme has also been initiated for development and demonstration of technology for occupations engaging landless labour, artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. A scheme "Science and Technology for women" aims to reach the benefits of science and technology to women.

(b) In view of the answer of part (a) the question does not arise.

(c) As stated in answer to part (a) plans are already being implemented to this end. Efforts in this behalf are proposed to intensified and new initiatives are being proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Similipal Tiger Reserve.

3020-SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any initiative has been

taken by Union Government to ask the Orissa Government to notify the second core of the Similipal tiger reserve as a national park ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government of Orissa in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has been advising the State Government to notify the second core area in the South Simlipal forests covering about 200 sq. kms.

(c) The Government of Orissa has informed that action to declare the second core has been initiated. However, no notification has been issued so far. The matter has been taken up again with the State Government.

Setting up of an Institute for Micro Electronics and Computer Studies

3021. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :

SHRI A. K. BALAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an 'Institute for Micro-Electronics and Computer Studies' during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken thereon ;

(c) whether Government of Kerala have taken up the proposal for setting up of such an institute in Kerala with

the assistance of Central Government ; and

(d) if so, details and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. M. S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) No assistance from the Central Government has been sought by the Government of Kerala for setting up such an Institute.

(d) Does not arise.

खादी के उत्पादन में सफलता

3022. श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी आयोग खादी के उत्पादन और बिक्री कार्यक्रम में पूर्णतः अमफल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो न्यूनबन्धी कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाने का विचार है ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वृद्धाणि राव) : (क) जी, नहीं। पिछले वर्षों में सूती, ऊनी और रेशमी खादी के समस्त उत्पादन बिक्री में वृद्धि हुई है, जिसका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :

	परिमाण (लाख वर्ग मी० में)	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)
1978-79	715.1	76.54	78.26
1979-80	822.7	95.03	87.15
1980-81	900.1	106.85	110.31
1981-82	964.2	123.40	120.95
1882-83	1079.1	143.40	126.21

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग का व्यय
और उत्पादन

3023. श्री वृद्धि चण्ड जैन : उद्योग मंत्री
यह बनवाने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय खादी आयोग ने देश के विभि-
न्न राज्यों में खादी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के
लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी पूंजी
निवेश की और उसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक
राज्य द्वारा किये गए उत्पादन का ध्येरा
क्या है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस
आयोग द्वारा कितना लाभ अर्जित किया
गया ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि खादी के
उत्पादन के मामले में अमफलता की ओर

उन्मुख है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या
है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि
रामा राव) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग
आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को खादी कार्य-
क्रम के लिए दी गई धनराशि ओच गत तीन
वर्षों अर्थात् 1980-81, 1981-82 और
1982-83 में हुए उत्पादन को दर्शानेवाला
विबरण संलग्न है।

(ख) : खादी संबंधी कार्यक्रमलाप "न लाभ
न हानि" के आधार पर चलाए जाते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण
(लाख रुपये में)

क्र.सं०	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		
	क्षेत्र	राज्य तथा संघशासित क्षेत्र	दी गई राशि	उत्पादन	दी गई राशि	उत्पादन	दी गई राशि
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. राज्य							
1.	प्रादेश प्रदेश	127.96	-700.22	147.52	585.34	140.89	636.68
2.	जसम	22.54	49.88	17.64	62.56	26.71	68.29
3.	बिहार	311.74	673.62	393.81	981.13	346.39	1159.46
4.	गुजरात	280.45	841.54	388.84	986.41	310.32	1107.82
5.	हरियाणा	22.10	160.98	12.28	238.60	10.16	261.69
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	10.69	67.79	11.53	66.34	5.90	70.54
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	15.27	122.83	11.11	134.77	12.22	165.51
8.	कर्नाटक	167.36	618.96	262.53	794.08	224.68	810.55
9.	केरल	213.15	228.67	235.86	313.98	403.66	365.77
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	120.63	168.77	198.36	201.15	144.81	282.40

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. महाराष्ट्र	161.87	247.81	143.36	341.84	161.48	364.99		
12. मणिपुर	6.01	1.70	3.87	5.53	6.43	8.57		
13. मेघालय	—	—	—	—	1.31	0.11		
14. नागालैण्ड	1.34	1.94	0.66	2.57	1.20	0.96		
15. उड़ीसा	16.84	39.44	24.49	51.02	51.14	60.46		
16. पंजाब	203.62	486.07	227.96	596.58	241.44	675.58		
17. राजस्थान	396.57	1138.31	350.29	1315.93	344.32	1462.27		
18. सिक्किम	0.07	1.80	—	3.06	0.63	3.46		
19. तामिलनाडु	552.45	1708.39	549.88	2161.72	554.97	2445.50		
20. त्रिपुरा	5.10	15.16	0.16	2.58	2.33	2.48		
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	874.07	2565.09	1083.20	2757.01	1080.97	3373.07		
22. पश्चिमी बंगाल	197.77	638.98	189.60	720.24	269.68	953.48		
योग 1	3708.60	10677.95	4267.95	12322.44	4341.56	14284.62		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2. संघशासित क्षेत्र						
1.	संभ्रमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—	—	—	0.19	—
3.	चण्डीगढ़	1.35	0.53	1.94	—	3.55	—
4.	शाहर और नगर हवेली	0.32	0.76	—	—	—	—
5.	दिल्ली	25.62	5.72	712.17	17.44	85.25	49.57
6.	गोवा, दमन और दीप	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	मिजोरम	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	पॉण्डिचेरी	—	—	3.42	—	14.43	5.75
	योग 2	27.29	7.01	77.73	17.44	103.42	55.32

3. विविध

साता सभासोजल सङ्कडी व्यय
की बाबटनीय सवें ।

	योग 3	48.40	—	65.00	—	53.72	—
	योग 1+2+3	3748.29	10684.95	4410.68	12339.88	4498.70	14389.94

**Gold Mine Located in Bastar,
Madhya Pradesh**

3024. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 11 February, 1984 wherein it has been stated that a gold mine has been located in a village in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details therein;

(c) quantity of gold likely to be extracted; and

(d) the time by which the process work will commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Government have seen the press reports to the effect that there is a possibility of striking a gold mine at Sonakhan village in Bastar of M.P.

(c) and (d) The Directorate of Geology and Mining of Madhya Pradesh Government in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme, has been engaged in exploration for gold in parts of Madhya Pradesh. As a result of these explorations, three blocks with gold-bearing quartz veins have been located in Sonakhan area. Further exploration work is needed to determine the commercial viability of exploiting these blocks.

Financial Resources of West Bengal

3025. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that with a view to augment its financial resources, the State Assembly of West Bengal passed a legislation taking over the provident fund of the educational

institution and municipalities in September, 1983 but President's assent to it had not been given immediately thus putting hindrance to the resource mobilisation of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) The assent of the President to this Bill was accorded on February 1, 1984 and the Government of West Bengal was informed accordingly.

**Suggestion of 71st Science Congress
Regarding Delinking Clerical Jobs
for Degrees**

3026 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 71st Science Congress suggested to Government to delink clerical jobs from degrees;

(b) if so, argument put forth by the 71st Science Congress in favour of the above suggestion; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to examine implementation of the above suggestion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) It has been ascertained that the various recommendations of the 71st Science Congress, including the question of delinking clerical jobs from degrees, are under examination by an Inter-Ministerial Task Force set up the Department of Science & Technology. The Department of Science & Technology have been also indicated that the Task Force is expected to meet sometime in March/April, 1984 and that thereafter the recommendations of the Task Force will be forwarded to the appropriate agencies/Departments for necessary action.

Arrest of a Terrorist of Punjab by Interpol in London

3027. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tarsem Singh, prized leader of a notorious terrorist gang of Punjab has been arrested by Interpol in London as reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated 11 February, 1984 :

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) whether Indian Government has taken any initiative to bring him back to India for trial ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) A person by the name of Tarsem Singh was held by Interpol in London but it appears that he is not the wanted person.

सभी तीव्रगामी यात्री रेल गाड़ियों में सुरक्षा गाड़

3028. श्री राजनाथ मोनकर शास्त्री क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुरक्षित तथा आरामदायक रेल यात्री सुनिश्चित करने के लिए देश में सभी मेन/एक्सप्रेस यात्री रेल गाड़ियों में सुरक्षा गाड़ तैनात करने के प्रबन्ध पूरे कर लिए गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के प्रत्येक डिब्बे में कितने सुरक्षा गाड़ तैनात किए जाते हैं और उनके काम के घंटे क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) सवि-

धान के अन्तर्गत पुलिस राज्य का विषय है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार बिहार और आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने सभी यात्री रेल गाड़ियों में मार्गरक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर लिया है। असम, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिमी बंगाल में चुनिन्दा आधार पर मार्ग रक्षकों की व्यवस्था की गई है। दिल्ली में पड़ोसी राज्यों से सशस्त्र गाड़ दिल्ली से रेल गाड़ियों में चढ़ते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात में सभी रात्रि रेलगाड़ियों में सी. आर. पी. के सशस्त्र कामियों द्वारा गाड़-इयूटी दी जाती है। केरल में वर्तमान कर्मचारियों के साथ केवल घन उपसब्ध करायी जाती है।

प्रत्येक प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के कम्पार्टमेंटों में अलग से कोई सशस्त्र गाड़ उपलब्ध नहीं कराये जाते हैं अगिन्तु वे पूरी गाड़ी के लिए होते हैं। सुरक्षा गाड़ों का इयूटी समय अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग है।

Fencing on Indo-Bangla Border

3029. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI BISHNU PRASAD :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on the Indo-Bangla border fencing has been taken up;

(b) if so, the capital outlay involved ;

(c) the area to be fenced ;

(d) how long will it take to complete the project ; and

(e) the name of the agency to whom the work has been awarded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Survey work is being started on 100

kms stretch in each of the districts of Dhubri in Assam and West Dinajpur in West Bengal where work on fencing is to be initially started

(b) Approximately Rs. 201 crores.

(c) The fence is to be erected all along the Indo-Bangladesh border.

(d) About 4 to 5 years.

(e) Central Public Works Department is to co-ordinate and execute the work.

12.00 hrs.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब में कल श्री दरबारा सिंह पर गोली चली थी।

(व्यवधान)

कल मैंने मदन में मवान उठाया था कि सरदार दरबारा सिंह पर पंजाब में उनकी हत्या की मन्ना से हमला किया गया, हरियाणा में रेल की पट्टी को बम से उड़ाया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैंने देखा है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मामूली बात नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मामूली नहीं है, इस-नियं मैंने इसको लिया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : यह आग हरियाणा में फैलनी जा रही है, बच्चों की जिन्दगी को खतरा है, हरियाणा के डिप्टी स्पीकर बेदपाल पर हमला हुआ है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब में जो

कुछ हुआ है अखिर सरदार दरबारा सिंह पुराने मुख्यमंत्री थे, वह हिट-लिस्ट में हैं। क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि उनकी रक्षा का पूरा इंतजाम नहीं था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूरा था, इसीलिए तो बच गये।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह गोली से मर जाते।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : ऐसी बातें चलने वाली नहीं हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : परिस्थिति बिगड़नी जा रही है।

श्री हरिकेन बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : पंजाब की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक हो गई है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरदार दरबारा सिंह पर गोली चलने का जो प्रकरण है, आप गृह-मंत्री से कहे कि उस पर ध्यान दे और यहां आश्वासन दें कि इस तरह की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होगी।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरदार दरबारा सिंह हमारे पुराने स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं, पालिया-मैट के मेम्बर भी रहे हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर भी रहे हैं और अब भी एम०एल०ए० हैं। बहुत ही सम्मानित व्यक्ति हैं हमारे पोलिटिकल समाज के भी और देश के भी। उन पर इस तरीकों का हमला होना निन्दनीय है, मारे हाउस की तरफ से मेरे डायल में सही बात है।

We condemn it, all combined.

मैंने होम मिनिस्टर से बात की है। परसों के लिये इस विषय पर आज कालिंग अटेंशन भी एडमिट कर लिया है और कुछ आप उसमें कहना चाहें तो आप कह सकते हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप उनसे कहें।

MR. SPEAKER : I am admitting a calling attention for day after tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, I am sorry to inform the House that a very dastardly and cowardly attack was made on the ex-Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Darwara Singh. Fortunately, he escaped unhurt because the person who was in attendance on him was careful enough and he fired shots. The assailant has been arrested. Six persons including the assailant were injured. Let us all condemn this dastardly attack. I am getting full facts. As you have kindly mentioned, day after tomorrow, when you admit the Calling Attention, I will make a detailed statement and, if the Hon. Members want to have a discussion I have no objection.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir, there is a general *bandh* observed today in Pondicherry demanding the take over of Anglo-French Textile Mills which have been under closure for the last one year...

MR. SPEAKER : You give me something under 377.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : The Home Minister is here. Pondicherry is under the President's rule. Let him make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me some notice or something under rule 377. I will admit it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, the Bangalore riots are still continuing. There is curfew. We are persistently demanding that you admit a Calling Attention or a discussion on this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. Papers to be laid. Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao. (*Interruptions*)

श्री धार० एन० रा० के० (बैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय जी० एम०-4 के लाखों लोग साइकिलों से देश के कोने-कोने से दौट बसबस पर इकट्ठा होने आ रहे हैं, दफा 144 लग गई है और वह आ नहीं पा रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.05 hrs.

Review on the working of Coir Board, Ernakulam and its Annual Accounts for 1982-83, Review on the working of and Annual Report of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. Kanpur for 1982-83 and Notifications under Industries Development and Regulation) Act 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the accounts, of Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1982-83. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7900 84].
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of sections 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) Review by the Government on

the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited Kanpur, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7901/84].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 :—

(i) S. O. 41 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1984 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur, beyond five years.

(ii) S. O. 83 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1984 regarding extension of period of take-over of management of Messrs Indore Textile Limited, Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh), beyond five years. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7902/84].

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Corgaum, Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. New Delhi, Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., Calcutta, Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. Ranchi for 1982-83 and three Statements for delay in laying the papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following

papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Corgaum, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Corgaum, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7903/84].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7904/84].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7905/84]

12.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventieth Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Seventieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

—

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Eighth Report

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

—

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, Ranchi for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, Ranchi for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b), (c) and (d), above [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7906/84].

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : 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 (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. in 198 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1984.

(a) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1984, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 199 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7907/84].

.... (व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मैं एंड आर्डर की बात है।

This cannot be discussed here. It is all right. This is law and order situation. Not allowed.

श्री सुरज भान : (अम्बाला) : मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मांगन दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (मई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरियाणा में संसद सदस्य के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कर दिया है।

I have already called for a factual note from the Ministry.

श्री सुरज भान : मगर उसके बाद कुछ नहीं होता।

सध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे यहाँ ऐसा नहीं होता ।

श्री सूरज भाग (अम्बाला) : अम्बाला में पाने में मां और बेटे को नंगा करके एक दूसरे पर लिटाया गया । जब मैं प्रोटेस्ट करने के लिए वहाँ गया, तो डी.एस पी ने मुझे धक्का दिया ।

सध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कर दिया है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) मैंने पत्र आपसे मिलकर वांछित नंबर के सम्बन्ध में नियम 377 के अधीन इजाजत देने के लिए कहा था ।

सध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप मुझ लिख कर देंगे, तो मैं करूंगा ।

I will take it up.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने स्वयं एक को बेगन हौम में छुड़वाया है । मैंने लिख कर दिया है । मेक्रेटरी जनरल ने मुझे बताया कि उसको आज रखा जाएगा । लेकिन आज पता चला है कि आपने फीब्टम के लिए भेजा है । मैं पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूँ । पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर त्रिम बात को कहना है, उसके लिए उसकी जबाब देही है ।

सध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात सही है । लेकिन मैं फीब्टम मांगे है । आपकी इसमें इतराज नहीं होना चाहिए । जब फीब्टम मेरे पास आने है ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not

a single word.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not my job. Not allowed. I cannot help it. Under the law. I cannot direct the Minister of Home Affairs. I cannot middle, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

12.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) Need for perspective planning for transport system in Delhi.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara): It has been off and on recognised that the local transport system in the capital will have to be organised in perspective. It would be unwise to believe that road transport alone would be able to cope with this problem effectively. It is, therefore, suggested that perspective planning in this sphere is a must. It is with this idea that I would suggest following interim measures for giving a satisfactory transport system :—

- (i) Local tram system in trans-Yamuna area and in New Delhi should be introduced immediately wherever feasible.
- (ii) Delhi Transport Corporation should immediately plan to run shuttle services on all small congested routes side by side with all the existing long routes.
- (iii) Sheds should be constructed at least on one side of each bus stop.
- (iv) Routes should be organised in a way so that there is very little overlapping.
- (v) Areas like Cannought Place and other congested areas should be kept free of bus traffic.
- (vi) Periodic surveys should be con-

[Shri Bheekhabhai]

ducted on all routes to provide buses according to the requirements of passengers.

I am sure these and other suggestions give from time to time would be immediately considered to relieve the public of growing local transport problem.

(Interruptions)

डा० बसन्त कुमार पंडित (राजगढ़) :
डी० डी० ए० और मिनिस्टर आफ वक्सं एण्ड हाउसिंग के अगेंस्ट मेरा प्रिविलेज मोशन दिसम्बर से पेडिंग है। उसका क्या हुआ ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it, Mr Neelaloithadasan Nadar.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This subject can be taken up in the court.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot interfere. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : We are walking out on this.

12.10 hrs.

(Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri A. Neelalohitadasan Nadar and Shri R. N. Rakesh then left the House.)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :

मान्यवर, होली है 16 तारीख की ओर आपके यहाँ छुट्टी नहीं है लोगों का त्योहार है। मेरा निवेदन होनी की छुट्टी के सम्बन्ध में है।....(व्यवधान)....होली पर 16 तारीख को लोग अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में जाएंगे और हमारे इज में तो उसका बहुत महत्व है। आपके यहाँ इसके लिए कोई छुट्टी नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 16 तारीख को छुट्टी होनी चाहिए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) उस दिन फिर कौरम पूरा नहीं होगा।

सच्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं होनी 17 की है। 17 की होनी बनाते हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : वही 16 भी है वही 17 भी है। यह पंडित लोग बन्दूक कर गए हैं.... (व्यवधान)....

सच्यक्ष महोदय : यह पार्लियामेंटी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर मोक्ष लेगे।

....(व्यवधान)....

(II) Rehabilitation of refugees from Bangladesh.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Sir, several displaced families uprooted from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) are living a miserable life on the pavement near Jaisalmer House, New Delhi, since more than five years. There are aged men and women and children among them patiently awaiting rehabilitation facilities from Government. They have been pleading, representing and appealing all these year for permanent rehabilitation to put an end to miserable plight but without any avail. While the Rehabilitation Department is not taking any steps to

rehabilitate these uprooted refugees, the NDMC authorities and the police are subjecting these suffering people to further sufferings by demolishing their huts; harassing their children on false theft cases. I am really pained to see that the authorities, instead of showing sympathy and humanitarian attitude towards these people, are subjecting them to still more harassment and hardships. These refugees have got every right to seek rehabilitation from the Government. Therefore, I urge upon the Government not to view this problem as a problem of encroachment but as a human problem and do something to rehabilitate these families so that they can live peacefully as human beings instead of living like cattle as at present.

(iii) Allocation of more rice to Kerala.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : The State of Kerala is deficient in food and it depends almost entirely on the central allocation of foodgrains to run its public distribution system. The staple food of Kerala being rice, there have been persistent demands for increased allocation of rice. In 1983 the Central Government had allotted 120,000 tonnes of rice and 35,000 tonnes of wheat per month for the months of August, September and October. As a matter of fact Kerala requires 210,000 tonnes of rice per month for distribution through ration shops. These figures highlight the huge gap between actual requirement and supply. The Government of India has been insisting that the people of Kerala should change their food habits and they should consume more wheat. Although some results have been achieved in this respect as is evident from the increased offtake of wheat, food habits developed over many centuries cannot be changed within a short period. Thus it will be found that increased allocation of wheat does not in the present circumstances provide a solution to the problem of food shortage in Kerala. Enhanced allocation of rice is the only answer.

I would request the Government to

adopt a sympathetic attitude towards this problem and allot more rice to Kerala so that it could meet the legitimate requirements of the people.

(iv) Need to change education policy in the country.

श्री विलाम मत्सेमवार (चिमूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति की क्षमता को प्रकाश में लाना और उसमें अनुशासन लाना है। हमारी वर्तमान शिक्षा निरर्थक, निष्प्रयोजन एवं निरुद्देश्य हो चुकी है। आज शिक्षा में चरित्र नाम की चीज नहीं है और राष्ट्रीय चरित्र का हास होता जा रहा है। आज का शिक्षक वगैरे स्वयं ही लक्ष्यहीन एवं दिशाहीन है, वह विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा ज्ञान दे सकेगा, कैसे उम्मीद की जाये।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत 50 से अधिक कालेज हैं जिनका नियन्त्रण एक जगह से नहीं बल्कि विभिन्न स्थानों से है। विश्व-विद्यालय का पूर्ण नियन्त्रण न होने के कारण कुछ कालेजों में शिक्षकों और कर्मचारियों को वेतन भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है। सब जगह समान शिक्षा शर्तें नहीं हैं। समान सेवा शर्तों के लिए भी शिक्षकों और कर्मचारियों को आन्दोलन करना पड़ता है। गैरनिश्चित आयु भी सब में सामान रूप से नहीं है। प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, भले ही सरकार में अनुदान लेते हों, किन्तु सरकार का उन पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। छात्रों से आए दिन चन्दा वसूलने हैं, शिक्षकों को पूरा भुगतान नहीं करने, पिसिअल पूर्ण योग्यता वाले नहीं रखते और अध्यापक आए दिन बदलते रहते हैं जिनके कारण छात्रों के भविष्य के साथ केवल मजाक होता है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि यदि समय रहते इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, सारे देश में समान शिक्षा प्रणाली और समान पुस्तक प्रणाली नहीं

(श्री रामविलास मुत्तोमवार)

अपनाई गई तो आने वाले पीढ़ी हमें माफ नहीं करेगी, राष्ट्र का चरित्र गिरेगा।

(v) Demand for releasing more water in canals for integrating the drying crops in Kota and Boondi (Rajsthan).

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोटा व बूंदी जिले (राजस्थान) की रबी की फसलें नहरों में पानी न छोड़ने के कारण सूखने लग गयी हैं। कोटा के चम्बल बांध से दाहिनी व बाईं मुख्य नहरों में कोटा-बूंदी जिलों की फसलों को पानी देना बन्द किया हुआ है। नहरों की टेल पर तो बीज बोने तक के लिए पानी मुहैया नहीं कराया गया। शेष भूमि पर अभी तक केवल एक पानी मुश्किल से पहुंच पाया है, जिसके कारण फसलें मूलनी आरम्भ हो गयी हैं। मध्य प्रदेश को पानी देना बताकर कोटा और बूंदी जिले में नहरों को काफी समय से बन्द किया हुआ है ऐसी विषम परिस्थिति में जब कोटा व बूंदी जिले के चम्बल मिश्रित क्षेत्र में पानी के अभाव में फसलें सूख रही हैं, सम्पूर्ण उपलब्ध पानी प्राथमिकता पर कोटा बूंदी जिले की फसलें को दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

(vi) Need to amend the Forest Act, 1920

श्री हरीश रावत (अन्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वन-अधिनियम 1980 के प्राविधानों के तहत निर्धारित नियम एवं उपनियमों के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्य जैसे सड़क, पेयजल योजना, विद्युतीकरण, पुल निर्माण, भवन निर्माण के कार्य लगभग ठप्प पड़ गए हैं। अधिनियम के पारित होने से पूर्व के वर्षों में स्वीकृत या अधिनियमित कार्य भी रुक गए हैं। मेरे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के जनपद अल्मोड़ा एवं पिथौरा-

गढ़ में सन् 1976-80 के मध्य स्वीकृत दर्जनों निर्माण कार्य केंद्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के अभाव में रुके पड़े हैं। 1981-82 में स्वीकृत मोटर मार्गों आदि के प्रस्ताव अभी भी संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण के बाद राज्य सरकार तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में नाम भूमि के अलावा ममस्त वेनाप भूमि 1983 के एक नोटिफिकेशन के अछार पर सुरक्षित क्षेत्र मान लिया गया है। गरीब लोग मकान बनाने के लिए भूमि नहीं पा रहे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में संबंध एक व्यापक आक्रोश एवं असंतोष पैदा होता जा रहा है। लोग वनों की सुरक्षा के प्रति उदास हो रहे हैं। इस सब का दुष्प्रभाव हमारी वन संवर्धन नीति पर पड़ रहा है। जनता के सहयोग के बिना वनों को बचाना व सम्बन्धन असंभव है।

मेरा आग्रह है कि वर्तमान अधिनियम को संशोधित कर लिया जाए। केवल रिजर्व वन के संदर्भ में ही निर्माण कार्यों के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार का अनुमोदन आवश्यक होना चाहिए। अधिनियम के प्रभावी होने से पूर्व के स्वीकृत कार्यों के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार की अनुमति आवश्यक नहीं होनी चाहिए। केंद्रीय सरकार की अनुमति प्रदान करने के संदर्भ में प्रक्रिया को अति सरल बनाना आवश्यक है।

नियम इस प्रकार के निर्धारित होने चाहिए कि ममस्त प्रक्रिया में तीन माह में अधिक का समय न लगे तथा जिस भूमि में पेड़ न हों, उसके संदर्भ में केंद्रीय सरकार की अनुमति लेना आवश्यक न होवे।

12.20 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1984-85 —
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we resume further discussion on the Budget (General). Shri Vairale,

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, when I started my speech, the house was adjourned and so, I hope, I will be given full time to-day.

Firstly, I must thank our Minister for Finance.

MR. SPEAKER : Your time is for yesterday and to-day also.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Yesterday, I took half a minute only.

MR. SPEAKER : And then you were asked to continue to-day.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Anyway, Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a really balanced and progressive budget

We have been discussing this budget in this House and quite a few friends participated in the debate. We have also gone through various reactions after the budget was presented in this House. These reactions can be categorised under three heads—(1) the criticism from the Opposition Benches, (2) the criticism and reactions of the industry in this country and (3) the criticism and reactions of the people who are concerned about the tax management in this country.

As far as the first criticism from the Opposition is concerned, I think the Minister of Finance will not mind if I describe him that he was very unkind to the friends sitting in the Opposition. Since long they were waiting for an opportunity for some additional weapon with which it would have been possible for them to beat the ruling party. Everytime and, of course, almost all days, their wholetime activity is this. I do not blame them for that. But, he was unkind not to give them enough handle to criticise the ruling party. While criticising, the Opposition has many inherent advantages. On one hand they can criticise the budget by going to the extreme right and on the other hand they

can criticise that by going to the extreme left. There are also some friends who do not know whether they are in the Right or in the Left or in the Middle. Even then, some of them do not even know where they are really standing. The only thing that they know is that they are sitting in the Opposition now. Their main criticism of the budget has been that this is an election budget. Well Sir, I think our friends should not grudge if this is an election budget. I would concede that even if it is an election budget, — we are not sorry for it. We know that this is an election budget in a sense that this has only tried to fulfil the assurances which we had given in our Election Manifesto. That is the exact purpose and that is the only purpose for which we are sitting here. If we do not fulfil our election promises, then, I do not think that we have any business to sit here on the Treasury Benches. And, if we try to implement the promises given in our Election Manifesto, surely, this is an election budget and, I have no doubt that whatever our Opposition friends may say, the people in general in this country are very happy about the way the budget has been presented,

12.24 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

Again there was some criticism that it was a miserly budget. I do not know, because as we are situated in reference to our political situation the combinations in political parties are very different. In the same party you find extreme rightists and socialists. So, they do not see eye to eye on many matters, namely, industry, finance, centralisation and decentralisation of industry. But politically they have to sit together. Therefore, it is bound to happen and, as such, many a time their criticism cannot be understood properly.

Another criticism that was made about the budget was that there was no attempt at resource mobilisation. I do not understand what do mean by this,

[Shri Madhusudan Vairale]

They probably had expected the government to come out with very heavy taxation so that it could be used as a weapon against the government whereas for government it is but necessary to try to keep the balance while presenting the budget.

Then there is criticism from the industry. In this regard I must say that our industry on the one hand are trying to project themselves as most modern people saying that they want modern technology and everything modern except their economic practices. In outlook, I am afraid, they are still in medieval age. I will give one example. I am glad that many concessions have been given to textile industry. Today's general picture about the textile industry is that it has more or less become much sick. Sir, there was criticism in the House when we took over mills in Bombay. If we had not taken them over again there would have been criticism that we were not attending to the people who were going to be unemployed because of the closure of the mills. There is a history of the textile industry in this country and it is a peculiar history. It is an old history. Textile industry in this country earned huge profits but they never tried to pump it back into the industry to make it more modern and profitable and all the profits they diverted to something else and the net result today is that the industry is in trouble.

Sir, again there is criticism since last year about not going compensation for expenditure advertising and other expenditure. I have tried to study the problem and my information is that as far as this expenditure on advertising and other things is concerned for every rupee that was spent on advertising government used to pay 80 naya paise and the advertisers used to pay only 20 naya paise and because there was concession, so at the cost of tax exemption they wanted to publicise. Well, their argument is if we want to grow, there must be sufficient publicity. I agree. But they

must prove their credentials. When we see a whole page of advertisement about tractors and such things in English Press and glossy magazines we do not understand its relevancy. I do not know what percentage of peasantry in this country reads these English newspapers with advertisements of tractors and oil engines and things like that. In the same way, there are many cases. Today advertising has become an industry in our country.

I think there is a turnover of more than Rs. 400 crores as far as this industry is concerned. But they should not make so much out of the fact that Government is not allowing them these sorts of wasteful expenditures. If they are more careful, I think, in future it is not impossible that Government may reconsider its stand. In regard to these advertisements there is a recent trend. Substantial contribution for the advertisements is coming from the foreign companies and the multinationals.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Madhusudan Vairale, I just want to know what is the reason why these people give advertisements to these papers which are not available to, or rather, not being read by the general farmers ?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Well, Sir, I am myself trying to evaluate the reasons. One possibility could be that they happen to be common people common and mutual interest of his business houses and there are so many common firms. I could be a Director in an engineering company and at the same time I could be a Director in a Publishing company. Or, I may be a Director in a Tractor company or my daughter-in-law may be a director in some Chemical company or Steel company. It is a situation which we find generally in this country. Hardly they have put their own funds in the industry. They might have put funds which may amount to 10 per cent of total investment in the company and all the remaining investment comes from financial institutions, from small shareholders,

from Government and commercial banks etc. So they have also to be thankful to society in general and Government in particular that in order to have proper growth of industry in this country quite a few concessions are being given. Then again, some industrialists complained about inflation. I would like to draw their attention to one fact. May be there are so many factors causing inflation. But, Sir, there is one important fact which can cause inflation. That important fact is that if every industrialist does not invest more and more in creating new factories; more commodities are not produced; and if more commodities are not produced that also can be a cause of inflation. They conveniently forget the recent economic trend which is noticed in the United States of America. There are some industrialists in this country to whom the United States of America happens to be friend, philosopher and guide. There are after that model and they think this is the most modern thing in the world. But they perhaps forget that even in America people giving slogan of forum of free enterprise have come to adopt more and more, in a progressive manner, to restrictive trade practices. Last year only President Reagan has come out with an order that not more than 20% imported cars will be allowed inside America. So this is the situation. This is the pattern of forum of free enterprise. In this country the people who appreciate that philosophy try to criticise our budget, our financial approaches, from that point of view. So, it is time they are reminded of this fact that even in that so-called capitalist society these restrictive practices are being adopted in a more and more progressive way.

Now, as far as international economy is concerned, well we may be thinking, we are thinking and we are much more concerned about the possibilities of nuclear war. But at the same time, we have to give some attention to this economic aspect also. Though America; Japan, West Germany and South Korea appear to be very

close friends, I would point out that they are also having cold war amongst themselves as far as financial and economic matters are concerned. Many of them are trying to dump their products in our country by lowering the prices of their products and particularly, this is true in the field of shipping. It is true in field of textile machinery, it is true in the field of steel and we shall have to find out the reason for trying this kind of dumping, of their products in our country. They are prepared to suffer losses for five or ten years because they want to create a potential market for their products for the coming, 20 years. They are prepared to suffer losses temporarily for five or ten years so that they can double their profits during the next 20 years. Therefore, I would reiterate that while planning the taxation measures, particularly on the customs side, the hon. Finance Minister has given due consideration to this fact and and I am glad he has come out with proper measures in the budget.

Now, my second point is this. The general tone of the discussion, particularly by our friends on the opposition benches, is that as if we have not progressed at all and the tendency is generally not to believe the figures which are usually given by the Government. In this regard, I would like to point out something which is indicative of the prosperity. Whether prosperity is coming. This is the question posed by my friends sitting on the opposite side. May be it is coming with a much lower speed, but, no doubt, there are signs that prosperity is coming and they do not believe this, apart from the fact whether prosperity is coming or not, because they always feel that Government's figures cannot be correct. I will quote from the survey undertaken by a non-Governmental agency which was published in the papers which are not always so favourable to the Government. As far as the metropolitan cities are concerned, there is a hue and cry. Now, particularly about the metropolitan cities in this country, I may point out that a majority of Member of Parliament do not

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belong to the ruling party. They belong to the opposition parties. What is the trend in these metropolitan cities? I will just quote some facts here.

"A study of the four major metropolises in 1982 showed that 45% felt they were better off than five years earlier, and another 42 per cent felt their income level was the same. Optimism regarding the future infects the majority: 54 per cent felt their spending power would improve over the next five years, and very thought they would actually be worse off than before".

These are the indications given in the report by a private agency and not the Government agency.

"There is other evidence too to support the claim that people now have more money in their pockets. Till five years ago, the annual investment in new company shares and debentures totalled barely Rs. 100 crores a year. That figure has now jumped virtually overnight to Rs. 1000 crore and numerous companies who earlier counted their share holders in thousands now do so in lakhs."

I would now draw the attention of our friends to this fact. Shares are purchased mainly by middle class and lower middle class people. The people in the higher brackets float their own companies and become their Directors etc. In this context, I would like to point out, subject to correction, that there are only 70,000 people who show their income more than Rs. ten lakhs per year. There would, of course, be others who would be having properties worth crores and lakhs of rupees, but they may or may not be in this bracket.

There is no doubt that our country has gone towards prosperity during the last few years and it would be clear from

this indication, and I quote from *India Today* of 15th February, 1984 :

"There is no disputing the fact that the middle class—defined by both income levels and life styles aspirations—now constitutes a much broader band in any statistical ordering of the total population."

Again, I will give one more example. Because of our large investment in various sectors and because of our untiring efforts, a new class of consumers has emerged in the country, and I will again quote :

"There was a time not long ago when the prospective customer was the salaried middle class; company executives, senior civil servants, the armed forces. But these have given way to a more spendthrift society made up of such unpretentious tradesmen as panwallas, small businessmen, the growing armies of the self-employed, exporters, even taxi operators, and the more status-conscious professionals like doctors and lawyers. Small scale entrepreneurs alone have quadrupled in the last decade—from 1.4 lakhs to 6 lakh—giving a powerful new impetus to consumer demand."

Then, investments in other fields have given a tremendous impetus in the direction of prosperity. In this context, again I would like to quote :

"Even basic investments by the Government, in such things as electricity and roads, have begun to have a pay-off for consumer goods manufacturers. In the early 1960s, only 22,000 of the country's 575,000 villages were electrified. Now the number totals 3 lakhs creating a vast market for electric fans, TV sets and kitchen appliances. The road network has similarly expanded over the years and trebled

in total length to 1.6 million kilometers. With even remote villages now linked by road, the two-wheeler market has become truly national, and led to the most spectacular growth in demand among all consumer goods items. Even the lowly bicycle has made rapid strides forwards, and the country's annual production of around 5 million bicycles is next only to China's. Such development is likely to continue in the next 20 years."

Are all these not signs of emerging a prosperous India?

Now, I would quote some figures in the field of production. There were some hon Members in this House who criticised the introduction of colour television in India. At that time they forgot that they were opposing the emergence of modern technology in the country. I will give figures for three fields. At one time, refrigerator was considered to be a luxury; it is not so now. The production of refrigerators in 1961 in this country was 11,000.

In 1981, Television production was 219,000 in the country in 1975, it was only 97,000; in 1982, it was 570,000. The projection of the Ministry is that the production in this field would be much more.

Take the case of two-wheeler. This vehicle is not required by wealthy people; this is not concerned with blackmarketeers; this is not concerned with the people who are not in the habit of paying tax; this is concerned with the middle class, with the workers and also villagers. In 1965, we were producing only 45,000 two-wheelers; in 1980, we produced 310,000; in 1985, the production will be 1,000,000 two-wheelers will be produced. What is the significance of this?

Then take the case of man-made fabrics. The *per capita* production in 1961 was 1.2 metres and in 1981 it was 5.0 metres—five times increase; and this is

required not for rich people.

They have provided Rs. 11,858 crores for the schemes concerned with the rural area and Rs. 758 crores for the schemes concerned with the agricultural area. During Question Hour a point was raised. The real question will be that of implementation. There are many people in this country who are not interested in implementing schemes deliberately or may not be deliberately, but the result will be the same.

Today there is a discussion about Centre-State relations. If more autonomy for non-implementing these programmes is considered to be a virtue, I think it should be discouraged; and government will have to see that the schemes are implemented by the States. Through all this exercise, the government is trying to create a sort of balance in our economy. In other words, they are trying to remove the imbalances in the economy. These imbalances are in many forms. One of the forms is the regional imbalances. I come from Maharashtra. People think that this is industrially the most progressive State. Except on the west coast and a few cities in the west coast region, the remaining Maharashtra is not industrialised. Take the region of Vidarbha which I represent. Fortunately, the Government of Maharashtra have appointed a committee to assess the regional imbalances in the State of Maharashtra. Today, the budget will be presented in the Maharashtra Assembly. I do not know what is going to come out from that budget. I would request the Central Government to give advice to the State Government that while calculating imbalances in the fields of region, they will calculate the imbalances in the public sector and the private sector. I have written a letter to the Finance Minister of Maharashtra requesting him that the imbalance should be calculated in the public sector because it is 100 per cent government investment both by the Centre and by the State. The imbalances should be calculated in the private sector investment in the same way as they are cal-

[Shri Madhusudan Vairale]

culated in the public sector.

The private sector people get 90 per cent from other agencies, they invest only 10 per cent from their own pocket. So, that also has to be calculated. Then, again they must not forget to calculate the imbalances in the investment in the cooperative sector because in the cooperative sector again 90 per cent is from the Government and 10 per cent by shareholders—I will not give you the details—but through you I would like the Central Government also to look into this matter. But let it not become a political issue and it should be ensured that these imbalances in Vidarbha are removed. While establishing public undertakings they should also see that public undertakings are distributed to backward area of Vidarbha and that there is some sort of regional balance while establishing new public undertakings.

I again congratulate the Finance Minister and I thank you for the time given to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken thirty minutes. Shrimati Vidyawati Chaturvedi.

AN HON MEMBER : What about me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you. All the Members present here will be called. The ruling party time is still there : Therefore, everyone of you shall be called.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivendrum) : What about me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is always there and you will be called. You only wanted that you should be called today. You must give that discretion to me to call you any

time. I will call you. You will get a chance.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Yesterday when I was to speak you called Mr. Poojary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is all right I will call you. All of you will be given a chance. I will give you a second chance.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not record anything Yes, Shrimati Vidyawati Chaturvedi now.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (मजुराहो) : हमके पहले कि मैं बजट का समर्थन कहें और अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूँ, उससे पहले जो कम गान को पंजाब में घटना घटी है मूलतः मुख्य मंत्री श्री दरबारा सिंह पर त्रिम तर्ह में कानिमाना हमना किया गया है वह बहुत ही अज्ञोपनीय और निन्दनीय है, मैं जोरदार शब्दों में उसकी भस्मना करती हूँ और भगवान से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि श्री दरबारा सिंह दीर्घायु हो, और ऐस अराजक तत्वों पर सरकार को कड़ी निगरानी करनी चाहिये और बहुत मन्त्री में उनके मास पैसा आना च हिये।

अब बजट का समर्थन करते हुए मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने जो बजट रखा है वह हमारी नीतियों के अनुरूप ही है। हम समाजवादी समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम ग्रामों की तरफ जाये, हमारा ध्यान ग्रामों की तरफ जाय जहाँ 80 फ़ीसदी जनता रहती है, उनके उत्थान में ही देश का उत्थान है, उसकी तरक्की में देश की तरक्की है और उनके आर्थिक विकास में ही हमारी आर्थिक नीति सुदृढ बन सकती है।

20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिये जो एक बहुत बड़ी पूंजी जुटाई गई है यह कदम सराहनीय है। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम, मैं नम्रतापूर्वक सभी लोगों से कहना चाहती हूँ, यह किसी व्यक्ति विशेष या किसी पार्टी का प्रोग्राम नहीं है बल्कि एक राष्ट्रीय प्रोग्राम है और इसके लिये हमें सब की चाहे उधर के बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्यगण हों या इस तरफ बैठने वाले हों चाहे बिधानमभा में विरोध-पक्ष के या शासन पक्ष के सदस्यगण हों, चाहे स्वायत्त शासन में पंचायतों में लेकर म्युनिसिपैलिटी, नगरनिगम के हों जहाँ भी राजनीतिक और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, सब की इच्छा है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रमों को सफल बनायें। इसमें हमारे देश की सफलता है। इसको सफल बनाने के लिये हमें बड़ा परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा। इसमें देश के गरीबों की बेरोजगारी हटेगी, भूमिहीनों के लिये भूमि, बे-बख्तों के लिये घरबार, तथा निगमितों के लिये सहारा मिल सकेगा। ऐसे वर्ग चाहे हरिजन हों, आदिवासी हों पिछड़े वर्ग के हों, अल्पसंख्यक हों, सब की तरफकी हममें निहित है। हमारा निवेदन है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में सब का सहयोग होना चाहिये।

अपनी प्रधान मंत्री को हम बधाई देते हैं। उन्होंने ग्रामीण विकास के लिये एक ग्रामीण स्व-रोजगार का प्रोग्राम बनाया है जिसके अन्तर्गत हम ग्रामीणों का विकास कर सकेंगे। ग्रामीण सुरक्षित नव युवक बेकारों को काम देकर उन्हें आत्म-निर्भर बना सकेंगे। स्व-रोजगार देकर हम नौजवानों को अपने घरों पर खड़ा कर सकेंगे। यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगी कि इस संबंध में उन्हें जो सहायता और सहारा मिलना चाहिए वह ठीक ढंग से मिले। अभी बैंकों से सहायता मिलने में उन्हें बड़ी कठिनाई उठानी

पड़ती है। हमारे नौजवानों, गरीबों, किसानों को इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत बैंकों से सहायता मिलने में किस तरह की परेशानियाँ उठानी पड़ती हैं उस पर ध्यान देना होगा। इसके लिए कोई सरल तरीका या इस तरह के नियम बनाने होंगे जिससे इन लोगों को जो सरकार राहत देना चाहती है वह आसानी से मिल सके और यह कार्यक्रम सफल हो सके अगर इनमें विफलता हुई, अपनी नीति के अनुरूप उनको हम सहायता नहीं दे पाये तों इससे देश में बहुत बड़ा असंतोष पैदा हो सकता है।

हमारी सरकार ने हर क्षेत्र में, चाहे कृषि हो, तेल कोयला सिंचाई या फटिलाइजर हो, बहुत बड़ी तरक्की की तथा उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। इसके लिए बहुत बड़ी पूंजी भी हमारी वित्त मंत्री ने जुटाई है। निश्चय ही यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए यह अच्छा मार्ग है। यह हम बिना-शक कह सकते हैं कि ये कदम बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय हैं, लेकिन इसका परकैपिटल, यूटिलाइजेशन बड़ा कमजोर है, उसे हमें सुधारना पड़ेगा। जब हम इतनी बड़ी पूंजी लगाने जा रहे हैं तो हमें देखना यह है कि उसका कोई दुर्प्रयोग न हो। इस पर हमें बड़े गौरव और संजीवनी से ध्यान देना होगा।

मैं अपनी प्रसन्नता जाहिर करती हूँ कि हमारे देश ने कृषि उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ाया है। वह अब 1-2 मिलियन टन हो गया है जो देश के लिये गौरव की बात है। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि हम स्वावलम्बन की ओर जा रहे हैं और इससे यह भी स्पष्ट हो रहा है कि हमारी सरकार की नीति बड़ी अच्छी, सुदृढ़ और न्यायक है। कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि ही अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने की मुख्य नीति है।

(श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी)

हमारी सरकार ने कृषि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाते के लिए जहां अच्छी नीति अपनाई है, वहां से किसानों को भी बढ़ाई देना चाहेंगी जिनके अधिक परिश्रम से मेहनत और मूक-बूक से आज हम उत्पादन को इस स्थिति पर पहुंच सके हैं।

मेरी मान्यता है कि यदि हम किसानों को और प्रोत्साहन दें उनकी रोज की दिक्कतों को दूर करे चाहे यह डीजल पंप लगाने की हो, बैंकों से सहायता मिलने की हो या बंधी बाँधने हेतु लिए जाने वाले करों की हो या कृषि की उन्नति के लिए और साधन जुटाने की हो, उन्हें दूर करना बहुत जरूरी है।

13.00 hrs.

जब किसानों की तरक्की होगी और कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, तो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ होगी।

मैं सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि अगर हम अपने वित्तीय वर्ष में परिवर्तन कर के बजट अधिवेशन को सितम्बर से चालू कर तथा बजट वर्ष को 15 नवम्बर से 14 नवम्बर तक रखें, तो बड़ी सुविधा होगी। इस समय तक किसानों की स्थिति, उनके उत्पादन और उनकी स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी स्पष्ट रूप से हमारे सामने आ जाएगी। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य भी इसमें सहमत होंगे।

जहां सरकार कई प्रकार के कार्यक्रम बना कर देश को समाजवादी मंचाज के लक्ष्य की ओर ले जाने के लिए आगे बढ़ना चाहती है, वहां कई जगह बड़ी गड़बड़ियाँ भी हैं, जिनको दूर करना आवश्यक है। उदाहरण के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें आती रहती हैं। इसके

अतिरिक्त हमारे देश में कीमतों के बढ़ने से लोगों में बहुत बेचैनी है। खासतौर से निम्न वर्ग एवं मध्यम वर्ग में बहुत परेशानी एवं क्षोभ है हमें बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। अगर हम कीमतों को कम न कर सकें, तो कम से कम उन्हें स्थिर रखने का प्रयास करना ही चाहिए।

जहाँ हमारा देश अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए समुचित नीति अपना रहा है और आज हम सिंचाई, उद्योग आदि हर एक क्षेत्र में विकास की ओर अग्रसर हैं वहाँ मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत दुःख होता है कि हमारे देश में क्षेत्रीय असंबलित मौजूद है। हमने सिंचाई साधनों के विकास को बहुत महत्त्व दिया है और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में उसको प्रथम स्थान दिया है। सिंचाई के मामले में मध्य प्रदेश कई अन्य प्रदेशों में पीछे है और उसमें भी मैं त्रिम क्षेत्र में आती हूँ जो बुंदेल खंड का एरिया है वह सिंचाई के मामले में शून्य है। वहाँ पर नहरें या कोई भी अन्य सिंचाई का साधन नहीं है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कई बार घोषणा की है कि हमें सिंचाई मध्यम वी बहुदेशीय परिषदों/जनाओं को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। मैं एक ऐसी ही परिषदों/जना की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिखाना चाहती हूँ। हमारे यहाँ केन नदी बहुदेशीय बहुद सिंचाई योजना है, जिसके अन्तर्गत छत्रपुर 6 लाख एकड़ भूमि, पन्ना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 5 लाख एकड़ भूमि और उत्तर प्रदेश के बाँदा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 4 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकेगी। इसके अलावा उसमें 60, 70 बैगाबाट बिजली भी पैदा की जा सकेगी। त्रिमका सब भी पूर्ण हो चुका है। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसी परिषदों/जनाओं को सामकरी उन क्षेत्रों की परिषदों/जनाओं को जहाँ सिंचाई-साधन बिल्कुल

वहीं है-प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

मैं यह बताता भी अपना फर्ज समझती हूँ कि इनमें लंबे अरसे में बुन्देलखंड में एक भी मध्यम या बृहद् उद्योग राकरारी या प्राइवेट किमी भी क्षेत्र में स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। यहाँ के हजारों लाखों लोग अपना पेट भरने के लिए अपने घर छोड़ कर दिल्ली और दूसरी जगह आते हैं, जहाँ वे मेहनत मजदूरी करते हैं। यहाँ पर ठेकेदार और बिचौलिए उनके साथ क्या क्या ज्याबतियाँ करते हैं, ये बातें रोत्र हमारे सामने आती हैं।

मैं उन के लिए किसी प्रकार की सहायता चाहते हुए भी करने में असमर्थ सी हो जाती हूँ, उनकी कोई सहायता नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूँ छतरपुर और ठीक मगद में उद्योग खोले जायें। लेकिन उद्योग तब तक नहीं खुल सकते जब तक कि वहाँ आवागमन के साधन नहीं हों। जब भी मैं किमी उद्योगपति से बात करती हूँ उद्योग खोलने के लिए तो यही जवाब कह देते हैं। तो यह कहते हैं कि पहले वहाँ आवागमन के साधन होने चाहिए। आवागमन के साधन के लिए अबवा उद्योगों में किमी न किमी को तो पहल करनी पड़ेगी। मैंने एक रेल लाइन की माँग रेलवे मंत्री जी से की थी। उन्होंने कहा कि यह बहुत बड़ी है, हम इस को दो हिस्सों में देंगे। एक हिस्सा मतना से बड़वाहा जिस की उन्होंने घोषणा कर दी है लेकिन दूसरी जो बहुत प्रमुख लाइन है नलिन पुर से वांदा (खैरादा) बाया ठीकमगद छतरपुर, खजुराहो उसकी घोषणा नहीं की है। वहाँ उम इलाके में टर्की की समस्या है, आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं, गरीबी है। जिस रेलवे लाइन की उन्होंने घोषणा कर दी उसके लिए तो मैं उन को बधाई देती हूँ। लेकिन यह दूसरी रेलवे लाइन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस इलाके की

टर्की की समस्या को हल करने के लिए भी इसको प्राथमिकता देना आवश्यक है और वह पिछड़ा इलाका है, जब हम यह कहते हैं कि पिछड़े इलाके को हम ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं क्षेत्र के इन्वेंलेंस को मिटाया चाहते हैं तो इस तरफ शासन का ध्यान क्यों नहीं जाता जब कि मैंने कई बार इस ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है ?

इसी तरह टीकमगढ़ जिले में एक ओरछा मिर्चाई परियोजना की बात है। यह बहु-उद्देशीय परियोजना है। इससे बिजली की समस्या भी हल होगी और हजारों एकड़ जमीन की मिर्चाई होगी। यह हमारे यहाँ की मुख्य समस्याएँ हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि इन समस्याओं को यम्भीरता से ले।

एक ओर समस्या मेरे क्षेत्र में मेरी समझ में आई है। यहाँ कुछ गांवों में कुछ मछुवे छोटे-छोटे तालाबों से अपनी गुजर बसर करते थे। उनमें बह सिघाड़ा या और अन्य चीजें जो तालाबों में पैदा होती हैं उन को पैदा करके और मछलियों से अपनी रोजी रोटी चलाते थे। लेकिन अब वह मतस्य नियम के अन्तर्गत या कहीं-कहीं पंचायतों के अन्तर्गत चले गए हैं। पंचायतों की आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए वह एक अच्छा कदम है कि यह उनको दे दिया गया। लेकिन इसका नतीजा यह है कि बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदारों को इसका ठेका दे दिया जाता है। उनके मुकाबले में मछुओं की सोसाइटी भी बानी नहीं बोल पाती। इस लिए आज तह बेकार हो रहे हैं। उनके लिए खाने पीने का कोई साधन नहीं रह गया है। उम का शोषण हो रहा है। हम यरीबों के उत्थान की बात करते हैं, छोटे छोटे लोगों की तरफकी की बात करते हैं तो उन मछुओं की तरफ भी हमें अपना ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आप ने मुझे समय दिया, आप की मैं बड़ी आभारी हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी की भी बड़ी आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने बहुत से करों से मुक्ति

(श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी)

दे कर मध्यम वर्ग के समाज के लिए बहुत राहत पहुंचायी है लेकिन कुछ ऐसे कर हैं जो सीधे नहीं बल्कि अपरोक्ष में हैं वह हमारे उपभोक्ताओं पर ही पड़ते हैं। मैं जानती हूँ और मसहूस करती हूँ कि आखिर जो हमारी तरक्की के काम होंगे वह बिना पैसे के तो नहीं होंगे, कहीं न कहीं से साधन जुटाने होंगे। लेकिन वह बड़े लोगों की पूंजी में से जुटाएँ जिन्होंने एक की जगह दस दस मिलें और कारखाने खड़े कर लिए हैं। उनकी पूंजी छिपी हुई होती है और एक अदृश्य रूप से उनका पैसा बढ़ता जाता है। अगर आप उस पूंजी को पकड़ सकें और उसका लाभ उठा सकें तो गरीबों को बड़ी राहत होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का हृदय से सम्बन्ध करती हूँ और आप को और वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now
Shri Neelalohithadasan Nadar.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
BUTA SINGH) : Sir, before you call
Shri Neelalohithadasan. I have to make
a request to you that Shri S. M. Krishna
who proposed to intervene has now said
that he is not going to intervene. There-
fore, we have sufficient time to accom-
modate the Members. Hon. Finance
Minister may be called at 4 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes,
Now Mr. Neelalohithadasan. Your
party has been allotted fifteen minutes.

श्री ए. नीला लोहित बसन नाडार (त्रिवेन्द्रम):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल हमारी आर्थिक
जीवन में बजट, चाहे वह राज्य सरकार का हो
या केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक निष्प्रयोजन और
निरर्थक ध्यायाम बन गया है क्योंकि हमारी

आर्थिक-व्यवस्था का नियन्त्रण बहुराष्ट्रीय
कंपनियों और बड़े घराने करते हैं। इस तरह
के बजट जनता के वास्तविक जीवन से कोई
सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते। चाहे राज्य सरकारों
द्वारा लगाया गया बिक्री कर हो या केन्द्रीय
सरकार द्वारा लगाया गया उत्पाद-शुल्क हो
उनमें जो कटौती या बढ़ोतरी की जाती है।
उसका बीजों के मूल्यों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं
रहता। पहले हमारी यह धारणा थी कि
उत्पाद-शुल्क में कटौती होने से उस बीज का
दाम कम हो जाना है बशर्त कि उत्पाद-शुल्क में
बढ़ोतरी होने से उस बीज का दाम बढ़ जाता
है लेकिन आजकल हम देखते हैं कि चाहे किसी
बीज पर उत्पाद-शुल्क घटता हो या बढ़ता
हो उत्पाद-शुल्क हो न हो, बजट हो न हो
बीजों के दाम बढ़ने ही चलते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ
जब चौधरी चरण सिंह हमारे राष्ट्र के वित्त
मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने अपने बजट में माबुन के
उत्पाद-शुल्क में बढ़ोतरी की थी जिसके
बिरोध में पूरे देश में बड़ी हलचल मची थी।
नत्पश्चात् चुनावों के बाद वर्तमान सरकार
सत्ता में आई तबने माबुन के उत्पाद-शुल्क में
कटौती की लेकिन माबुन के दानों में एक पैस
को भी कमी नहीं हुई बल्कि हम देन रहे हैं।
मगानार माबुन के दाम बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं।
अतः हम देखते हैं कि बजट का जनता के
वास्तविक जीवन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता
जनता के आर्थिक जीवन में बजट कुछ कर
ही नहीं सकता।

वित्त मंत्री ने आप कर में जो कटौती की
है उसके बारे में सामक दल के प्रतिनिधियों ने
बहुत कुछ कहा है लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से
पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में कितने
आयकार दाता हैं? केवल 3 प्रतिशत लोग ही
आयकार देते हैं। इसलिए आयकार में जो
कटौती की गई है उससे बहुत कम लोगों को
ही फायदा मिल सकेगा।

खेती के बारे में वित्त मंत्री के भाषण में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। तृतीय पैराग्राफ के अन्त में उन्होंने कहा है :

"Agriculture production as a whole is likely to increase by nine per cent over the year. Hon. Members will agree that this is a convincing testimony to the soundness of our agriculture strategy and to the hardwork of our farmers."

हमारे राष्ट्र में खाद्यन्न का उत्पादन प्रकृति की इच्छा और अनिच्छा के अनुरूप ही रहा है। यह हमारे लिए राष्ट्रीय सज्जा की बात है स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के 36 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद और योजनाओं की शुरुआत के 33 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी हम राष्ट्र में सूखा और बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर सके हैं। सूखा और बाढ़ से बच नहीं सके हैं। जब करोड़ों रुपए एशियाड, गुट निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन और राष्ट्रमंडल सम्मेलन आदि के लिए अनावश्यक रूप से खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन गंगा, यमुना और ब्रह्मपुत्र योजना आदि कार्यक्रमों के लिए हमारे पाम पैसा नहीं है। हमारे पाम योजना नहीं है। यदि हम ऐसी योजनाओं का आविष्कार कर सकते हैं तो बाढ़ और सूखे पर भी नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं। बेकार लोगों को रोजगार भी दे सकते हैं एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के बारे में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में बहुत कुछ कहा है। इन दोनों कार्यक्रमों के बारे में आपके अनुभव के आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में जो लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं, उनको कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचा है। जो रकम इन कार्यक्रम के लिए रखी जाती है, वह रकम किसी न किसी प्रकार भ्रष्टाचार के जरिए कुछ लोगों के पास पहुंच जाती है।

हाल ही में आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी

(आई) के महासचिव, श्री राजीव गांधी, ने लखनऊ में कहा कि बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम असफल रहा चाहे वह संकटकालीन परिस्थितियों का बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम हो, वर्तमान परिकृत बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम हो एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम हो या राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम हो। पिछली 15 अगस्त को प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा घोषित ग्रामीण मूमिहीन रोजगार गारन्टी स्कीम या शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को निजी रोजगार देने का कार्यक्रम हो, उससे गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन बिताने वालों को कोई फायदा नहीं है। कुछ भ्रष्ट राजनीतिक और भ्रष्ट आफिसर ही इन योजनाओं का लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार हमारे समाज में धार्मिक समस्या ही नहीं बल्कि आर्थिक समस्या बन गया है। आर्थिक विकास के लिए जो-जो रकम सरकार को खर्च करनी है, वह भ्रष्टाचार के जरिए कुछ भ्रष्ट राजनीतिक लोगों और कुछ भ्रष्ट आफिसरों की पाकेट में चली जाती है। वर्तमान सरकार भ्रष्टाचार को दूर नहीं कर सकती है, क्योंकि उस सरकार की नीति ही भ्रष्टाचार पर आधारित है। काले धन को दूर करने के बारे में श्री वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में उल्लेख किया है। लेकिन ग्रामक दल चुनाव और अपनी पार्टी को चलाने के लिये कानाधन और करवचन करने वाले लोगों पर दृष्टि रखते हैं, तो वे कैसे इन को दूर कर सकते हैं? मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक अरूप लगाना चाहता हूँ। ग्रामक दल हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय का दुरुपयोग अपनी पार्टी चलाने के लिये और चुनावों के लिये पैसा ईकटठा करने के लिये पूरा करता है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी अपने बजट भाषण के दसवें पैराग्राफ में कहते हैं—

(श्री ए० नीलालोहिथादसन नाडार)

"We have not cut wages, we have not compromised on Planning. We have not been trapped in a debt crisis."

इस का क्या मतलब है ? हम को किसी ने फंसाने या ट्रैप करने की कोशिश की हो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से ऋण लेने के विरुद्ध देश भर में जो भावना जगी थी, आने वाले चुनाव में उम भावना से बचने के लिये आपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से वाकी रकम न लेने का फैसला किया।

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से आज तक देश का जो विकास हुआ है यदि हम उम का सर्वेक्षण करें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि हमारे विकास का मब से बड़ा दोष क्षेत्रीय असमानता रही है। हमारा केरल उम क्षेत्रीय असमानता का शिकार रहा है। औद्योगिक विकास के क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केरल को हमेशा अवगणना की है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट केरल में हुआ। 1978-79 में उमकी दर ढाई-प्रति-शत रही 1981-82 में भी दो पाव प्रतिशत ही रही और अब तो उससे भी कम होगी। हाल ही में केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री और व्यापार मंत्री केरल के पर्यटन पर आये थे। उन्होंने कहा था केरल में औद्योगिक विकास के लिये बहुत अनुकूल परिस्थिति है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में वहाँ पर जो शान्ति है उम की भी उन्होंने सराहना की थी, लेकिन उस के बाद केरल में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ाने के लिये उन्होंने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। आज केरल से लैटर आफ इन्टेन्ट और औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिये अनेक एप्लीकेशन्स केन्द्रीय सरकार के दफ्तरों में पडी हुई हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार उम और कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है। औद्योगिक विकास के लिये जो मौलिक

बातें हैं जैसा कच्चा माल बिजली और मानस शक्ति ये तीनों केरल में बहुत अधिक मात्रा में विद्यमान हैं। इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के जरिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि केरल में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में अधिकाधिक उद्योग खोलें।

हमारे यहां "बिजिहन्जन" हार्बर के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने द्वितीय और तृतीय स्टेज में कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी। एलेप्पी और बलियनुरे पत्तनों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ कदम नहीं उठाती है और हमारे जो परम्परागत उद्योग कोयार, हैन्डलूम, केस्यू और बीडी के हैं, उन पुनगटन के लिए जो कार्यक्रम रबे गये हैं, उन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार आर्थिक सहायता नहीं देती है।

हम अपने अनुसंधान पर बहुत गर्व हैं लेकिन कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो अनुसंधान होता है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। उदाहरणार्थ हमारे केरल में नारियल कृषि कई बीमारियों में ग्रस्त है और इन बीमारियों को पकड़ने के लिए अभी तक आप के अनुसंधान विभाग ने कोई कार्य नहीं किया है।

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद तत्कालिक रूप में मस्मिन्धन आर्थिक व्यवस्था हमने अपनायी थी। स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के उन दिनों के प्राणण और नेल्स इम के स्पष्ट प्रमाण हैं। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि मस्मिन्धन आर्थिक व्यवस्था ने भारत में पूँजीवादी विकास का रास्ता दिया है। देश के बाहर और अन्दर पूँजीवादियों ने सामंवादियों से मिल कर हमारे आर्थिक विकास के सारे फल खा लिये हैं। इस परिस्थिति को बदलने के लिए माइतर आपरेशन से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इस के लिए तो मेजर सञ्जरी मेजर आपरेशन होना चाहिए। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है

कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन हम चाहते हैं तो पहले पहले हमें आर्थिक क्षेत्र से विदेशी पूंजी को घटाना चाहिए और हमारी आर्थिक योजनाएं हमारे इंटरनेल रिस्सोर्सेज पर, आन्तरिक विभागों पर और मानुषिक शक्तियों पर आधारित योजना अपनानी चाहिए। आज हम यह देख रहे हैं कि यहाँ के जो बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं, बड़े व्यापार घराने हैं, उनकी पूंजी बढ़ती ही चली जाती है अगर समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था की स्थापना चाहते हैं तो आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हमारा पहला बंदम तो यह होना चाहिए कि जो बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं, उन राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये मैं आप के जरिये से मंत्री महोदय से और सरकार से यही मांग करता हूँ कि बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों की पूंजी का राष्ट्रीयकरण मुद्दा करना चाहिए।

समय के अभाव के कारण मैं और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं इनका ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार के पिछले चार वर्षों का शासन बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय और निकम्मा रहा है और इस सरकार का यह निकम्मा बजट है और बजट आफ इनएक्शन है पिछले चार वर्षों में आप ने क्या किया। आप ने बैंक मनी बिगर बॉन्ड के जरिये ले काले घन वानों को गहायना दी है। इस के अलावा एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट को निर्रनाइज कर के आप बड़े उद्योगपतियों, पूंजीपतियों और बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों को और पनपने का अवसर दिया है।

आई० एम० ए० की शर्तों और प्रवामी भारतीयों की निक्षेप योजनाओं के जरिये बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को आधिपत्य जमाने के लिए आपने अवसर प्रदान किया है। इन सभी कार्यवाहियों को आपने इस बजट के जरिये से छिपाने की कोशिश की है। मैं इस बजट का

विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Finance Minister is going to reply only at 4 p.m. You have got 2 and a half-hours. Many hon. Members from ruling Party and those who have not spoken from the other side will also be called.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : People must wait. They must Practise the way of sitting in the House continuously.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwad South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget proposals presented by the Finance Minister are generally welcomed by all sections of the people of this country. I am congratulating the Finance Minister for having brought this budget. Not only there is no further tax but there are many tax reliefs which have been announced. As such, the people who are expected to pay tax are naturally happy.

So, this has been the convention in the years past that when we go to the polls, of course, there is less taxation. Some people were saying : Why don't have elections every year so that we may not have tax at all every year. But I don't think that it is a feasible proposal to have tax-free Budget every year. Every day can not be a holiday. There may be tax holiday for a year. But it may not be repeated for years together. So, that was one of the criticisms by Mr. Inderjit Gupta saying that harder days are ahead after 9 months, and the next Budget might be very heavy tax-Budget. I don't think that it would be so heavy as he thinks. But it may be necessary to have some taxation as least in a developing country like ours. It is inevitable.

Sir, the Finance Minister in his speech has said that the relief has been made available for the fixed income groups. Of course, there is a relief to some extent. 5% relief has been given to many income slab groups. But in the higher groups—

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

Rs. 60,001 to 70,000 and Rs. 85,001 to 1,00,000, the reduction is higher, say 7.5%. The reduction for higher income group is much more than that of the lower income group who get only 5% relief. In the higher groups, the fixed income group people or the salaried group persons will not come at all. I think, it is very unlikely that the salaried group will come under Rs. 60,001 to Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 85,001 to 1,00,000. So more relief has been given to the business people. 7.5% relief has been given to business people and the lower income group has been given only 5%.

So, in effect, this is not a relief given to low salaried people. Hence in a way the intention is to give relief to rich people and incidentally some relief has been extended to the lower level also.

The income-tax exemption limit has not been raised. A person getting an income above Rs. 15,000 is taxable. What is the value of an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum now-a-days? Ten years back, it meant only Rs. 1500. The value of the rupee has gone down and it has been reduced to 12 p. Even a *pan-walla* will earn at least Rs. 50/- a day. Are you going to tax a *pan-walla*? A petty hawker in the street will also earn at least Rs. 50/- a day. It will come to Rs. 1500 per month. But the cost of living is so high that even Rs. 1500 per month is not sufficient to make both ends meet for any man. The most hard-hit are the fixed salaried people who have no other income. So, no relief as such has been given to these people. The exemption limit for income-tax was raised from 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 a couple of years back. I expected that the exemption limit would be raised. But I am disappointed. The exemption limit should be raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000. Otherwise, everybody will be harassed by the income-tax authorities. Nobody can escape. A person earning Rs. 50 a day is liable to pay income-tax. Is it the intention of the Finance Minister to tax even petty

hawkers, *paclare* and small shop-keepers apart from the low salaried people? Even a clerk or a typist gets that much amount now-a-days, even more than that. If a person has got many children or many dependents, is there any relief given to him? No. Actually, no relief as such has been given to fixed salaried people and to lower income groups. But an attempt has been made to give relief to higher income groups, that is, persons earning Rs. 60,000 and above annually.

The Finance Commission's Report had recommended that at no stage the rate of taxation should be more than 50 per cent. But that has not been taken into consideration at all. It should be seen by the Finance Minister that at no stage the tax rate should be more than 50 per cent. If the rate of taxation is higher, then there will be tax evasion; they will manipulate accounts and see that they come within a lower slab of tax. They have now reduced it to 61.75 per cent as against the present 67.5 per cent. That is the relief given. But they should have brought it down to 50 per cent at least. They have not done it.

As regards the wealth tax, it is true that they have raised the limit from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs, regarding the house owned by the assessee. A house upto the value of Rs. 2 lakhs is exempted from the wealth tax. But even that limit is very low. A small house, a 2-roomed house, will cost more than Rs. 2 lakhs now-a-days. The cost of land and the price of a house has gone up very high. You cannot get a 2-roomed small house in Delhi or in Bombay or in Bangalore for less than Rs. 2 lakhs.

That means everybody has to pay the Wealth Tax also. Then again, net wealth of assessee to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000/- was exempted. That has not been raised at all. If an assessee has a wealth of more than Rs. 1,50,000/-, he will be assessed. Rs. 1,50,000/- nowadays in big cities, including immovable properties, is not such a large amount. What

is the total revenue you get? I very much agree with Mr. Satish Agarwal when he said that Wealth Tax collected is so little but you have to employ so many officers for assessing it. The assesses are put to trouble. There is more harassment. It is worth giving it up. The Wealth Tax, the Gift Tax and the Estate duty better to give them up. You can get that much revenue by means of raising the Excise and Customs. But the Wealth Tax which you get is so little amount but it causes harassment to so many.

About the sharing of revenues with the States, taxes on income are levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed to the States also. Tax on income does not include Corporation Tax. Corporation Tax is not shared by the State Governments at all. As a result of the changes made in the Finance Act, 1959, only income-tax paid by limited companies must now be treated as Corporation Tax. Even the tax paid by limited companies is also treated as Corporation Tax. In effect, State will not share this Corporation Tax and the taxes given by the limited companies. Then the resources of the States will go down naturally and it will cause resentment among many States. There is a hue and cry among all States because there are no resources. The resources have been exhausted. Many States have exhausted all the resources and they look to the Centre always for help. If this is also not done, not shared properly, there is always cause for resentment.

The Seventh Finance Commission recommended 40% of the Excise tax collected to be shared. Now it is being shared also. But later on, the prices of petroleum, aluminium, steel, were all raised. But the Excise duty was not raised. The result was if the Excise duty is not raised and if only the prices are raised, the States cannot get their share. The Govt. have got Rs. 6,500 crores by increasing the prices of petroleum products, aluminium, steel, coal etc. But the excise duty was not raised.

As a result, Rs. 2,500 crores which would have been available to the States, were not given to them. Hence the quarrel with West Bengal Chief Minister and other Chief Ministers also. Even the Congress Governments are also in difficulty. They are not making their grievances public. But they are also coming to the Centre and asking for funds. The result is the States are short of revenues and they cannot take up development projects. For every little thing, they have to look to the Centre.

As far as Karnataka is concerned, once upon a time it was a very prosperous State. We had lot of electricity and good irrigation facilities. But now, compared to the other States, it is lagging behind. There are no irrigation facilities and there is no electricity. Industries are not coming up. Agriculture is also hampered. The progress of any State, any part of the country, depends upon the power it generates.

In an agricultural economy, irrigation facilities have to be provided. Karnataka lags behind. What have you done for such States? If there is regional imbalance, the resentment will continue. It is not sufficient that only a part of the country is well developed and the others are allowed to be neglected. Every limb of a man has to be taken care of; otherwise, the man will have to suffer. Even if one limb suffers, the whole body suffers. Similarly, the whole country will suffer if any State is under grip of financial scarcity. It should be seen that sufficient funds are made available to them. In the backward States some irrigation projects have to be taken up, some electricity-generating schemes will have to be put up. More fund will have to be given to the States for planning all these projects. Then only the country will be developed in a proper manner...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please try to conclude.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : I do not want to take more time. know how

[Shri F.H. Mohsin]

difficult it is to accommodate all.

I would like to give one suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister. You are levying income-tax. What is the result? What do the big company Directors or industrialists do? They go on travelling because they want to avoid paying much income-tax. These Directors and industrialists go on travelling and live in big hotels. They do not mind spending because, instead of the money going to Government by way of income-tax, they think 'Why not enjoy life?' Many times travel by plane, live in 5-star hotels, spend lavishly and debit that expenditure in the records so that the income shown is less. This will cause inflation because spending is more. Instead of keeping the money in deposit in the Savings Bank or as investments, they will spend because, if they keep the money in the bank, the income-tax authorities will come. Therefore, instead of levying tax on income, why not try expenditure tax? I am giving this suggestion for his consideration. Inflation is growing more and more because of expenditure. There are people who have a lot of black money and they spend it. But we have no tax on expenditure at all. If you control the expenditure, we can control inflation also. I would, therefore suggest abolition of income-tax and introduction of expenditure tax. That is the only solution to arrest inflation and inflationary trends.

श्री रिजक राम (मोतीपन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करना है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय का भी मुझे धन्यवाद बदा करना है। संसद में सदस्य बनने के बाद मेरे यह पहला बजट पेश हुआ है और मुझे खुशी है कि इस पहले बजट में कोई टैक्स नहीं लगा है, बल्कि कुछ रियायतें दी गई हैं, और इससे अगला बजट परोपण चुनाव में पहले मानिबन होना नहीं है। इसलिये वित्त में मंत्री महोदय का

आभारी हूँ कि संसद सदस्य की अवधि में जो बजट पेश हुआ है, उसमें कोई टैक्स नहीं लगा है, और आगे लगने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बजट में कई क्षेत्रों में रियायतें दी गई हैं। इन्कम टैक्स के हर स्लैब में कुछ न कुछ रियायतें दी गई हैं, लेकिन शायद मेरे समझने में गलती न हो, 40 हजार से 50 हजार का जो नया स्लैब बनाया है उस पर कोई रियायत वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दी है।

इसमें ऊपर 50 हजार से 75 हजार का और ऊपर वाले स्लैब में रियायतें हैं, लेकिन 40 से 50 हजार वाले स्लैब में कोई रियायत नहीं है। यह समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है लेकिन मैं इस विषय की तरफ ज्यादा न जाने हुए कृषि के क्षेत्र के बारे में ही कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में फर्टिलाइजर और चाय पर रियायतें दी गई हैं, लेकिन सबसे खुशी की बात यह है कि 1983-84 में कृषि उत्पादन में जो प्रगति हुई है, उसके लिये कृषि मंत्रालय और सरकार धन्यवाद के मुन्नाहक है।

आखिर ममीला में यह उर्जा की गई है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो उन्नति हुई है, उत्पादन में जो बढोतरी हुई है, यह पूर्ण रूप से बहुत ही मूर्तिनिश्चिन्त है, उसके मदम में मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि की बृद्धि प्रथमतीय अवस्था है, उत्पादन में रिकार्ड पैदावार भी हुई है, इसमें शक नहीं, लेकिन यह मोचनार्थक कृषि क्षेत्र में जो कमियाँ या बाधाएँ हैं वह दूर हो गई, उत्पादन आगे इसी तरह बढ़ता रहेगा और चिन्ता की कोई बात नहीं है, मैं इसमें सहमत नहीं हूँ।

जब मे योजनाएं चली, देखा आजाद हुआ,

हमारे सामने पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएं आईं और हर साल के उत्पादन के आंकड़े हमारे सामने हैं। कृषि के मैदान में आज भी मानना पड़ता है कि कृषि की उन्नति और उसकी पैदावार का ज्यादातर आधार वर्षा और मौसम के अच्छा होने पर है। जब वर्षा और मौसम अनुकूल है तो उत्पादन अच्छा हो जाता है, लेकिन इसके प्रतिकूल होने पर पैदावार में कमी होती रही है। ऐसा हरेक योजना के आंकड़ों से पता लगता है।

1950-51 की पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि के उत्पादन के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन जुटाया गया और कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये पूरी शक्ति लगाई गई, राशि का भी पूरा प्रावधान किया गया। 1950-51 की योजना की अवधि में 49 प्रतिशत में भी अधिक उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई। इसके बाद 1961 से 1971 तक उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी 31.7 प्रतिशत हुई और 1970-71 से 1980-81 तक 52.4 प्रतिशत रह गई और 1983-84 में वह 13 परसेंट हुई। ऐसा सरकार के आंकड़ों से पता लगता है। कृषि उत्पादन में 13 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई और इसी दौरान देश में आबादी 24 परसेंट के करीब बढ़ी है। अगर हमारे अनाज की पैदावार का परकंपिता के दर पर अनुमान लगाया जाय तो आज भी आबादी में बढ़ोतरी ज्यादा और अनाज उत्पादन में कमी है। इसलिए परकंपिता से अनाज आज उपलब्ध है वह कम है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से चाहे जितनी भी कोशिश की गई हो, फिर भी कुछ बाधाएं, रुकावटें, बोटलनेकम ऐसे हैं जिनकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए

ताकि कृषि के मैदान में जो तरक्की होनी चाहिए, उसके रास्ते में जितनी रुकावटें हैं, वह दूर हो जायें और अपना देश अनाज के बारे में सैल्फ-सफीशिएट हो जाय।

आप देखेंगे कि 1978-79 में अनाज की पैदावार 111 मिलियन टन हुई। वह साल वर्षा और मौसम के लिहाज से बहुत अच्छा था। लेकिन 1981-82 में वह पैदावार गिर कर 104.9 मिलियन टन और 1982-83 में 98.3 मिलियन टन रह गई। हमारे देश में मौसम की अनुकूलता और प्रतिकूलता के अनुसार अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ती या घटती है। देखना है कि वे कौन से कारण और वात-मनोम है, जिनकी वजह से हम कृषि की पैदावार में ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं कर सके हैं? मैं दूज बारे में दो तीन बाधाओं की तरफ सरकार और वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बाधा तो यह मालूम पड़ती कि कृषि मन्त्रालय प्लानिंग कमीशन और फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री का आपस में ताल-मेल नहीं है जिसकी वजह से कृषि की पैदावार को बढ़ाने की योजनाओं में रुकावट पड़ती है देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित बनाने तथा स्थिरता लाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि खेती की तरक्की के लिये जरूरी इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (आधारभूत ढांचा) पूर्ण रूप से तैयार हो और उसके लिए धन-राशि जुटाई जाए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस साल के बजट में कृषि के लिए कुछ ज्यादा राशि दी गई है, लेकिन कीमतों की वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है कि अनाज की पैदावार या इकनोमी की प्रगति पर उसका वह विशेष प्रभाव रखे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री कृषि के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा धनराशि का प्रावधान करेंगे।

(श्री रिजक राम)

सभी मानते हैं कि खेती और इंडस्ट्री की प्रगति और अर्थ-व्यवस्था की स्थिरता के लिए बिजली का उत्पादन और पूरी सप्लाई लाजिमी है। लेकिन फस्ट प्लान से ले कर आज तक बिजली के उत्पादन का हमारा लक्ष्य कभी पूरा नहीं हुआ और बिजली की सप्लाई जरूरत से कम रही, जिसके कारण कृषि की जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिए, वह न हो सकी।

सरकार ने बिजली की योजनाओं के लिए पूरी धनराशि नहीं दी और उनको समय पर पूरी करने के लिए मशीनरी नहीं बनाई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हर प्लान में बिजली के उत्पादन में कमी रही। पहले प्लान में बिजली के उत्पादन में 15.4 परसेंट की कमी रही, दूसरी योजना में 35.7 परसेंट, तीसरी योजना में 35.4 परसेंट और चौथी योजना में 50 परसेंट की कमी रही। छठे प्लान में भी इसी तरह से कमी रही।

हमारे देश में हाइड्रो जन-इलेक्ट्रिक बिजली का पोटेन्शियल प्रयाप्त है उसके उत्पादन के लिए पूरी धनराशि देने से देश की सारी जरूरियां पूरी हो सकती हैं। लेकिन उसको 16, 17 18 परसेंट से कम एक्सप्लायट किया गया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश और नांदेदन रिजन में भी उसे पूरा एक्सप्लायट नहीं किया जा सका है।

कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ने में दूसरी बाधा इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज की कमी है। अब्बल तो सरकार राज्यों के रिबर डिसपूट्स का फैसला करने में देर लगाती है।

14.00 hrs.

दूसरे, जो स्कीम्स हाथ में लेते हैं उनको एग्जिक्यूट और इम्प्लीमेंट करने में बहुत देरी

लगती है जिस की वजह से उन प्रोजेक्ट्स का खर्चा जो हम अन्दाजा लगाते हैं 60-70 करोड़ होगा, वह तीन गुना और चार गुना पहुंच कर उन स्कीम्स का पूरा होना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

हरियाणा और पंजाब के बांधों में आप देखेंगे की रावी ब्यास दरिया के पानी के बटवारे का मवास कितने वर्षों से लटक रहा है वर्ष 1970 से रावी ब्यास नदी का पाकिस्तान को पानी जा रहा है। आज तक हम उस पानी का ठीक तरह से फंमना करके हरियाणा और पंजाब को पानी नदी दे मके। दूसरी तरफ आप देखेंगे कि हरियाणा ने भी करोड़ों के करीब व्यर्चकर के एम० वाई० जस नहर अपने इन्फाके में बनायी मगर उसका भी फायदा उन को नहीं मिस रहा है। भी करोड़ रुपये मसाला का नुबमान हरियाणा के किसान उठा रहे हैं वरीक उन की फसलों को पानी नहीं मिलना। इसके अतिरिक्त जो पानी का पोटेन्शियल है उसको प्रयोग में लाने के लिये भी पूरा प्राबधान नहीं किया जा रहा है जिस से खेती के लिए पूरा पानी नहीं मिल पाता है।

तीसरा कारण यह है कि जो अनाज के प्रोक्वोरिमेंट की नीति है जिसमें भी किसानों में असंतोष है।

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI N K SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

सरकार की ओर से निर्धारित मून्य क्रिन्स के बाजार भाव से कम रही है मन् 68 तक गेहूँ का निर्धारित मून्य बाजार भाव ऊंचा था और सरकार को अनाज खरीदने में कठिनाई नहीं आई। लेकिन उसके बाद जो कीमत मुकरंर की गई वह बाजार के भाव से कम रही जब किसान के अानी फगल उठाने का वक्त

होता है, जिस वक्त वह अपनी जिन्स बेचता है उस वक्त बाजारी कीमत ज्यादा होती है और सरकार कीमत पक्क मुकर्रर करनी है जिस से किसानों में असंतोष है। पिछले साल 151 ह० गेहूँ का भाव सरकार ने मुकर्रर किया और इग साल एक रुपया बढ़ाकर 152 रुपये किया है। इस सरकार को बेंग तो इसकी दाद देनी चाहिए कि एक रुपया विवटल यानी 1 पैसा को किन्नोघाम अनाज की कीमत बढ़ायी जब कि और उपभोक्ता भी जैसे ट्रेक्टर, डीजल, या कपड़ा बगैरह जो किसान को खरीदनी पड़ती है उनकी कीमत कई गुना बढ़ी लेकिन हमको ध्यान में न रखकर सरकार गेहूँ की कीमत एक विवटल पर बढ़ायी। यह सरकार ने अच्छा फैसला नहीं किया। बेंग तो दाद देनी चाहिए क्योंकि एक रुपया बढ़ाया अच्छा किया घटाया नहीं घटा देते तो किसान के पास कोई चारा नहीं था। लेकिन इस तरह से सरकार ने जो फैसला किया उसमें किसानों में नाराजगी और असंतोष है। इस फैसले पर दोबारा गौर करने की आवश्यकता है।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में मुख्यतः बाधक एक और पहलू वर विन मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला इस बारे में मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि कृषि भूमि के ब त छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े हो चुके हैं। सन् 50-51 में छोटे किसानों की तादाद दस प्रतिशत थी और सन् 61 में 5 एकड़ तक के किसान की तादाद केवल 16 प्रतिशत थी जब कि 1971 में उनकी तादाद 73 परसेंट पहुँच गई। कहां दस परसेंट और कहां सोलह परसेंट और कहां आज 73 परसेंट ? और इन में से 43-44 परसेंट वह किसान हैं जिन के पास एक हैकटेयर या कम भूमि है दो बीघे या एक बीघे, या किसी के पास एक एकड़ है।

अब सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि यह जो

फाई गमेन्टेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स हुआ है उससे पैदावार बढ़ने में भारी बाधा पड़नी अनिवार्य है यह तथ्य यानि सब जानते हैं कि सरकार की ओर से जो सहायता किसानों को दी गई है वह कुछ बड़े किसानों तक ही सीमित रही। 50 फीसदी किसान जो हैं जिनके पास 5 एकड़ में कम जमीन है या 2 एकड़ ही है उनको हरि क्लानि का लाभ नहीं पहुँचा है। इस नात से आज कोई भी इन्कार नहीं कर सकता इन किसानों में आर्टिजन्स भी है और हरिजन भी हैं जिनको आप माजिनल फार्मर्स कह सकते हैं यह लोग हैं जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जमीन को टुकड़े होने से नहीं बचाया गया तो बड़े किसानों को ट्रेक्टर आदि द्वारा पैदावार बढ़ाने से देश की गरीबी दूर होने वाली नहीं है। सभी लोग इन बात को मसनते हैं कि हर एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में पैदावार बढ़ी है, आमदनी बढ़ी है और जी एन. पी. भी बढ़ा है, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ विलों पावर्टी लाइन लोगों की तादाद भी बढ़नी गई है। एक तरफ अमीर ज्यादा अमीर बनते हैं और दूसरी तरफ गरीब और ज्यादा गरीब होते गए हैं। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी को इस तरफ ख़ास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री जी से यह भी विवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने छोटे किसानों और अनएम्प्लायड यूथ को सुविधायें और रियायतें देने का दावा किया हुआ है का लाभ लोगों तक नहीं पहुँचता है। यहाँ पर बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। कर्ज तकमीम करने के लिए टास्क फोर्स काम करती है जिसमें लीड बैंक का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव, कंट्रिब्यूटिव बैंक का प्रतिनिधि इन्डस्ट्रीज के अफसरान और दूसरे अफसरान भाग लेते रहते हैं। और वह टास्क फोर्स के

(श्री रिजक राम)

रूप में कर्ज की मजूरी देते हैं लेकिन आप मालूम कर लें, मैं जिला सोनीपत का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, वहाँ पर टास्क फॉर्म की मंजूरी के बावजूद पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के कर्मचारियों ने 45 प्रतिशत कर्ज (गंजूरशुदा) न मंजूर कर दिए क्योंकि वे लोग शायद उनकी तपस्वी नहीं कर सके या उन्हें पैसा नहीं दे सके। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब टास्क फॉर्म ने अपनी मंजूरी दे दी फिर बैंक वाले क्यों उसको नामजूर करें? मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह में आप जो कर्ज देते हैं उसमें पब्लिक की नुमाइन्दगी भी होनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक फॉर्मेटेशन आफ होल्डिंग्स का मबाल है, जो जमीन के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े हो गए हैं उसका एक मुख्य कारण और भी है और वह है हिन्दू एकमेशन ऐक्ट। उन राषिकारी का कानून जो 1956 में बना था उसका कुप्रभाव इतना पड़ा कि जमीन के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े होते चले गए। जब भी कभी हिन्दू सक्सेशन ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन करने की बात कही जाती है महिला मंच और दूसरे शहरी हलकों से आवाज उठने लगती है कि यह महिलाओं के खिलाफ होगा लेकिन अन्त में ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप शेड्यूल (वन) और शेड्यूल (टू) को देख लें-एक आदमी के मरने पर उसकी जमीन 12 जगह बटती है, 12 जगह बिराहन में पहुँचती है जिससे कि उसके छोटे छोटे टुकड़े हो रहे हैं। यह भी नहीं है कि उसमें सभी के साथ इन्साफ किया जा रहा हो। मैं सिर्फ एक छोटी सी मिमान देकर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। आप शेड्यूल (टू) को देखें-पहले पिता को दी, फिर लड़के को दी, फिर लड़के का लड़का हो या कोई और हो, उसको दी। मान लीजिए 5 भाई हैं, एक राबन

चला गया, एक भाई की बेवा है तीसरा भाई जिन्दा है और चौथा भाई गुजर गया तो चौथे भाई की बिरामत अकेले भाई को ही मिलेगी, न भतीजों को मिलती है और न ही बेवा को मिलेगी तो यह कहाँ का इन्साफ है? जो सगे भतीजे हैं और जो बेवा है वह आपने चौथी और छोटी कटेगरी में रखे हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना कि वे इस बात का भी गौर करें कि हिन्दू सक्सेशन ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं। वे इस बात पर गौर करें कि इससे कूरल एकीनामी को कहाँ तक बचका पहुँचना है? आप एक एकमपटं कमेटी बिठाकर इसकी जाँच करवायें।

सभापति जी, आप यह सुनकर हैरान होंगे कि माँ-बेटा बहन-भाई के मुद्दों में चल रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक मिमान देता हूँ। पिताना माँव मानोयत जिने में एक पिता ने कृषि भूमि अपने बेटे के नाम कर दी। जिस पर उसकी माँ और बहनो ने मुकद्दमा दायर कर दिया कि हमारा भी उसमें हिस्सा है। मुकद्दमे के चलते के दौरान बेटे ने माँ और बहनो का कतम कर दिया। इस तरह में माँ-बाय और भाई बहन को आपस में धार मघापत हो रहा है। इस-लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका निरोक्षण करें।

जहाँ तक हरियाणा का मबाल है, सभापति जी हरियाणा का इनेत्र मिस्टम विन्सी में जुड़ा हुआ है। दिल्ली वाले इनेत्र नहीं बनाते हैं, जिसकी बजह से मारा पानी वहाँ पर रुका हुआ है। आए साल वहाँ गाँव के गाँव में बाढ़ की चपेट में आ जाते हैं। इसी की बजह से हमारी देहातों की फसलें मारी जाती हैं इस लिए मैं आपके द्वारा अज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी आप अपना प्रभाव इस्तेमाल करके ह्रिदायत दें कि इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी

पूरा किया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ, सभापति जी, आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, much of the ground has already been covered by many speakers preceded me. Naturally, as the time at my disposal is very short, I propose to be very brief in my speech and point out something which is, I think, very much related to the Budget. At the outset, I may submit that an impression has been sought to be created that the budget proposals are pro-people and considerable relief has been provided by this Budget Proposal for the people. An impression has been sought to be created in this way that there are comments in this House as also there have been comments outside the House. But it is not the fact of the matter. To be very brief, I would only like to say with all humility at my command that the hon. Finance Minister has made an exercise to create a smoke-screen to cover the realities of the economic life of the people of our country as also the anguish of the people of our country. Of course, he has shown excellence and wizardiness by his intelligent manipulation of figures which he has shown and which appears to be an education from the past practices of the Government.

If you allow me to say, I would only make this comment and he understands in a particular way. It is nothing but a pre-poll soda-water bottle. He understands it and I think it is enough.

Now, coming to the point as to how he has been intelligent and what kind of intelligent exercise he has made, much of the ground has already been covered by Mr. Satish Agarwal when he spoke yesterday. The net deficit for 1984-85 is 1762 crores. This shall increase; there is no doubt about it. And the actual deficit would be much more than this as in the past years. You may recall

and the fact remains, that the actual deficit as in December, 1983 was estimated to be Rs. 3000 crores, but it has been shown much less. How has it been done? One reason among many—manipulations, permutations and combinations might be that there has been a cut both in the Plan and non-Plan expenditure, and because of that there has a definite slash shown in the deficit which was more than what is actually shown. Was that cut conducive to the people? It was said that it was necessary as an anti-inflationary measure. My point is: will that cut produce the result, that is curbing the inflation? No, Sir. It would not curb the inflation? Therefore, even the deficit which has been underestimated with the hope that there will be further manipulations in the days to come contains the seeds of inflation. Therefore, the future days are not very happy for us, and even in the pre-poll days, the great event which we are expecting, and thereafter, the people will have to suffer. There will be other rigorous measures also.

Another point has been made to show that it is really a pro-people budget by saying that there has been a reduction in excise duty to the extent of Rs. 188 crores approximately. There is a reduction; no doubt about it. We cannot ignore the reality; it is good. But will this reduction have some effect on the price structure? My answer is in the negative. As a matter of fact, this reduction has been made only in deference to the wishes of the big industrial houses and other interests. Because, as you know, the sugar mill owners have been demanding for the reduction of excise duty, and the reduction of excise on the khandasari sugar. I think shall not have the effect of bringing down the prices.

Again, another point is involved; the budget is biased against the States. This reduction of excise duty will result in the reduction of the States' share. States share will be reduced by about 40.38 crores in this case. Incidentally, I want to mention that there was a study

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team set up by the Government some time ago, who went into the matter of the working of the excise duty and came to the conclusion that about Rs. 7000 crores a year are not being recovered and realised because of certain defects in the collection machinery itself. And they came out with a recommendation that if certain strict measures are taken, about Rs. 5000 crores will be collected without imposing any additional excise. However, the budget proposals do not indicate anything for that.

I agree that there been no imposition of new taxation as in the past years, and that might create an impression that it is not adding to the burden of the people. Look at the question of the customs duty. There has been increase in the customs duty, and this increase in the customs duty adds to the price of those manufactured articles which use imported items for their manufacture, and that adds to the price. It has got the cost-push effect on the economy. Therefore, this would also have inflationary trend. Merely by reduction of excise duty or by having no rigorous burden of new taxation as in the previous years, people are led to believe that this is not as rigorous as it was in the previous years.

Therefore, it is not a fact. People will have to suffer as they had suffered in the worst days. Again the costs on duty are not in the divisible pool and the States would be denied or the States shall not get a due share. The whole thing has been biased against the States.

Again, there has been some reduction in the income tax. The fixed income group of our country constitutes hardly .50 per cent. What about the vast masses? Today, in the morning, it had been admitted that 228 million people are below the poverty line. What particular relief this kind of people will get? Now, if somebody may go on saying

that this is pro people, I think it is not so. Again, reduction of the income tax ultimately affects the economy of the States. Even the export subsidy has been fixed to the tune of more than Rs. 500 crores. All this goes to prove that this is not as pro people as against big industrialists as has been sought to be made out in this House and outside.

He has taken into account the reality of the economic situation. I am sorry to say his assessment of the reality has become or has been to me unreal; this is not the real assessment of the reality. He agrees and I think the entire House should agree that plan is an effective instrument in bringing about socio-economic changes. What is the present position of the plan? Although the public sector outlay during the 6th plan has been raised to Rs. 1,10,000 crores against the original target of Rs. 97,500 crores, the most unpleasant reality is that, which he has sought to cover, the actual investment would amount to only Rs. 72,000 crores at 1979-80 price level in view of erosion caused by the inflation. This is the reality. Did he take into account this reality that actually there has been no increase in the plan investment? If there is in actual terms no increase in the plan investment, how can we expect that there can be a change towards better in the socio-economic conditions of the people of our country. Mid-term appraisal and other documents available suggest that there will be a shortfall of 25 per cent in terms of financial investment and even interms of real fiscal achievements. This is the reality which he has sought to cover.

The wholesale price index has risen to 227.7 which was averaged in January 1980; this has been raised to 322 as on February 18, 1984, which is something like 42 per cent. The all India consumer price index has increased from 371 to 561 more than 51 per cent during the roughly same period. Now, according to my opinions, this inflation is on the one hand created inflation and on the other hand it is an imported inflation. This new inflation has got its social impact.

Inflation has got its own impact on the society, and this inflation has created conditions for making the rich fatter, making them richer and the poor the poorer.

I would only like to give one instance, Mr. Chairman, that the Tatas, income has increased during the course of one or two years. Figures are available with me. My point is that inflation or inflationary situation goes to the advantage of the big industrial houses and this industrial situation depresses or causes further impoverishment of the people and that is the reality of the situation which the hon. Minister has not taken into account.

Now, industrial sickness is growing, it has created such an alarming situation that everybody feels that the Government should take the proper attitude, or a proper policy-frame in the matter of improving the situation arising out of the industrial sickness. The figures with me show that the number of sick units in the large, medium and the small sector is 25,423. More than two thousand crores of rupees worth of credit from the banks and other public sector financial institutions is locked up in the sick industrial units in December, 1980. Now, there has been an increase in lock-outs and closures. In 1982 and 1983 during the period January to May more than 50 per cent of the total man-days losses have been due to lock-outs and closures. The under utilisation of the capacities is another reality. The annual loss of production has gone to the extent of Rs. 10,000 crores. My point is that this is the economic reality in the country which the hon. Finance Minister had chosen to ignore and he says— he claims— that his Budget proposals have been prepared on the basis of the economic reality that prevails today. And then, I only want to make one point. In the hope of modernisation these big houses are going to get certain benefits. Now, this is one very important fact which we have to take note of. The industrial houses are not making any new investment. I can give

one example. According to the ICICI data on the proposed capital expenditure of 275 companies—it is not the question of forgetting it is the question of finding out the real things—in 1983-84 there were only 41 new projects. That means, the big industrial houses, the corporate sector, are not willing to set up new industries. And in 1984-85 there were only 31 new projects. The 275 companies had a capital expenditure of Rs. 1,304 crores in 1983-84 and Rs. 1,184 crores in 1984-85. Only a small fraction not more than 16 per cent in one year and not more than 12 per cent is the investment for the new projects.

Lastly, there are outstanding public debts and the Finance Minister shows a sense of complacency. The Constitution provides for a suitable enactment for imposing a limit on the borrowing. During these years that legislation has not been made. Even a private member— myself— introduced a Bill. It is good that the Finance Minister is happy that we have not crossed the permissible or manageable limit.

What is the guarantee that a new Government of another Government will not exceed that manageable limit as is happening in other developing countries? Why does the Government shy of having a legislation of that nature by providing limit on the public borrowing?

There has been much talk about tax rationalisation. The Finance Minister also speaks about it. What is the rationalisation programme? I would only give one figure. While the index of industrial production between 1975-76 and 1982-83 increased by nearly 50 per cent and the wholesale price by nearly 100 per cent, income-tax collection increased by 25 per cent. Even in these four years i.e. 1980-81 to 1984-85 the share of income-tax in the total revenues of the Central Government has declined from 2 per cent to 1 per cent. During this period, the Corporation tax has declined from 7 per cent to 6 per cent. On the other hand, Customs and Excise Duties contribute nearly 33 per cent of the

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total Central revenues while 60 per cent is derived from loans, deposits and deficit financing. In my humble opinion, if the question of re-structuring the tax structure is taken into account, it is necessary to turn the table upside down. I know, it will be an exaggerated claim. But unless the structure is re-structured in this way, people are not going to get the necessary relief.

In the end, I would support certain suggestions made by Shri Satish Aggarwal particularly in relation to having two PACS—one dealing with expenditure and another dealing with income, suggestion regarding committee system of examining the budget proposals. These are the two suggestions which I feel should be considered in order to have a better scrutiny by Parliament of the Government's economic policies and expenditure.

With these words, I thank you and I say that the Government should take note of the alarming economic situation in the country.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting the most balanced Budget which has been welcomed by the economists, the leaders of all sections of the people. The Budget provides much relief to all sections of the people and the additional efforts at tax mobilisation are so structured that they do not affect many. The Budget proposals should be viewed in totality. Considering our vast country and its poverty and also the proposed increase in the outlay in the Budget and the stimulus provided in various forms for the growth of the economy, this is the best Budget ever presented. Many have called it an economist's Budget for its underlying ingenuity. And those who have criticised the Budget have called it an election Budget as if to provide relief to the common man is not sound in principle. However, the Budget for 1984-85 is

the most satisfying and popular are during the last many years. On the eve of 1984-85, i. e. the last year of the Plan, our national economy is poised for recovery and growth. Notwithstanding the hard experience of two years of severe drought and a year of indifferent monsoon between 1979 to and 1983, the foodgrains production during the current year has more than covered the lost ground. So much so, the foodgrains production during 1983-84 is likely to exceed the target of 142 million tonnes. So, the agricultural production is expected to reach the record level with a growth of nine per cent over the previous year. Industrial production has also been revived. The growth of national income of six to seven per cent is better than past years. The rate of inflation has been contained within manageable limits and the exports have increased by 10 per cent. Due to good economic management, we have been able to do away with the requirements of drawing the balance of \$11 billion from the International Monetary Fund. Despite the resource constraints, this could have been done. The level of borrowings has not been raised significantly. One remembers a year ago the prophets of doom cried hoarse that the IMF loan will cripple the economy and put India into perpetual bondage of U.S. So, sir all these indicators speak creditably of the soundness of the policies and programmes followed by the Government.

It is indeed praiseworthy that the Finance Minister has been able to provide wide scale relief to consumers while holding the deficit at the modest level of about Rs. 1,762 crores. Considering the size of this vast country and the magnitude of maintaining its development activities, the efforts made to keep the size of the deficit at a relatively low level, is really praise-worthy.

The most welcome feature of the Budget has been the reduction in the rate of direct and indirect taxes. The Finance Minister has shown his ingenuity in cutting down both kinds of tax rates selectively. Reduction of rate in income-

tax up to Rs. one lakh level would provide relief to numerous people especially the salaried class. Raising of wealth-tax exemption limit would similarly help many. It has long been a contention that the direct taxes are so high that these result in widespread evasion and that high indirect taxes leading to high prices have sometimes reduced the demand and hence the revenue. So, the Finance Minister has done well by cutting down both taxes selectively. He has taken steps to plug the loopholes exploited by trusts. The provision of deposit of the additional 2.5 per cent of the tax surcharge with financial institutions would improve the position of retained funds of companies. The reduction of interest rate on modernisation schemes of industries, especially sick industries, would help industrial revival and growth.

The Finance Minister has cut down indirect taxes on textiles, paper, trucks, khandasari fans, coolers, etc. hoping that the rise in sales following the lower prices would off-set the loss to a great extent. Some Members have criticised the budget proposals for sacrificing the interests of the State due to tax exemptions.

The Finance Minister has provided extra assistance by way of Central assistance and repeated conversion of overdrafts to medium term loans. It is a pity that many States continue to be reckless in their financial management, in spite of repeated constructive help from the Central Government. In this background, the proposed scheme of incentive to States is a very welcome feature.

The budget reflects the confidence of the economy to contain the inflationary pressure, while meeting the investment needs of a growing economy. In order to achieve economic stability, while providing growth-oriented incentives to industry, the Finance Minister has given the most-favoured treatment to the 20-Point Programme, for which the outlay has been increased by 47 per cent and it forms almost 40 per cent of the annual

plan outlay of the coming year.

The budget proposals indicate that the total allocation proposed for 1984-85 for anti-poverty programme is almost double of the previous year. The allocation for rural landless employment guarantee programme has been increased four-fold. Programmes for the poor like IRDP, NREP, accelerated rural water supply, integrated child development scheme etc. have received considerably higher allocation. The Government of India's concern with socio-economic priorities is reflected in the increased outlay under the 20-Point Programme, which is now nearly 50 per cent.

I have some suggestions to give in this regard. There should be proper linkage between social welfare and productivity. Village activities under the IRDP and NREP should be linked to the various local works, like digging wells, construction of field channels etc.

The implementation of the anti-poverty schemes like IRDP and the Prime Minister's programme for marginal and small farmers from the core of our rural development for which we need infrastructure like banking. Though the banking infrastructure has expanded over these years, it has not kept pace with the implementation of the anti-poverty programme. A lot of strengthening has to be made of the banks in the rural areas. Since most of these programmes have a loan component, the stronger the banks and better equipped the branches, the better is the implementation of the anti-poverty programme.

Secondly, so far as the structure of the programme is concerned, most of the programmes like IRDP, the Prime Minister's programme for marginal farmers and similar schemes under the tribal sub-Plan and the special component plans for Scheduled Castes have provision for subsidy and many a time this subsidy leads to large-scale mis-utilisation of funds with the convenience of the staff of the banks and government

[Shri Jayanti Patanaik]

employees at lower levels. So, I would suggest that such subsidy should be done away with. The entire cost of the scheme can be given as loan, free of interest. The amount of subsidy can partly meet the waiver of interest and the remaining part can be utilized to write-off a portion of the loan for prompt and timely repayment of instalments of loans. This system would curb the misuse of subsidy and provide incentives for prompt and timely repayment and help the recycling of bank funds.

In the infrastructure the areas which have been given more emphasis in this Budget are specially coal, power, port, railway etc. Much emphasis has been given on the port development and its capacity still further. While saying this, I would also like to stress that specially attention should be given to the Paradeep Port, which with excellent infrastructure, has not been doing well because of the crisis in the export market for iron ore. The MMTC has not been able to find adequate market for the vast iron-ores of Orissa. As a result thousands of workers working in the mines in Orissa and Bihar are facing bleak prospects. I am, of course, grateful to the Commerce Minister, who has sympathetically prevailed upon the MMTC to continue to maintain the procurement and to explore all possibilities of expanding the export potential from Paradeep Port. While we are struggling to find a market for the iron-ores from our mines in the tribal areas, we find that the public sector Steel Plants of SAIL are increasing the production of iron ore from the captive mines. I understand they intend to step up investment in captive mines in the Seventh Plan to be totally self-reliant for the supply of iron-ore. What I want to say here is that while one sector of the economy languishes and investment in that sector remains unutilised, there must not be more and more similar investment in another sector. I would urge that a high-level working group led by the Cabinet Secretary be set up with representatives

of the Ministries of Steel and Mines, Commerce, Shipping and Transport to look into the urgent and grave matter and find an integrated solution.

Sir, about the coal also there is much relevance to our State and we have been proposing for a new thermal power station in the Ib Valley under the Western Coal-fields. Sanction of coal linkage and planning for augmentation of raising capacity by the Coal Ministry are of urgent relevance in this background. Similarly, the proposed expansion programme of the Talcher Coal fields under the Central Coal-fields Limited is vitally linked with the requirements of the Talcher Super Thermal Project, Captive Power Plant of National Aluminium Company, the increased need of the Fertiliser Corporation of India and the existing Thermal Power Plant of the State Government nearby. The expansion programme at Talcher should receive adequate funding so that these industries do not suffer and affect the national economy.

Sir, I want to refer here about the electronics industry. The Electronics industry, of course, is being encouraged and the use of electronics goods is also being encouraged. There is liberalisation of import for electronic components. At the same time we are encouraging the indigenous industry for producing the components for the electronics goods. But the point is that the production cost of indigenous components is higher than the price of the components which are being imported. And since the imported raw materials are being used for the production of these products, with higher import duty, the cost of the electronic products also goes up. In this regard attention of the Electronics Ministry and the Finance Ministry has been drawn. I would again urge that something should be done in order to encourage the electronics industry, because in this industry a large number of women are employed.

Sir, the rise in the consumer price index is a vital thing today. Of late our

experience has been that a fall in the wholesale price index does not reflect completely on the consumer's price index. This is a strange phenomenon. I would suggest that a pannel of competent economists should go into this question so that corrective action can be taken on the basis of their recommendation.

Sir, other factors are there, of course, relating to my State. But lastly I must say that a decision was taken during the last Janata Government to reduce the number of Central schemes funded 100 per cent by the Central Government drastically. As a result, poorer States like Orissa are put to a great disadvantage. Many schemes which are specially designed to remove backwardness of the State in different sectors could have been funded entirely by the Central Government since the State with its low resource base cannot have the 50 per cent matching contribution for Centrally sponsored schemes. I would urge that the matter should be reconsidered and a special kitty should be set apart by the Central Government for funding 100 per cent Central schemes in the desired sectors in States like Orissa.

I would once again like to thank the Union Finance Minister for this imaginative and innovative Budget proposal.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I just want to the notice of the hon Members and the House that the time at our disposal is not such and everybody would like to speak. But it is possible only if the Members accomodate others and take lesser time because according to the schedule, the hon. Finance Minister is to reply at 4 p.m. So, let us see how many hon. Members will get the chance.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him reply at 5 o'Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr.

Chirangi Lal Sharma may speak.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Chairmrn, Sir, we have been discussing the budget proposals for the last 3-4 days. I must say, and I strongly feel that this is the best budget ever Presented so far.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The best should be better.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : It is a common man's budget. It has been said, and rightly so, that it is a pragmatic budget, a balanced budget. The Members of the Opposition ironically said that this is an election budget, the pre-election budget. In this connection, Mr. Chairman, what if the Rulling Party tries to fulfil the promises and the assurances given in their election manifesto? "Everything is fair in love and war" is rightly said. What is election? Election is a war of parchies, is a war of votes. But facts are facts and they must be squarely faced. This is a budget which exhibits the dynamism and the confidence of the Finance Minister and about this, Mr. Chairman, I quote from para 10 of his Budget speech when he says with confidence :

"We have not cut subsidies. We have not cut wages. We have not compromised on Planning. We have not been trapped in a debt crisis. We have not faltered in our commtment to anti-poverty programmes or the welfare of our people."

This exhibits his confidence and I would not be wrong if I say that the Finance Minister has a big head on young shoulders.

The other day, I was listening with rapt attention to the speech of hon. Member from opposition Shri Inderjit Gupta. He called it 'Mid-wife of pregnancy of nine months' and that some tranquiliser has been given. A dose of opium has been given. Actually,

[Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma]

the opposition was in a fix on hearing the Budget speech of hon. Finance Minister. Honestly speaking, their mouth was gagged because there was nothing to be said against the Budget. This is a Budget which is liked by all and sundry. It gives relief to all sections of society all over the country. They say that a dose of tranquiliser is being given—I put it to him when is the tranquiliser given? It is given only when one is perturbed. Were they perturbed? Did they require tranquiliser? If so, what sin did the Finance Minister commit? If it was a tranquiliser, it was for the opposition.

I have to refer to banks. The hon. Deputy Finance Minister, while intervening in the debate yesterday told the House that as many as 42738 branches of banks have come up all over the country. Out of these 23216 bank branches are in the rural areas. You will find banks in the farthest corner of the country, but since when? It is after 1969. Who used to be the beneficiaries before that? It was the urbanites, the traders, the businessmen, the industrialist the shop keepers and the affluent section of society. The poor man, the harijan, the peasant, the farmer could not have the courage to knock at the door of the bank. Had they cared to pass by the window of the bank, the Bank Manager would suspect their bona-fides and hand them over to the police suspecting them to be pick-pockets. But what is happening to-day? The bankers are hankering after them. They say, come along. We invite you. Loans are being advanced to the farmers, to the peasants, for purchase of tractors, for installing tube-wells for purchase of rikshaw to the rikshaw puller, to make him owner of the rikshaw. Could he do so prior to the introduction of the scheme? Could he set up poultry farm, piggery farm, fishery farm, dairy farm, etc.? Money has been thrown to the public and the poorest in the street is able to earn his livelihood to keep his body and soul together because of

the facilities provided by the banking system.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not draw the attention of the Finance Minister to certain drawbacks and loopholes because various complaints from the people have come to us. During the mass contact programme we went from village to village and instances were brought to our notice. I wrote to the Deputy Finance Minister also giving some instances that the loanees are forced to part with a sizeable amount of loan. It is then and then alone that the loan reaches the pocket of the loanee, particularly the poor. I know of cases, not one, but many, when people went to take loans for installation of tube-wells, loan was sanctioned by the bank, but when the loan was advanced, the bank forced the loanee to purchase a particular type of electric motor, and equipments/ implements that they needed, from a particular dealer or particular shop.

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For that, they have to pay a much higher price than the price at which it is available in the open market. This is how they try to make capital out of this. The banks are to advance loans. Why do they force them to purchase things from a particular dealer? This practice must be stopped. The disbursing machinery at all levels needs a strong dose; a vigil should be kept and drastic action should be taken to put an end to such malpractices.

Also, the banks should be told to read the writing on the wall. They should not unnecessarily harass the people. They invite applications. The applicants for loans run from pillar to post, from morn till evening; they spend a huge amount and then in the end the reply is in the negative on one pretext or the other. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to go into such cases. For instance the Deputy Finance Minister specifically told the House yesterday that in respect of loans to the tune of Rs. 5000 no surety or security is needed.

I can give instances, not one but many, in which the people are being deprived of loans simply because they fail to furnish surety or security. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to look into such instances that are brought to his notice.

Again, the Deputy Finance Minister yesterday talked about the political interference. What is political interference. Why do they smell a grain of salt in the bona fides of politicians? If a Member of Parliament or a Member of the Legislative Assembly who represents lakhs of people brings a case, it is said that we are trying to poke our nose in. What are we here for? We are here to ventilate the grievance of the people we represent and to bring the complaints of the people to the notice of high-ups. Genuine complaints are brought to our notice. The other day, I was presiding over a mass contact function in Karnal. The Deputy Commissioner was there. A case was brought to our notice. I told the Deputy Commissioner to take the managers of the local nationalised banks into confidence and remove the grievances of the people. He regretted saying that they would not care for him because they were not under the State Government and that they were under the Central Government. As such, they had no administrative control on them. He found himself helpless. I brought it to the notice of the Chief Minister. I repeat it here on the floor of the House that the managers of the nationalised banks should be directed to attend the meetings of the Grievances Committees which are usually presided over by the Cabinet Ministers at the district headquarters in the States. I can at least talk of my State. They feel that it is below their dignity to attend these meetings.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi):
The banks will not function then.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
No question of banks not functioning.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : They

will go after the Ministers.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : It is not a question of going after the Ministers. They come once a month to attend the meetings of the Grievances Committee. The grievances are brought to the notice of the authorities; these are duly discussed and they try to remove the grievances. I would, therefore, suggest that directions should be issued by the Ministry of Finance to the managers of the nationalised banks to attend the meetings of the Grievances Committee at the district level. When there are instructions issued from the Finance Ministry that loans have to be given by the banks, I do not know why they should be reluctant to give their cooperation.

About the 20-point programme, it has brought a great revolution. Since the time 20-point programme was introduced it has changed the fate and face of the people, particularly the poor and the

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[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*].
downtrodden, the weaker sections of society, the Harijans, the Scheduled Tribes, the backward classes people have no place to live in the villages. The land under their houses used to vest in Shamlal Deh, the village proprietary body and after amendments in law and after the 20-point Programme, the house sites measuring 100 yards each have given to landless persons in each village.

In this connection, I have to suggest that the poorer sections of society, particularly the Harijans, the Scheduled Tribes living in the urban areas, in the cities should be given house-sites. If the Government feel that they cannot allot house sites to them in the manner in which it has been done in the villages, lands adjacent to cities should be acquired and should be given to such poor, people, at least 50 sq. yards per family, at the cost price, and no development charges etc. be realised from them.

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

This is one way of eradicating poverty and helping the poor. Special arrangements for the actual implementation of this programme should be made.

In this connection, I would suggest that these MLAs and MPs should be associated with the Committees which are formed for the implementation of this 20-point Programme.

Rs. 11,858 crores will be spent during the year for the implementation of 20-Point Programme and Rs 400 crores has been allocated for the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are from the State of Haryana. Haryana MLAs will take care of it.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : No. Haryana MLAs will take care of Haryana in the Haryana Assembly. But when we feel that the rights of Haryana people are being ruthlessly trampled under the iron feet of others, we are here to safeguard the interest of the people of Haryana in this House.

We are proud of the fact that our State has made tremendous progress. Agricultural production has increased and is making the maximum contribution to the Central Pool, of course, next to Punjab.

We need water and power. For water, it has already been discussed in this House. A reference was made by Shri Rizak Ram, M.P. regarding SYL Project. Haryana has already spent Rs. 100 crores on the SYL Channel. A Channel is to be constructed in Punjab. For this, Haryana had already advanced Rs. 20 1/2 crores to Punjab Government of India too has advanced Rs 5 crores and in today's press it has come out that the Government to the Punjab Government on behalf of Haryana for payment of land compensa-

tion to those whose land has been acquired. This has simply sent a shudder into the heart of our coy. May I have the temerity to ask them as to where the Rs. 20 1/2 crores gone? The Foundation stone of the Canal was laid by the Prime Minister on the 18th February, 1982. Not an inch of land has been dug so far and Rs 25 crores has gone out of our pocket.

I would request the Central Government to keep a watch on this and I would suggest that the Central Water and Power Commission should be directed to monitor closely, the actual, physical and financial progress of the Project. Enough money should be given to Haryana for the augmentation of the power projects.

I represent Karnal Constituency. A refinery has to be set up. It has been decided by the Government of India. Planning Commission has also been notified. Under Section 4, land is being acquired.

The sooner the work on the refinery is started, the better. Work on the double railway line between Delhi and Ambala is in progress but is not being completed as per schedule...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not come in this Budget; that will come under the Railway Budget.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Four-lining work on the Sher Shah Suri Marg (G. T. Road) has been done only upto Murtal, to a distance of 45-50 kms and beyond that, the work is held up. I request the Government of India not to put a stop to this work.

In this connection I would also suggest that a by-pass should be provided for Panipat. Panipat is a big city with a population of one lakh and fifty thousand and is situated on both sides of the G. T. Road. There is a lot of traffic and accidents take place every now and then. The length of the road

in the town itself, within the municipal limits, is six kms. There is no other alternative but to provide a by-pass for Panipat. There was a provision during this Plan, but I do not know why and how this has been scrapped.

Panipat is famous for manufacturing textiles. There are about 20,000 handlooms, but some powerlooms are also there. The manufacturers of powerlooms happened to tell me something which I was myself surprised to hear. What is that? There are hardly 150 small scale units manufacturing cotton fabrics. The small manufacturers of cotton fabrics known as furnishing fabrics, jacquard curtain cloth on powerlooms (without spinning and processing plant) say that the annual revenue from excise from all such units at Panipat is to the tune of Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs, whereas the total revenue from all such units from the whole country does not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. In their case, on a curtain cloth which is 48" in width excise duty is levied, but if that very cloth comes in the shape of a bed cover (*chhaddar*), 90" × 108" or 60" × 90", it is exempt from levy of excise duty. It is like putting the cart before the horse. Curtain cloth for which you have to pay Rs. 5.50 per metre alone is exempt from duty. You will agree that in today's setup no curtain cloth worth the name will be available at Rs. 5.50 per metre. Under this budget, industries such as synthetic, rubber products, electric motors, refrigerating and air-conditioning machines, steel furniture paints and varnishes, etc., which were giving more revenue to the Government have been exempted on the first sale of Rs. 5 lakhs whereas the small manufacturers have been deprived of this concession. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to reconsider this proposal and give exemption from excise duty to the following, that is, coating, suiting, tussors, butta fabrics, tapestry, furnishing fabrics including jacquard curtain cloth, etc. The grievances are genuine and if this is not done, it will give a great setback to this industry.

With these words, I support the budget.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many on that side have hailed this budget as the best Budget of this decade...

Mr. CHAIRMAN : From this side also, some have...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I do not think any Member from the Opposition has said that this is the best Budget of the decade.

I do not find anything very radical or new in this Budget. It is a ritual budget that Government place every year within the present framework of socio-economic policies, because the budget reflects nothing but the policies and programmes of the government in power and the party in power. I have gone through it very carefully. Concessions have been given to the most vocal sections of the society, keeping the elections in view and that has made this budget, really speaking, a populist budget and the consequences of this Budget will be serious when next year the Finance Minister—whosever will be the Finance Minister—comes before this House. One thing is very clear that through this kind of a Budget which is an instrument for a socio-economic change, the Government cannot do much. They must remember that this is the Budget of a country where 50% population lives below the poverty line. This is the budget of a country which today in the world is at the bottom so far as per capita income is concerned. This is the Budget of a country where 65% population still remains uneducated and illiterate. This is the budget of a country where 70% people live in the rural areas and they do not have even the most basic needs of life.

Now I want to know what miracle has been done by presenting this budget. Are they in a position to give this kind of an assurance to this House and through this House to the people of this country that, say, within the next ten years, they will be able to remove poverty in this country? Or can they give this

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

guarantee to the people of this country, particularly, the younger generation that they are going to provide them jobs and they will not remain idle in this country? I am not going, because of want of time, into the different aspects. But I want to talk only on two aspects and I want to speak on two sections of the society.

The rural poor—what has been done for the rural poor? They are claiming 'No, it will bring miracle. It will change the face of the Indian rural people.' I want to know. Is it not a fact that to-day in our country 25 crores of people live without a house worth living or living or live in this country who can not have two meals—why two meals, even one meal they cannot have? Is it not the situation to-day? Is it not a fact that even the Members of the ruling Party have reported to their Party leadership that the benefits of the 20 point programme are not really reaching those for whom they are meant? Is it not a fact that most of the money is being eaten away by the middlemen, by the agents, by the unscrupulous elements and by the widespread corruption in the society to-day? It is not enough that you provide money and say, 'I have increased this allocation or that allocation is being increased in this country.' It is not only a question of allocating money, but to-day the main question is : have you succeeded in establishment of a machinery or organisation which can really and faithfully carry the benefits to the poor people. The only answer is No. To-day the weaker sections of the society become the victims of the bureaucracy which has no love for them, which has no feelings for them and really speaking most of them coming from that section of the society and I have no hesitation in saying, the upper castes of the society have no feelings for the poorer sections of the society and they always try to find loopholes and try to find methods to see that those schemes, though they are good schemes meant for the poor people, but the benefits do not reach the common people. Therefore, the most important

question is that you must change your organisational set up. You must change your instrument; it should be the service to the poor people. Are you really providing anything at the grassroot levels to let the landless people, the poor people and the people living below the poverty line, have their own Committees so that the benefits that go through these committees reach them? Are you in a position to identify your own priorities so that the priorities could be changed according to their needs so that the benefits can reach them?

Therefore, Sir, I demand that the Government should also give a serious thought to radically change the bureaucratic set up in this country, the organisational set up in this country, so that the landless people, the poor people can have their say in those Committees at the grassroot level and they can manage their affairs.

Sir, one fact is very clear. That is, India still remains basically in the same position. Our economy is basically an agriculture-oriented economy. I do not want to marshal the facts. Facts have already been given in this House. Whenever there is a bad crop or whenever there is drought or whenever there is no good monsoon season, our entire economy collapses whether it be on the industrial production or the purchasing capacity of the people. 1982-83 was the year of bad harvest. Because of that the industry had a very serious depression. Because of these two factors, the purchasing capacity of the people went down. And Government had lost Rs. 773 crores of revenue—110 crores in income tax, Rs. 190 crores in corporate tax and Rs. 473 crores in excise duty—in one year because of the bad harvest as also because of industrial depression. Now you are saying that because of good harvest this year, you hope that there will be better revenue collections also.

Therefore, Sir, certain concessions had been given very consciously to certain industries so that they can increase their production and the consumers can also

get the benefit. I want to cite one example. They have said that they have given concessions so far as the blended fabric is concerned. The concession given in the budget is Rs. 3.50 per meter as a relief to the consumers. May I know what is the guarantee—is the Finance Minister in a position to give that—that this Rs. 3.50 per meter concession by lowering of the price will reach the consumers? Is there any mechanism for the price control to-day? You go to any shop to-day. You will find that the prices differ from shop to shop in the market. There is no pricetag. There was an effort made a few years before that there should be pricetag. Now nobody is bothering about that. There is a total loot in the market. Therefore I say that Government must give this guarantee and assure us that the industries are given the concession for a certain purpose, namely, that should benefit the consumers, it must reach them and that benefit should not be taken by the industrialists. They should not go away with this.

I should like to have this guarantee. Another thing is this. Is there any difficulty to go again for the food for work scheme? This is the best year to go in for the food for work scheme. Their own independent assessment is that the country is going to have more than 142 million tonnes of food. The food for work scheme was one scheme which really helped the poor people such as in building roads, in digging wells and in building bridges. (*Interruptions*) It has been abandoned and there is no food for work scheme. Therefore, Sir, I demand that Government must start the food for work scheme in the whole of the country so that the roads etc. will be built for the linkage of villages.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : That should be only in those States which are prepared to cooperate.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I agree with you that it should be started in those States which are prepared to cooperate.

But, I do not agree with the Minister of Finance, all the time, announcing that West Bengal Government is not doing this or that. They are one of the best States which have really made full use of the food for work scheme. Their finding fault with them is no good. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a matter of opinion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, another thing is unemployment. This country, unfortunately, had about thirty million educated unemployed youth. Your system of enlisting registration of unemployed youth is defective. Almost 40 per cent of the youth in the villages do not register themselves and if they register then it is found that people who have been registered for more than ten years have not been offered any job. Now, what are we going to do? Sir, in a country of the size of India provision which has been made for self-employment for educated unemployed is only Rs. 25 crores while the Prime Minister announced from the ramparts of Red Fort on 15th August that 2.5 jobs will be given every year under this scheme. What is the position? I have been told that by mid February under this scheme only 2,780 people have got the job whereas the year is coming to a close. Is this the seriousness of providing jobs to the educated unemployed in this country? Government is not at all serious. This will create an explosive situation in the country if the youths are not provided jobs.

Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister is it not a fact that today even the capitalist countries are coming out with concrete schemes to meet the unemployment question. In England they provide almost 100 per month as unemployment benefit to the unemployed youth. In the USA they have a provision. Even the present President's son when for some time he was unemployed, was standing in queue to get his unemployment benefit cheque. Italy, France, Austria, Sweden almost every country is providing some kind of relief or benefit or unemployment allowance to

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their youth: We have been demanding in this country that at least the Government of India should agree to a minimum sum of Rs. 150 per month as unemployment allowance in this country but they have not so far agreed. I wrote a letter two years ago to the Prime Minister and she asked the Planning Minister to reply to it. I got back the reply that if your suggestion for Rs. 150 per month is accepted we will have to spend more than rupees thousand crores and, therefore, we are not in a position to do it. If you are not in a position that means you want to play with the lives and future of the youngmen. Government must take it seriously and at least provide Rs. 150 per month as employment allowance. This is my demand. If Bengal Government, Kerala Government and Maharashtra Government can do it and provide Rs. 50 per month as unemployment allowance then there is no reason why the Central Government will not be able to do it.

Sir, NREP programme was announced with a lot of fanfare. What is the position. It is reported that the Prime Minister has been informed that in U. P. and Bihar part of the money provided for this purpose to provide jobs to the unemployed people in the rural areas 50 per cent money has not been spent.

Is there any explanation for this? The Government must give serious thought to totally change its socio-economic strategy for the development of rural India, for progress of the weaker sections of our society. It should re-fix its priorities so that in future the Budget should be able to provide maximum money allocation to those sections of society which unfortunately still remain below the poverty line. This should receive topmost priority. For that proper organisational and structural change must be brought in our administrative machinery.

My last point is this. The States have to do the maximum so far as social welfare schemes are concerned. It is basically their problem. I am sorry to say this Budget has not helped them. At a time when States are making a

complaint that their financial position is very bad, they do not get proper allocation in the Central Budget; instead of increasing the States' allocation, the Government's present taxation scheme has badly hit these people and they have raised their voices now. Government must give serious thought to this, so that the States may get higher allocation so that they can spend that money on various Social Welfare Schemes. With these words I conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals presented to this House by the Finance Minister some days ago. Already many of the sections of our society have welcomed the budget. As you have pointed out a few minutes ago, even several members of the opposition have welcomed the budget. Even a person like Mr. Chandrajit Yadav could not say much more in substance against the Budget. It was a populist budget, and not surprisingly for Mr. Yadav, it lacked radicalism. The budget is a financial and fiscal instrument that covers a very wide sweep of economic activity. I don't want to go into all the details and take up the time of the House. I want to concentrate only on one or two subjects that appear to be of great interest.

First of all, I wish to point out that Government should concentrate and exercise all the political will at their command to bring greater efficiency, performance and greater profitability in the public sector undertakings. It goes to the eternal credit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that at the very dawn of independence he thought that the commanding heights of the economy should be controlled by the State. It was because of his vision (for which this country will be eternally grateful to him) that India today ranks right on the top of all the developing oil importing countries. As far as stability, resilience and strength of the economy is concerned it is right on top and this has been admitted even by an organisation not very sympathetic to our philosophy like the World Bank. This is from the latest report of World

Bank, the World Development Report—

‘The two largest low income countries China and India have come through the current recession with encouraging resilience. They were not so heavily dependent on foreign trade, had little commercial trade and so were not much affected by high interest rates.

“They have also made impressive progress in agriculture; India’s low GDP growth in 1982 was largely due to the failure of the monsoon.”

This is the position of this country and we do not need the World Bank to say this. We see this all over the world. Now countries like Argentina and Brazil whose economy was much stronger and which were having a fantastic rate of growth in economy, they have all collapsed. The countries like Nigeria which were exporting oil are in doldrums in so far as their economy is concerned. But when the economy of our country is growing and going ahead steadily and progressively, they have said this and they have said this again. Now, whatever criticism we may make on the floor of this House regarding the public sector, it should not be construed as the real picture and none should be permitted, in fact, to take advantage of the situation of the public sector to denigrate the public sector because the strength of the public sector is the strength of the achievement of the socio-economic achievements that we ourselves have imposed on us for the benefit and progress of socio-economic situation of this country. They have said this much. I would like to point out that greater efficiency should be brought in the public sector. Greater efficiency cannot come unless there is greater performance and unless there is greater efficiency and greater performance, the very objectives for which the public sector was constituted will not be fully achieved. Now, what is the reality? The reality in this country is that apart from a half a dozen public sector undertakings like BHEL which is one of the best undertakings anywhere in the world—apart from a few such undertakings—the public sector has much to be desired as far as performance is

concerned.

Now, I will just give some instances where the public sector is operating where it is necessary to focus on the need for greater performance.

It is not as if everything is all right with the public sector. It is not so. Our steel sector is passing through a very critical phase. The recession in steel industry that has hit giants abroad is taking its toll in India also. I would urge Government to take necessary remedial measures so that the public sector steel industry which forms the backbone of our economic advancement is placed on a healthy footing. We are also seeing from time to time reports that one of our main drawbacks is the shortfall in power generation. The failure of two monsoons has certainly hit hydel generation, but this should normally have been met by stepping up thermal generation. While in an expanding industrial economy like ours one can understand the gap between demand and supply in the area of power, what is causing concern is that this gap is increasing beyond the one normally planned for a set period. I would request the Government to devote attention to this area so that we will be in a position to provide adequate power to our industries both in the public and private sector, besides meeting the growing demand of the agricultural sector.

While on the subject of power, the need for better performance of our coal sector cannot be gainsaid. Though we understand from reports that of late there has been some improvement in the performance of this sector, it is stressed that both in terms of production as well as transportation of coal much better performance than at present is called for if we are to meet the energy requirements in far-flung areas of our country. In other words, a much better co-ordination is to be established between coal, power and transportation sectors.

Another area whose performance is at present causing concern and where the Government should devote greater attention is relating to sick enterprises which have been taken over by the Government mainly on socio-economic

[Shri Eduardo Falcão]

grounds like the textile industry (including jute), the engineering industry in the eastern sector, etc. In spite of injection of capital, managerial expertise, an amount of technology innovation etc. we find this sector acts as a drag on the public sector. Perhaps, one of the reasons might be the level of employment being higher than warranted by current circumstances. It is understood that such a problem exists in other areas, particularly in construction sector like Hindustan Steel Construction Corporation N. H. P. C., etc. If the public sector should contribute more to the economy than it takes from it, it is essential that there must be some rationalisation in the present employment levels in such units. Perhaps the Government should devote more attention to this vital area.

Even though capacity utilisation has increased during the last year, we would urge the Government to take additional steps to improve this further. Perhaps, some of the bottlenecks regarding increased capacity utilisation like power shortage, equipment failures, managerial ineffectiveness, raw material shortage etc. should be removed by taking adequate steps to ensure that inputs of all types are made available in adequate quantities.

I am making a plea that management should be looked into specially. It is not enough to have good policies. Policies to strengthen the public sector may be extremely good, but to make them effective, they must be backed by adequate institutions, particularly management institutions. What do we have in the public sector today? The public sector undertakings are being managed mostly by the deputationists, people who come from the Government departments. If the public sector has to function more effectively, it is essential that this Government department culture should go and it should be substituted as far as possible by managerial skills, by an industrial culture, by a financial culture and by a commercial culture, so that profitability and accountability become really the main criteria.

I would also like to bring out a very important aspect which has not been

brought out earlier adequately. The rural employment and integrated rural development programme is one of the best programmes in this country to tackle the problem of unemployment. As my hon. colleague has mentioned a little while ago, this programme has, to a large extent, changed the face of the rural areas and it has had in many parts of the country a definite impact to alleviate to minimise the poverty; it is, of course, very difficult to remove the poverty. The point that I would like to again emphasise is that if our policies are to bring their results, these must be backed by institutions. If the Planning Commission has a very good scheme and if a programme has to be implemented in the rural areas, it is not enough that the Planning Commission should say that it is the responsibility of the States; they should have a machinery to monitor the performance of that programme.

The reasons for discrepancy that we witness today are that today the targets of performance are being fixed by the State Governments themselves. How does the Planning Commission fix the target? The Planning Commission asks the State Governments, what their target would be, and having taking that as gospel truth; the Planning Commission fixes that as the target. The Planning Commission also relies on the figures of the State Governments as far as the performance is concerned. Let me conclude on this note, that the officers and the officials of the Planning Commission including the Advisors in charge of different development programmes and 20-Point programme, and concerned with the integrated rural development programme should themselves go to the villages and see things for themselves. How many of these officers have gone to the villages? It is very necessary that all these officers themselves should go to the villages. Now, at the most they go to the State capital, sit in the airconditioned rooms with the Chief Secretary and other Secretaries and take their figures and come back to Delhi. By this they conclude that they have visited the States.

As I said, it is necessary that the entire machinery should be motivated in this direction. It is not sufficient that the

Planning Commission should work vigorously; it is not sufficient that the Planning Commission should be motivated for getting this programme implemented, it is equally necessary that all the officers and others including the officers in the State Government at all levels should be committed and they should realise the importance of this programme to drastically change the face of this country and put this country economically on the very top.

*SHRIMATI KESHARBAI KSHIR-SAGAR (Beed) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to lend my hearty support to the General Budget for 1984-85 presented by hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee who has formulated it very skillfully. In my opinion, it is a pragmatic budget which offers great relief to all the sections of society.

Kautilya's 'Arthashastra', a well known treatise on economics and state craft is respects with wisdom. It won't be an exaggeration if I compare the present budget with Kautilya's Arthshastra as it is of very high standard.

We require huge funds for implementing the various developmental schemes. It is essential that the citizens of this nation should pay income tax and other taxes in time and help the Government to implement the various schemes effectively. It is only with the active cooperation of citizens that we will be able to progress in all fields.

As the present budget primarily aims at providing relief to the weaker sections, its main objective is to reduce the prices of essential commodities. The following are the main highlights of this budget.

1. Assistance to the weaker sections;
2. Concessions in the rate of in-

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

come-tax;

3. Reduction in the prices of books, note books, stainless steel utensils, electric equipment and cotton cloth;
4. Abolition of excise duty on khandsari;
5. Double allocation for implementation of 20-point programme in comparison with last year's budget;
6. Concessions to tea cultivators;
7. Addition of provision for employment guarantee scheme;
8. Additional allocation for promotion of rural industries and family welfare schemes;

As the excise duty on stoves and pressure cookers is abolished, middle class house wives can buy them at reduced prices and serve tasty food to the members of their families. The prices of fans and refrigerators have also been reduced. These incentives have given great relief to the middle class families.

Agriculture is the main occupation of 70% of our population which lives in rural areas. An amount of Rs. 758 crores has been allocated for agriculture in the present budget. There is an increase of Rs. 202 crores in the allocation of agriculture in comparison to the last years' budget. The excise duty on fertilizers and iron pipes is abolished. Under 20-point programme, irrigation will receive top priority. All these measures have given great relief to small and marginal farmers. All these steps will help in stepping up agricultural farmers.

We were required to import food grains like wheat from countries like

[Smt. Kesharbai Kshirsagar]

America only a few years back. But it is gratifying to note that now we are self-sufficient in the matter of food-grains. I feel that the credit for the success goes to the dynamic leadership of our hon. Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and the active cooperation of hon. Minister for Agriculture.

Industries play a crucial role in the development of a nation. In fact, agriculture and industry are complimentary to each other. Therefore, small and medium industries should be promoted on a large scale.

The reduction in bank rates is sure to encourage the industrialists. It will generate more employment potential in rural areas and check the influx of labourers to the cities. The educated employed youth have been greatly relieved by the introduction of a scheme of giving loan of Rs. 25000 to them for starting small industries. I congratulate hon. Prime Minister for undertaking the scheme. I would like to suggest that an advisory Committee consisting of MPs, MLAs and representatives of banks and industries should be set up for monetary the implementation of the scheme. It should also be assigned the task of sanctioning the loan to the eligible young educated unemployed persons. At least 5000 eligible persons should be given loans in each district. I also suggest that instead of district taluka should be the unit for the this purpose.

For the promotion of heavy industries Rs. 23402 crores have been earmarked in this budget. There is an increase of about 4000 crores in the allocation in comparison to the last year's budget. For small scale sector the allocation is increased by 51.09 crores. The financial assistance to the State Governments is also stepped up by Rs. 392 crores. The present allocation is Rs. 4854 crores while last years allocation was Rs. 4462 crores.

The total revenue receipts would be

of the order Rs. 40501 crores and deficit to the tune of Rs. 2035 crores. The total expenditure would be Rs. 42536 crores.

The allocation for energy sector and 20-point programme is increased by 44% and 47% respectively. An amount of Rs. 209 crores is earmarked for the welfare schemes of weaker sections. The allocation has been increased by Rs. 33 crores. Similarly, allocation for employment guarantee scheme is Rs. 400 crores which is 4 times more than the previous year. This scheme is effectively implemented in Maharashtra.

For effective implementation of 20-point programme, it is necessary to give a lot of publicity to it. I suggest that wall-posters should be displayed in all village panchayats and Tehsildar offices so that common people know about the various programmes under the scheme. Presently, most of them are unaware of such schemes. I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider my suggestion and give wide publicity to this programme by asking I & B Ministry to produce documentary films on this programme. I am sure that this programme will meet the basic needs of food clothing and shelter.

Maharashtra has to face drought every year. Many parts of this State face acute scarcity of drinking water and the Government has to spend lot of money on supply of water. More funds should be allocated to the State Govt. for chalking out a permanent scheme of supply of drinking water. Farmers of this State depend upon rainfall for their agriculture. Like many other States, rain fall is very erratic in this State too. Therefore, the construction of major dams should be undertaken immediately. My constituency is most backward and drought effected. Major irrigation schemes of Jaikwadi project should be completed. This will supply water to Beed and Patoda talukas of my constituency. The construction of Vanjara dam should also be taken up. Lift

irrigation schemes should be taken up in all talukas of my constituency so that we will have necessary water supply for irrigation and drinking purposes. I would also like to suggest that there should be survey of our district for exploring the possibility of setting up new industries. Paper fertilizer and steel factories should be started in this district for the development this area. New railway line should be constructed in this district. As there are no means of transportation and communication, construction of a new railway line would go a long way in attaining over all development of this area.

A T.V. centre should set up in Beed district. People are demanding it for a quite a long time. I also suggest that Primary Health centre should be set up all towns. Technical education should be promoted in this area.

Many opposition parties criticised this budget. As Lok Manya Tilak used to say that attaining freedom was his right. Similarly, opposition members feel that criticising the Government is their right. I feel that there is nothing wrong in critising. But criticism should not be for thus sake of criticism. It should be constructive. Futile criticism is not going to prevent us from marching ahead on the path of progress. We have immanse capacity of overcoming the obstacles. I appeal the members sitting opposite to give active cooperation in achievcing this stupercous task.

With these words, I heartily support the budget and thank you for giving an opportunity to speak.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHINAN (Badagara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my good friend, the Finance Minister, has taken credit for what he calls "strong recovery in national income and agriculture" and "equally impressive improvement in our balance of payments". Now, this is so typical a claim of this Government that promises to work, I

do not want to make any special comment on it. But I suppose the claims must be related to facts. That is the only litmus test by which this can be decided.

He has made claims of industrial performance and low rate of inflation and indeed improving the balance of payments and the trade gap. What have you? If my good friend, the Finance Minister, is a wizard, as he has been made out during the last few days here by the Treasury Benches, then he would permit me to say that it is a kind of wizardry of gimmicks that he has displayed in this Budget. I regret to say that it is only this kind of polished gimmickery that I find in this Budget. There is an astonishing poverty of ideas. I know as a good friend and old friend how intelligent he is and is absorptive capacity for ideas. But I am sorry to say that at least in this exercise I do not find any traces of it. May be I am wrong, because he belongs to a party which has long given up all pretences of ideologies, programmes and commitments, except in the great and sacred cause of a holy mother and a holier son. That is the only cause and programme that you have now.

I do concede that in the given situation any Finance Minister has grave limitations—not only limitations imposed by certain forces operating in our economy but also the way the budgets have been formulated over the last few years. About 40 per cent is taken away by the needs of security and defence. Another 35 per cent or more is taken away by ever increasing demand of administrative services and various other items, not to speak of Asiad, CHOGAM and NAM. These do impinge on the style of any Finance Minister. My point is that the manoeuvrability of any Finance Minister is very limited.

In a country which has a narrow tax revenue base, the tax revenue base is 18 per cent or so, which is abnormally at a high level considering that per capita income of the country is only around

[Shri K. P. Unnākrishnan]

§ 250. My point is, as long as you do not have the political will to explore and attack the revenue base that is laying there in the rural areas, your options are limited. Therefore, a new trend has set in of hiking up of administered prices in the monopoly nationalised sector, in most cases in public undertakings as in coal, steel, Railways, P & T, petroleum and so on. Therefore, what I want to point out is, it should be in this background that his assessment and performance should be viewed.

It was only a couple of months ago, just a day after the opposition parties' conclave in Calcutta that the Prime Minister appeared before the television network of the country to announce a 5 per cent cut in plan outlay and 3 per cent cut in non-plan expenditure.

16.00 hrs.

Here was the hostess of NAM and CHOGAM talking of unproductive expenditure and what a cruel joke with the people of this country; Rs. 360 crores were spent on ASIAD—well our figures are more, this is the official figure—with which you could have built kutchha house for at least 4 million of the 15 million landless labourers who would require such houses by March, 1985 and you could have run a programme for mid-day meals for 30 million children during the entire 1980-85 period, not to speak of the budget and how it was utilised, I am not going into that. And you know how you have developed sports talent in the country. My friend Bura Singh is not here. You have the white elephants in Delhi and still most of the sports federations do not have any money. Sportsmen may not get their allowances but you must have ASIAD. So they do provide circus but not bread. But they have reached a stage where they will no longer be able to provide even the circus. In spite of my good friend and magician Mr. Mukherjee's self-proclaimed miracles, the point is that the hostess of

NAM had to call for a cut in the plan outlay which resulted in pushing up the administered prices of coal and issue price of rice. Have we forgotten that? There is an all round increase in sponsored prices and yet a claim is being made that it has no inflationary impact. At least it has been admitted that during the first four years of the Plan, inflation has eroded public sector outlays by 30 per cent to 32 per cent. Has there been a corresponding increase in the plan outlay? The answer is an emphatic no. The Finance Minister has claimed about almost a healthy position in foreign exchange reserves. After lambasting some of us here as 'Cassandras' and charging Doubting Thomases for questioning the wisdom of his Government and its leader in inviting the IMF, he says:

"The Government has voluntarily decided not to avail the balance of 1.1 billion SDR under the Extended Fund Facility under IMF".

Very good. But is that so? A few weeks ago Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was welcoming an ADB delegation, this time to negotiate with ADB for a two-billion dollar facility and I understand—I do not know he can correct me—that he has forgotten, possibly a matter of style to tell this in his Budget Speech. Probably he is getting the money but he wants to keep it away from Parliament so that the loss by rejection of 1.1 billion dollars can be built up and his leader could at least take credit for it. But in a recent seminar in Calcutta, a spokesman of the Reserve Bank, one Mr. Ghosh who is a Deputy Governor, says:

"The full amount of IMF loan was not availed of not because the balance of payments situation was satisfactory, but because India would find it extremely difficult to meet repayment obligations."

The foreign exchange reserves have dropped by about Rs. 600 crores over a year and the trade deficit—whatever

may be the claims being made here by the Hon. Finance Minister and the Minister for Foreign Trade—is going up. Not only that, there is an added dimension in the whole problem in terms of aid. For example, China has become a new claimant to IDA funds and the amount of concessional lending has been reduced. So, it is in this context alone that you can judge the performance of the Finance Minister in dealing with the balance of payments position and finding the solutions that he has to offer.

Now there is another tendency—I do not know; he can deny it—I understand that even public sector undertakings are picking access to international finance markets even for financing on-going projects. It is rumoured among others, Hindustan Zinc, Shipping Corporation and various other public undertakings, not to mention names, are in the queue, and the amount may well be over one billion dollars. I do not know whether there has been a shift of policy and, if so, what are the details of the policy. Parliament would like to know what your attitude to looking to international financial market is and how you are going to borrow, on what terms, particularly the public sector undertakings.

The Finance Minister takes us to task for suggesting that there could be a debt trap. By debt trap, Mr. Finance Minister, we mean the situation which Mexico had to undergo, which Brazil had to undergo, or to give earlier examples, what Tanzania and various other countries who went to the IMF earlier had to undergo. Our fate cannot be very different. The fact that we have not reached that point is being used in his budget speech to pay compliments to themselves.

Sir, I do not want to take much of your time. But once again I want to ask : what is the philosophy of this budget ? Leave alone the kind of concessions that you have given, how does it solve our essential problems of poverty, filth and squalor ?

That is one way of looking at the budget, or any kind of exercise that we undertake in this House. How do we solve the problem of unemployment in this country ? what is the hope you are holding out to the millions of unemployed youth in this country ? That is one way in which I would like to approach this budget. The number of destitutes in this country are on the increase, not according to my figure but according to the figures of the National Sample Survey. How do you deal with this problem ? What is it that your budget or your policies have to offer for the young, or for the old for that matter, or the impoverished sections of our population ? What is it that you have to offer to industry and agriculture, which is the sacred responsibility with which you are charged ? Unfortunately, he is unable to make a breakthrough with the past; he is unable to make a break from the interest groups and classes, the dominant interests in this economy, and that is the reflection that I find in his budget.

श्री अश्वत्थरीश काबुली (श्रीनगर) :
जनाबवाला, मैं आप के माध्यम से यह कहूंगा कि जो बजट इस सरकार ने पेश किया है इस वकन हालात यह है कि 60 हजार करोड़ रुपया ब्लैक-मनी की शकल में मार्केट में है, 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये का टेकम इन्वेन्शन है और इन के अलावा जैसा बहुत से मेम्बर साहबान ने कहा है इस मुल्क में तकरीबन 50 फीसदी में ज्यादा लोग गरीब हैं, जो हरल सेंक्टर से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। इन 50 फीसदी में ज्यादा लोग बिलो पावर्टी-लाइन हैं जिन में तीन करोड़ के करीब बेकार हैं। मैं समझता हूँ इन हालात में आप ने एक कम्प्रोमाइजिंग फार्मूला दिया है जिस में आप सब को खुश करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो कमिटेमेंट्स इस सरकार की हैं, सोशलियज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पूरा करे गरीब और अमीर के बीच गैप बढ़ रहा है और सिर्फ 20 पूंजी पति खान्दान पूरे मुल्क की दीलत पर कब्जा जमाये बँठे है, जिसकी बजह से यह भेदभाव बढ़ रहा है और मुल्क

(श्री अब्दुलरशीद काबुली)

ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीब हो रहा है।

रूरल सेक्टर उसमें किसानों, काम तोर से बेकार किसानों, बंजरमीन किसानों को और जो शहरी मजदूर हैं, मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं, मिचले तबके के लोग हैं जिनमें करोड़ों हरिजन शामिल हैं। उन के बारे में आप ने कोई उपाय नहीं किया है और इस विना पर में कह सकता हूँ कि आप का बजट एन्टी-पीपुल है और लोगों को इस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और यह बकती चीज है, जो आप ने इलेक्शन के लिए रखी है लेकिन आप के पाम उनकी समस्याओं का कोई हल नहीं है।

इस संबंध में यह अजें करूंगा कि आप ने स्पेशल कटेगरी में कुछ स्टेट्स को रखा है और इसमें जम्मू व काश्मीर भी हैं और मुझे इस बात का गिला है कि वहाँ उन स्टेट्स को 90 पर सेन्ट एड मिलेगी, ग्रान्ट मिलेगी और 10 परसेन्ट लोन होगा, वहाँ जम्मू व काश्मीर को इस से मुस्तमना कर दिया है। उसको इतनी राकम नहीं मिलेगी और यह जम्मू व काश्मीर के खिलाफ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है और जो आप ने परसेन्टेज शेयर स्टेट्स को दिया है, उस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को बैकवर्डनेस को, पग-माइन्दी को और एरिया को महेंनजर रखना चाहिए था। हमारे यहाँ लद्दाख से जे कर सल्लनपुर तक का इलाका है और यह 80 हजार मुरब्बा मील का इलाका है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप एडीशनल एक्ससाइड ब्यूप्टी इनकम्प आक सैल्स टैक्स ओन शुगर टैक्सटाइल्स एण्ड टोबाको लगाई है और उस के बाद आप जम्मू व काश्मीर को क्या दे रहे हैं। शुगर में 0.831 पर सेन्ट, टैक्सटाइल्स में 0.744 पर सेन्ट टोबाको में 0.744

पर सेन्ट ही जम्मू व काश्मीर को दे रहे हैं। आप ने 37 हजार करोड़ रुपया कम्युनिकेशन और रेसलेज में स्टेट्स में इन्वेस्ट किया है और जम्मू व काश्मीर में अब तक उस रियासत के डेवलपमेंट के लिए सिर्फ 5-6 करोड़ रुपया ही खर्च किया है-5,6 हजार करोड़ रुपये नहीं बल्कि सिर्फ 5-6 करोड़ रुपया ही आप ने इन्वेस्ट किया है। इसी तरह से पब्लिक आन्डरटेकिंग्स की बात है। आप ने करीब 23 हजार करोड़ रुपये उन में इन्वेस्ट किया है लेकिन जम्मू व काश्मीर में सिर्फ 0.06 पर सेन्ट ही खर्च किया है।

मैं आरा को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो इस बकन मातवी फाइव इयर प्लान बनाना चाहते हैं और लाना चाहते हैं और उन के लिए आप ने बकिय ग्रुप्स दिये हैं, उस प्लान में आप से वह मुतामवा करुंगा कि यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन न रहने दीजिए क्योंकि वहाँ पर आजकल नेशनल कान्फेन्स की गर्नमेंट है। आरा यह देखिये कि इस सुन्क को इनर्जी को जकान है। हम आप को अपनी स्टेट से 10 हजार मंगावाट बिजनी दे सकते हैं अगर आप उड़ी, मलान और डलहन्सी की योजनाओं को पूरा कर दें और हमारे यहाँ जो बिनाव दरिया है, उन के बारे में हम ने इन्वेस्टीगेशन किया है कि अगर सरकार उस में रुपया इन्वेस्ट करे, तो 25 हजार मंगावाट इनर्जी हम आप को दे सकते हैं। इतनी वहाँ में इनर्जी हासिल की जा सकती है लेकिन यह सारा पानी और इनर्जी जाया जा रही है क्योंकि आप हमारी स्टेट के डैवलपमेंट में दिखबस्पी नहीं ले रहे हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जम्मू व काश्मीर एक बोर्डर स्टेट है और खास सेसेटिव एरिया है और आप की आइड फोर्सज को वहाँ पर बुकमन का मुकाबला करना है। लद्दाख से ले

कर जम्मू काश्मीर के मुक्तलिफ पहाड़ी इलाकों में, बड़े ऊँचे-ऊँचे स्थानों पर हमारे लोग मुकाबला कर रहे हैं लेकिन आप की जो रोइस हैं, उन का सिलासल सही नहीं है। सिर्फ एक रोड श्रीनगर और लेह तक आप ने ली है। आप को एक स्वस्टीटयूट रोड चाहिए और जो मुगल रोड के नाम से रोड है, उस को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए था। इस सबब में आप से यह अर्ज करूँ कि आप को इस रोड को प्रस्तवदिल रोड बनाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही जल्दी करनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि टूरिज्म हमारा एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट सेक्टर है और टूरिज्म के डेवलपमेंट के साथ हमारा हैटीकॉन्फर भी है और उस के साथ हमारे यहाँ के प्रोटेक्शन का भी सवाल है और हमारी सारी तरफकी इन्फ्री पर इनकार करनी है। मुझे देख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे यहाँ इन सेक्टर का कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो रहा है प्रोजेक्ट किम्म की स्पीसेज सरकार की रफ्तार नहीं है और जो यह प्रोपोजेन्डा किया जा रहा है कि उस स्टेट में एन्टी-नेशनल एक्टिविटीज हैं, उस स्टेट से मुक्त की खतरा बढ़ रहा है, उस स्टेट में हालात बिगड़ रहे हैं, इस वजह से टूरिस्ट्स जम्मू व काश्मीर में नहीं आ रहे हैं। गुजरन मान हमारे यहाँ फोरन टूरिस्ट्स ट्रेड नवाह हो गई। आप का हमारी स्टेट का ध्यान रखना चाहिए क्योंकि स्टेट्स की तरफों में ही आप का नजरबंदी है और उनकी नाकन बढ़ने से सरकार की नाकन बढ़ेगी। यह नाकन आप की तभी बढ़ सकती है जब कि स्टेट्स तरफों करें और अपने पांशो पर लही हो जाएं। जो बॉर्डर स्टेट्स है और मैं स्वाम तौर से जम्मू व काश्मीर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को आप डेवलप करने का मौका दें। आप न सिर्फ टूरिज्म को वहाँ पर डेवलप करें बल्कि जो यह प्रोपोजेन्डा चल रहा है, जिसकी वजह से फोरन टूरिस्ट्स के दिमाग में और मुक्त के अन्दर के टूरिस्ट्स के दिमाग में डर पैदा होता है और वे वहाँ नहीं जाना चाहते उसको बन्द करें। मैं आप की तरफजह हम सरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों करीब 3 हजार मेम्बर पालियामेंट और एम० एल० एज की मीटिंग में भी

इस के बारे में चर्चा की गयी और जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में और जरूरी डर खीफ का इजहार किया गया।

जहाँ तक हमारी स्टेट का डेवलपमेंट का ताल्लुक है, मैं आनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से गुजाशि करूँगा कि हमारी स्टेट की डेवलपमेंट टूरिज्म पर डिपेंड करती है। हमारी सरकार का जंग का प्रोपोजेन्डा हमारी टूरिज्म इंडस्ट्री को तवाह कर रहा है। इस तरह से स्टेट की तरफकी नहीं हो सकती है। टूरिज्म से हमें दूसरे मुलकों से पैसा मिलता है और हमारी इकोनोमी की हालत भी अच्छी होती है।

जनरल सिन्हा ने कहा हिन्दुस्तान को पाकिस्तान से कोई खतरा नहीं है; हमारी फौजें पूरी तरह से आर्डर पर चौकन्नी है और वो केन फाईट वेक ट एनेमी। लेकिन आपकी इस तरह की वार साइबलोजी हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को तवाह कर रही है। आबकल पंजाब और हरियणा में भी कोई नई इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं लग रही है, कोई इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए इस किम्म का प्रोपोजेन्डा एकदम बन्द होना चाहिए।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Sir, this remark about Gen. Sinha should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into the records.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: This is Maj. Gen. Sinha saying.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, why are the Members obstructing? Is he speaking something unparliamentary? (Interruptions) Kashmir and West Bengal are in their hit list, Sir.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): We are not hitting with lathis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. A. K. Roy may speak.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, I never take more than 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One Member from your side has already spoken. I can't give more than 5 minutes.

شرعی عبد الرشید کابلی (سمری نگر)

جناب والا۔ میں آپ کے ماتھم سے یہ کہوں گا کہ جو بجٹ اس سہ ماہی کے پاس کیا ہے، اس وقت حالات یہ ہیں کہ ۶۰ ہزار کروڑ روپیہ بلک یعنی فی سال کے بجٹ میں مارکیٹ میں ہے۔ سات ہزار کروڑ روپیہ کا ٹیکس ایویژن ہے اور ان کے علاوہ جیسا کہ بہت سے ممبر صاحبان نے کہا ہے۔ اس ملک میں تقریباً پچاس فی صدی سے زیادہ لوگ غریب ہیں۔ جو کہ دور رسیکلر سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں، ان پچاس فی صدی میں زیادہ لوگ بلے پارٹی لیون ہیں، جن میں تین کروڑ کے قریب بے کاری ہیں۔ تین تہا تہا ہوں۔ ان حالات میں آپ نے ایک کمپرومائزنگ فارمولا دیا ہے جس میں آپ سب کو خوش کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن جو کمیشنس اس کے ساتھ ہیں، سوسائزم کو بڑھاوا دینے کے لئے اسے پورا کرنے غریب اور امیر کے بیچ گیپ بڑھ رہا ہے اور صرف جس یونٹی جی خاندان پر سے ملک کی دولت پر قبضہ جمانے بیٹھے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے یہ گویا دو غریب ہو رہا ہے۔

دور رسیکلر۔ اس میں کٹوں، خاص طور پر بے کار کٹوں سے زمین کسانوں کو اور جو شہری مزدور ہیں، ٹڈل کلاس کے لوگ ہیں، نچلے طبقے کے لوگ ہیں، جن میں کروڑوں ہریجن شامل ہیں مان کے بائے سرے، آہ آہ نہ کوئی پلٹے نہیں کیا ہے اور اس کے باوجود کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہمیں کابجٹ اینٹی چیلنج اور لوگوں کو اس سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہو گا اور یہ تو جی چیز ہے جو اپنے الیکشن کے لئے رکھی ہے، لیکن آپ کے پاس ان کا سمیٹاؤں کا کوئی عمل نہیں ہے۔

اس سہ ماہی میں میں یہ عرض کر دینا کہ آپ نے اپنی پیش کی بیگاری میں کچھ سٹیٹس کو رکھنا ہے۔ اور اس میں میونسٹیپلٹی بھی ہے اور ٹیکس اس بات کا مطالبہ کہ جہاں ان اسٹیٹس ۹۰ پرنسٹ ایڈیشن کی اور اس پرنسٹ لون ہو گا۔ وہاں تو وہاں کو کٹیں اور اس سے سٹیٹس کو دیا ہے اس کو اتنی سٹیٹس نہیں ملے گی اور جیٹو کٹوں کے خلاف ڈسکریٹیشن ہے اور جو آپ نے پرنسٹ سٹیٹس کو دیا ہے اس کے بارے میں میں۔ لیکن ناکارہ آپ کو بیک ورتھ میں کو پیمانہ کی کو لوڈ ایریا کو ڈال کر رکھنا چاہئے تھا جہاں جہاں لداخ سے لے کر کھن پور تک کا علاقہ ہے۔ اور یہ ۸۰ ہزار مربع میل کا علاقہ ہے۔ میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ایڈیشنس کی ڈیوٹی ان ایجوکیشن سروس ایسٹس آن شوکر سٹیٹس ایڈیشنس کو دے رہے ہیں اور اس کے ساتھ آپ جوتوں کو کٹ کر لیا ہے۔

سٹیٹس۔ شوکر میں۔ پرنسٹ سٹیٹس ایسٹس۔ پرنسٹ سٹیٹس ایسٹس اور پرنسٹ اور ٹو باؤس ۵۰۰ پرنسٹ سٹیٹس میں وغیرہ کو دے رہے ہیں آپ نے ۳۰ ہزار کروڑ روپیہ کی ٹیکسٹس اور ریویژن سٹیٹس میں انویسٹ کیا ہے اور جنوں کو کٹ کر میں اب بس ریاست کے ڈیوٹی سٹیٹس کے لئے صرف ۶۔ ۷ کروڑ روپیہ ہی چھوڑا گیا ہے۔ ۵۔ ۶ ہزار کروڑ روپیہ نہیں بلکہ صرف ۶۔ ۷ کروڑ ہی آپ نے انویسٹ کیا ہے۔ اس صورت سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ سٹیٹس کی بات ہے، آپ نے قریب ۳۰ ہزار کروڑ روپیہ ان میں انویسٹ کیا ہے لیکن جنوں کو کٹ کر میں صرف ۶ پرنسٹ ہی چھوڑ کر دے۔

میں آپ کو یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ جو اس وقت ساتوں خاؤں کے پلان بنا چاہتے ہیں اور لانا چاہتے

میں اور اس کے لئے آپ نے ورکنگ گروپ بنا دیئے ہیں۔ اس جٹان میں میں آپ سے یہ مطالبہ کروں گا کہ یہ ڈسکریٹیشن دے دیجئے کیوں کہ وہاں پر آج کل نیشنل کانفرنس کی گورنمنٹ ہے آپ یہ دیکھئے کہ اس ملک کو ایجنسی کی ضرورت ہے ہم آپ کو اپنی ریٹسٹ سے دس ہزار میگا واٹ بجلی دے سکتے ہیں اگر آپ آڈی۔ سلال بلور ڈول ہتس کی پوجنٹوں کو پورا کر دیں اور ہاتسٹ یہاں جو چاہئے دیا ہے اس کے بارے میں ہم نے نوٹیشن لکھیں کیا ہے کہ اگر سرکار اس میں ٹوپیہ نوٹس کرے تو ۲۵ ہزار میگا واٹ ایجنسی ہم آپ کو دے سکتے ہیں اتنی ایجنسی وہاں سے حاصل کی جا سکتی ہے لیکن یہ سارا پانی اور ایجنسی خانیج جا رہی ہے۔ کیوں کہ آپ ہماری ایسٹسٹ کے ڈیولپمنٹ میں دل چسپی نہیں لے رہے ہیں۔

میں یہ کہنا چاہوں گا کہ جموں و کشمیر ایک بارڈر ایسٹسٹ ہے اور خاص سب سٹیٹسٹا ریا ہے اور آپ کی آرڈر فورسنر کو ہارڈ ورکسٹن کا مقابلہ کرنا ہے۔ لداخ سے لے کر جموں و کشمیر کے مختلف پہاڑی علاقوں میں بڑے اونچے اونچے استھانوں پر ہمارے لوگ مقابلہ کر رہے ہیں۔ لیکن آپ کی جو روڈس ہیں ان کا سلسلہ صحیح نہیں ہے ہرٹ ایک روڈ سری نگر سے یہہ تک آپ نے نی ہے۔ آپ کو ایک سب سٹیٹسٹ روڈ چلانی اور جنٹل روڈ کے نام سے روڈ ہے اس کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لینا چاہئے تھا۔ اس سمبٹھ میں میں آپ سے یہ عرض کروں گا کہ آپ کو اس روڈ کے متبادل ٹوڈ بنانے کے لئے کوئی کارروائی جلدی کرنی چاہئے۔

میں یہ بھی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹورائزم بہاوا ایک بہت اچھا وینٹسٹ سیکٹر ہے اور ٹورائزم سے ڈیولپمنٹ کے ساتھ ہمارا ہینڈی کرافٹ بھی ہے۔ اور ساتھ ہی ہمارے بیسوں کے فروشنٹ کا بھی سیکھنا ہے اور ہماری ترقی ان ہی پر انحصار کرتی ہے۔ نیچے دکھانے کے ساتھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہاں اس سیکٹر کا ٹوڈ ڈیولپمنٹ نہیں ہو رہا ہے اور جس سٹیم کی اسپینجر بریکار کی طرف سے آرہی ہیں اور جو یہ پروڈیگنٹ ہونے لگا جا رہا ہے کہ اس ایسٹسٹ میں اینٹی ٹیٹل ایکٹیویٹیز بھی اس ایسٹسٹ سے ملک کو خطہ ہ ڈیولپمنٹ ہے۔ اس ایسٹسٹ میں حالات بگڑ رہے ہیں اس وجہ سے ٹورسٹ جموں و کشمیر میں نہیں جا رہے ہیں، مگرسٹ سال ہمارے یہاں فارین ٹورسٹس ٹریڈ سٹاہ ہلگئی، آپ کو ہماری ایسٹسٹ کا دھیان رکھنا چاہئے چون کہ ایسٹسٹ کی ترقی سے ہی آپ کی ترقی ہے اور ان کی طاقت بڑھنے سے مرکز کی طاقت بڑھے گی، یہ طاقت آپ کی تمہیں بڑھ سکتی ہے جب کہ ایسٹسٹس ترقی کریں اور اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑی ہو جائیں، جو بارڈر ایسٹسٹس ہیں اور میں خاص طور پر جموں و کشمیر کے بارے میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ ان کو ڈیولپ کرنے کا موقع دیں، آپ نہ صرف ٹورائزم کو وہاں پر ڈیولپ کریں بلکہ جو یہ پروڈیگنٹ ہونے لگا ہے جس کی وجہ سے فارین ٹورسٹس کے دماغ میں اور ملک کے اندر کے ٹورسٹس کے دماغ میں ڈر پیدا ہوتا ہے اور وہ وہاں نہیں جانا چاہتے، اس کو بند کریں، میں آپ کی توجہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کچھ دنوں پہلے پارٹی کے قریب تین ہزار ممبر پارلیمنٹ اور ایم۔ ایل ایس کی ٹینگ میں بھی اس کے بارے میں جریا کی گئی اور جموں و کشمیر

کے بارے میں غیر مزوری ڈر خوت کا اظہار کیا گیا
جہاں تک ہماری ایٹم کی ڈیولپمنٹ کا تعلق ہے
میں آریبل ٹائمنس فٹ سے گزراؤشس کروں گا۔ کہ
ہماری ایٹم کی ڈیولپمنٹ ٹورزم پر ڈیولپمنٹ کرتی ہے
ہماری سسرکار کا جنگ کارڈ پبلیکٹہ ہمارے ٹورزم
انڈسٹری کو تباہ کر رہا ہے، اس طرح سے ایٹم کی ترقی
نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ ٹورزم سے ہمیں دوسرے ملکوں سے
پسہ ملتے ہیں اور ہماری اکانامی کی حالت اچھی ہوتی ہے۔
جزیرل سنہانے کہلے کہ ہندوستان کو پاکستان
سے کوئی خطرہ نہیں ہے۔ ہماری ذمہ داری چوری طرح
سے بارڈر پچوکتی ہیں اور وہی لیمنٹ فائٹس بیک دی
اینٹی۔ لیکن آپ کو اس طرح کی ڈار سائیکلو جن ہمداری
انڈسٹری کو تباہ کر رہی ہے، آج کل پنجاب اور ہریانہ
میں بھی کوئی نئی انڈسٹری نہیں لگ رہی ہے۔ کوئی
انویسٹمنٹ نہیں ہو رہا ہے، اس لئے اس سٹیم کا پورے
ایک دم بند ہونا چاہیے۔

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV
(SILCHAR); Sir, this remark about
Gen Sinha should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into
the records. (Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
This is Maj Gen Sinha Saying.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY : (Calcutta South) Sir, why
are the Members obstructing? Is he
speaking something unparliamentary?
(Interruptions) Kashmir and West Bengal
are in their hit list, Sir.

PROF K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) We
are not hitting with lathis.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. A.K.
Roy may speak.

MR. A.K. ROY : Sir, I never take
more than 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One Member
from your side has already spoken. I
can't give more than 5 minutes.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir,
this is a budget of deception. It looks
like an election budget. Not only it is
a budget for election, but the whole
budget looks like, or sounds like an
election manifesto. (Interruptions). Sir,
you know that the halo and significance
of election manifesto lasts only up to
the election. So this budget, before the
event, will last only up to the event.
Sir, this budget uses some lines of
Sanskrit quoting from Artha Shastra.
These are the concluding lines of Chapter
VI of Kautilya's Artha Shastra which
says that any efficient Collector
will manage his finances in such a way
that income becomes more and expendi-
ture less. Poor Kautilya could never
imagine that these lines will be misused
like that by the Finance Minister of a
Party called Congress (I). And, Sir,
you will be surprised that if this becomes
their election manifesto, 'I am very
much worried about the fate of the
Party. What will happen to the Finance
Minister and his Party? Sir, they have
claimed that they are giving a lot of
concessions to the people and I was
surprised to see their conception of the
people whom they consider the Indian
people to whom they are giving conces-
sions i.e. those who are in the bracket
of giving income-tax. Who are the
people? You also will be surprised to
know that their total number is 46 lakhs.
Those people who give income-tax up to
Rs. 25,000 are 22 lakhs; below that their
number is 11 lakhs.

People within the income group of
Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh their number is
9,74,000; above Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh
61,000; above Rs. 5 lakhs—5,250. The
people to whom the Finance Minister
has given concession are those who are
within the range of more than Rs. 25,000,

Rs. 50,000 Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakhs. Many of the hon. Members from this side have supported it and said that it is a very Progressive Budget. This is the conception of the House ! It shows the House has a class character because it is an election manifesto. So, it can go upto the field, to the entire people of India. To-day in the Question Hour we discussed about the people below the Poverty line and our hon. Minister for Planning explained that those who are spending Rs. 65/- per month. / should be called below poverty line. That means a family of five who spend Rs. 300/- per month or Rs. 3,600/- per annum should be called people below poverty line. This is the per capita income of 50% in our country. That is also below average while 70% of the population has below Rs. 5,000/-. But the Finance Minister is giving relief to the people earning more than Rs. 15,000 and saying that it is a very progressive Budget ' I am very much worried what will happen to these people in election if the people of India know that the definition of the people in the Budget of the Finance Minister is like that and those who earn more than Rs. 15,000/- annum should get relief. (Interruptions).

The Finance Minister has presented us a small booklet of Budget showing the figure of a rupee i.e. how much paisa is coming for Budget and how much is being spent—one paisa from Income Tax, four paisa from the Corporate Tax and four paisa deficit financing this and that. We are all worried that the Budget is gradually becoming a non-event and less and less relevant. There is an article in the *Statesman* of March 9, 1984. I think he has also read that. People have raised the question of IMF. I am not pointing out that. It is not the leftist party, not the communist, not the marxist party but the. IMF has made an analysis about the black money in the country. They have come to the conclusion that 50% of our national income is in black money. In U.S.A, it is 20%. in U.K. it is 15%. Previously, there was an analysis by the Indian economists—50% of the G.N.P That means at current prices it is 50% of Rs. 1,30,000 crores. That means more than Rs. 70,000 crores is the black money as is the analysis of

IMF. The Finance Minister must clarify that.

Only a few days back we discussed the total foreign loan to this country which was injected inside the country. It is round about Rs. 34,000 crores. That means that rupee disc which they have shown in our Budget paper, another disc they should show, what is what. That out of one rupee of the Indian money, 50 paisa is black money, 25 paisa is the foreign loan and total accountable money on which the hon. Finance Minister is presiding is only 25 paisa. We are the sovereign House. The sovereign House can only question the account 25 paise out of one rupees.

My only conclusion is that the real Finance Minister of this country is "Mr. Monsoon". The Janata Party during their raj knew it. That is why they made Mr. Badal—Parkash Singh Badal—the first Agriculture Minister because. if Badal becomes Agriculture Minister, then there is no question of bad crop. They got good crop for two years. Afterwards, this Government made Rao Birendra Singh as the Agriculture Minister and he brought only the thunder of A.P.C. and nothing else. He said, "We have increased irrigation potential upto 62 million hectares" and all that. But their own Economic Survey says—in its forecast—what will happen. I am quoting from the Economic Survey. It says that the agricultural growth is likely to come down to a normal level next year. What does it mean? You are accepting that this is an abnormal year. You are boasting of 142 million tonnes production. Your entire edifice of 6 to 7 per cent growth of national income and 9 per cent growth of agricultural income is on the level of 142 million tonnes production. You are yourself admitting that the agricultural growth is likely to come down to a normal level next year. Therefore, this is not a normal level. There are certain unforeseen things. This is the state of economy of the country.

They talk of industries. They have said that the industrial growth is on the rise. What is the situation of core sector? What about coal production target? About the coal production

target, it has come down from 165 million tonnes to 152 million tonnes; then to 142 million tonnes and, this time it is 137 million tonnes.

What about the railway freight? They are unable to cross 228 million tonnes mark. What about steel production? It is stagnant at 6 million tonnes. What about power? You will not give me time. Otherwise, I can analyse and show you, step by step, how the targets have come down.

This Budget is an election manifesto. That is why I am very much worried about them. What will happen to them?

As regards the NREP, the Congress members have said that this Government has done so much for the rural people. What is the NREP? You know that the unemployment problem is very much explosive. This Government will have the responsibility of giving employment to 46 million people apart from clearing the backlog. They have come out with their 20 point programme. I do not know whether you know it or not. The 20-point programme has only one very good thing; it has got 21 words.

Coming to the target of NREP, I quote from the *Yojna* which is their official paper:

"The target of NREP is to lift 3000 of the poorest families in every development block above the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Plan period. It is expected that the programme will generate 850 to 900 million mandays of additional employment in one year. But a review of NREP gives a dismal picture as its progress has been slow. In 1982-83, the NREP is reported to have generated only 110 million mandays for employment till the end of December, 1982."

This is your performance. This is the basis on which the Government comes out with a popular Budget.

I told you last year Budget was a Budget of the physically handicapped.

This Budget is a Budget of politically, morally and economically handicapped Government.

I oppose this Budget lock, stock and barrel.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, First of all, let me express my gratitude to all the Hon. Members whose number runs probably to 43, who have participated in this discussion and who have made their observations on various aspects of the Budget for the year 1984-85 which I presented on 29th February.

I can understand the feelings of our friends sitting opposite. They thought from their own analysis of the economic situation that they would get a crutch from this Budget on which they can lean. Unfortunately, over the period of years, our friends sitting opposite always required a crutch to stand on. They cannot stand on their own! They thought there would be huge deficit, there would be heavy doses of taxation or, in other words, there would be a populist give-away Budget which can provide a good talking point to them but, when they have found that the crutch they have required so essentially is missing, I can appreciate their disappointment, if not frustration!

One Hon Member wanted to know the philosophy of the Budget. Is there any direction. Is there any philosophy? Yes. We have one. And not only in the Budget of 1984-85 but, if you look at the Budget proposals which I had the privilege of presenting thrice or the floor of this House and twice by my colleague and distinguished predecessor Shri R. Venkataraman, you will find that there is a philosophy behind the fiscal proposals, and the philosophy is to encourage savings, to encourage investment, to provide support to the planning, to maintain the developmental tempo and to create a situation for

economic growth. If you just try to look at and take one particular item, I am afraid, the conclusions which you will arrive at would be almost like the attempt of a blind man catching a part of the elephant to get the conception of the whole of the elephant !

What have we done ? Take the case of planning. It has been commented upon and a large number of Members have made observations, and tried to find out what is the investment, whether Rs. 510 crores came in real terms or in terms of 1978-79, only I would ask you to forget about that. Even if you look at the physical target, what was the oil production during the current Plan ? About 10 million tonnes. And what are you aiming to achieve now ? About 29 million tonnes at the end of this year. We have already achieved 26 million tonnes. What was the total power generation capacity of this country at the time of beginning of this current Plan ? 28,000 MW. At the end of the current Plan period, you are going to have minimum 42000 to 43000 MW. over a period of years, you could establish a capacity of 28,000 MW, almost over three decades and, in a span of five years, when we are adding 14,000 MW, almost 50% of the total installed capacity built up over three decades, you are saying that the Plan is a failure ! Even my good old friend Mr. K.P. Unnikrishnan has commented on 5% cut.

Five per cent cut from where ? Not from the original plan targets. He could have taken the trouble of turning the pages of the plan budget. The B.E. was Rs. 13,870 crores and the revised estimate is Rs. 14,059 crores. The cut was from two subsequent supplementary grants, but not in real terms, not in overall financial outlay. It has been maintained. Take the sector-wise case. I do not say that we have been able to achieve the target which we fixed. That is a different thing. But to say that there has been a failure, that nothing has been done, is absolutely untenable. Even you yourselves are not convinced. Therefore, to come to the conclusion that this Budget has no philosophy is

not correct. Can you show me a single plan period where continuously in each year 25 per cent step-up has been provided despite tremendous difficulties ? You yourselves have analysed that this year the situation was not very bright. There was the impact of the two droughts. After all, the impact of the drought of 1979-80 was felt during the current plan period. The impact of the drought of 1982-83 was felt during the current plan period. There was the tremendous, hostile, and difficult international situation. This you yourselves have admitted. Even if you look at simply the change in the pattern of assistance which we received from the World Bank and IDA, in the first year of the current plan period the ratio was 80 per cent concessional assistance and 20 per cent from the normal, commercial window. Just within two years, the ratio has changed. Today it is 40 : 60. The concessional assistance has come down from 80 per cent to 40 per cent and the assistance from the commercial window, the normal window, with normal terms, has increased from 20 to 60. Despite that, we have been able to provide a substantial step-up in the plan. Is it indication of sacrificing the plan ? Is it indication that we are not trying to maintain the developmental tempo ? For God's sake, analyse. Tell me one plan period where you have achieved the targeted growth rate which you had fixed. From 1950-51 to 1978-79 the annual average growth was 3.5 per cent, and in this plan period, in the first four years, already we have reached more than 5.2 per cent—actually it is 5.4 per cent. And the change in the base, that one year base goes down and another year base goes up, it always happens: it is no a new phenomenon during this current plan period. Still we have been able to achieve that growth. There would have been your conclusion that we have not done anything to maintain the developmental tempo. Growth is being maintained in critical, vital sectors. We have been able to achieve the target in physical terms. Substantially we have stepped up the outlay in financial terms in major, key sectors. Therefore, if you say that there is no philosophy, it is just

ad hoc, I am afraid it would not be correct.

Sir, in this connection, before I go to the points made by the individual Members, I would like to comment on one point which my good old friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, made. I always like to listen to him. It is not that I always agree with him. But he has a peculiar knack of describing the Budget in his own way. If I remember correctly, my first Budget was described by him as a 'Grasshopper's Budget'. Mind you, 'grasshopper', that particular type of insect which moves. He described the second Budget as a 'tax-collector's scrap-book'.

And this year—I think he has promoted me a little bit—he has said that it is a midwife's budget. It is a midwife's budget and he expects the birth of a new baby after nine months or so. I do not know why he is so much worried about the birth of a new baby. Surely he is not worried about losing his berth or his comrades' berths on the floor of the House. You want the birth of a new baby and a healthy one. But that does not mean that we should give up economic considerations. I have not given up. This is not a populist budget. This is not a give-away budget. Which-ever sector of the economy demanded attention we have given. The tax proposals are not at all casual. Look at them from 1980. We have thought it necessary to give relief to fixed income groups and those who are at the lower income groups and those who are at the lower income levels. Mr. Roy may have a different philosophy and I am not going into that aspect. But it is a fact that in this country 46 lakhs of people pay income tax. Therefore, any relief that is to be given will be confined to these 46 lakhs. To those who do not pay income tax at all—I cannot by any imagination extend any relief to them. I can do something else; that is a different point. But the relief is not there. They get total relief. They get total exemption and that is why they do not pay income tax. The first relief is that from Rs. 10,000 the exemptions limit was raised to Rs. 15,000. Then we

increased the standard deduction from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. We have reduced tax at the minimum level from 30 to 20 per cent. Neither it is nit-picking nor is it casual nor is it *ad hoc*.

In this connection Mr. Gupta expressed his unhappiness and he did not agree with me when I said that reduction of tax rates does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that there would be a better compliance. I do not know whether there is any economic logic or not. . . .

SHRI INDERAJIT GUPTA
(Basirhat) : I agree with you. I said so—but for whom ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
You agree ? Good. But my experiences have shown—it may be a coincidence but it happened that whenever we reduced the tax rates drastically—somehow I was associated with the Ministry of Finance first as a Junior Minister in 1974, again in 1976 and then in 1982 and from our experiences in the last two occasions I found that the net realisation was not less or rather it was a little more. That is the reason why I said that reduction of rates and strengthening of the machinery would lead to better realisation, a better compliance and the net kitty would not be reduced.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are depriving the States.

16-44 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER *in the chair.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am coming to that. Don't worry.

There is a positive philosophy; and what is the philosophy ? I wanted to provide incentive for savings. Analyse all the tax proposals. You will find that on the one hand I have provided incentives for savings and on the other hand, I have provided disincentives for expenditure. I have done away with all the weighted deductions because I do believe that in our system no incentive will be linked with the expenditure.

Even in the export sector I did away with rec 35B last year and this year I removed all weighted deductions. I have removed concessions from a large number of areas in order to rationalise and provide for this philosophy that in our system there should not be any incentives for spending, there should be incentive for saving and there should be incentive for investments. Whatever benefit I have given to the corporate sector is not to earn profit but to save and invest. I have suggested to them—if you deposit your surcharge with IDBI, I will provide you loan at the concessional rate of interest provided you agree to have modernisation.

One of the major reasons of our high capital output ratio and unalidity to get the due return from the investment which we have made already is also the lack of Science and Technology and lack of modernisation. If you do not go in for modernisation, you won't get it. And I have not reduced the corporate tax.

At the higher income brackets, I have given some concessions on the Wealth Tax but not to enjoy the wealth. If you invest in specific financial assets, you will get tax concessions in your wealth tax from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs. It is not to enjoy the property but to give an incentive, encouragement, for savings. What has been the effect Hon. Members have seen it. It has provided, it has given, the necessary support to us, to our planning, to our investment programme and to our developmental objectives. Therefore, Sir, it is not correct to say that this is a budget aiming at the so-called forthcoming event. And even if we do so—I said (*Interruptions*) in the Seventh Five Year Plan—what is wrong in it? You could have accused me if I have provided or if I have come out with a populist budget. I have not come out with a populist budget though I got some credit from my good old friend, Shri Magaabhai Barot who has just left us and gone to the other side—I must say that he has improved his eloquence no doubt by going to the other side—that I have given the concessions to the

newspaper in order to get the support of the newspaper for the elections. He has not studied it. I have not yet withdrawn the import duty on newsprint, It continues. What I have done is this. There is a five per cent additional duty which, I have imposed—I have not brought newsprint within the purview of that—which was levied by my predecessor, Mr. Venkataraman and it still continues. That is why the newspaper people are angry with me. I wish if they would have read the budget proposals as you have read, then, they would not have been critical of me.

My friend from Gujarat—I also come from Gujarat—said that I have given another concession to the textile industry. He has taken a very strong exception to this as to why I have provided this concession to the textile industry. We have provided the concession to the textile industry just to satisfy the owners, he said. He has gone to the extent of suggesting—I say so because nobody also has done it—that this a budget for election, collection and corruption. I do not know what he means. We have provided concessions to the textile industry because the textile industry requires it. And I made it quite clear in my own budget speech that I would expect them to transfer these concessions to the consumers and create more demands and I am repeating it that you do not kill the goose which gives you the golden egg. You just pass on the concessions to the consumers, increase more demand and get the benefit out of the increased demand. If they do not do so, what would you do? I have done something which is not a theoretical proposition. I extended the concessions to the tyre industry in October and when the industry refused to pass on the benefit to the consumers, in this budget, I have withdrawn it.

Therefore, I think that the message should reach that if the textile mills survive, the jobs are protected for which he is so much worried. He was worried that a number of textile mills closed. But, new jobs are created. I can appreciate his anxiety for the forthcoming

event because, after all, if the sagging fortune of himself and his newfound colleagues would not be encouraging, it would sag further.

Sir, the concession given to the paper industry also relates to that. It is not that just I wanted to give benefit to certain paper mill owners. Many a time members of this House on the Floor of the House and various committees have suggested that duty structure should be adjusted in order to ensure that it helps the industry to create demand and if there is a demand constraint duty adjustment is necessary. Sir, it has paid rich dividends. In certain industries where we provided concessions in October the demand has picked up. Therefore, this is a fiscal instrument which you have to apply looking at the situation and that is why I talked of that 'his is the reality.

Now, I come to balance of payment. I do not know exactly what my friends wanted to find out or convey. The fact is that trade gap is getting reduced. It may not be upto your satisfaction. From 5,800 crores it has come down to 5500 crores and this year it would be less than Rs, 5000 crores. This is the hard core fact is that foreign exchange reserves have increased. The fact is— what I said earlier and I still maintain—that when I entered into IMF arrangement we entered with our eyes open and we have come out with our heads high.

Shri Indrajit Gupta is enamoured of IMF study and Mr. Roy has also referred to it. For your information this is not IMF study at all. One article on black money appeared in one of the IMF journals. Study is made by some individual. Some other person collected the information in respect of a certain country. One such study was made by somebody in India also and the same was not accepted to by the experts of this country because of modalities which had been adopted. So, it has been just lifted to illustrate his own study. That is not the study of the author who contributed that article in the IMF journal not to speak of the study having been

made by the IMF itself. I am not going into this aspect. That is besides the point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : What is your correction ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have not ventured. That is why I have entrusted the study with the Institute of Public Finance. Wanchoo Committee at some point of time ventured to make same study. Professor Kalder long back attempted at such study. Recently I have entrusted the study to the Institute of Public Finance. I am waiting for that. What I wanted to point out was that the message which you tried to convey that IMF has made some study and after that they have come to the conclusion is not factually correct. That is besides the point. The point is whether there has been improvement in the balance of payment position or not. As a result we have surrendered 1.1 billion SDRS out of the IMF loans. Mr. Maitra also tried to find out whether there is something hidden. What happened when the delegation come? Sir, I don't blame him because he struck his head to the carpet. He himself said that it appeared like a smooth persian carpet and he stuck his head to the carpet to find dirt and filth. Naturally he was totally dark as to what is happening, and there was no light available to him. So, I don't blame him. There was nothing to discuss with that IMF delegation and if you look at the year, we entered into the arrangement in November, 1981.

It will continue for three years. That means, in November, 1984, it would conclude. There is a difference between our financial year and their financial year. Therefore, in this particular year which you referred to, we withdrew the entire amount. Therefore there is no contradiction and there is no confusion. And I hope now you will understand that the carpet is cleaner than you think. But what we did actually? We said that we do not require the entire loan because there has been an improvement in our balance of payments. The improvement is not by any

magic wand. The improvement has not come out of heaven. The improvement is because of certain policies which we pursued and which were approved by Parliament. It is this Parliament which said, yes, you should have a break-through in oil find. That is why we have improved our oil production from 10 to 26 million tonnes. That is why we have reduced our import requirements from about 73% in 1980-81 to about 37% in 1983-84. That is the reason why balance of payments situation has improved because of the policies we are pursuing.

We encouraged non-resident Indians to invest. Mr. Inrajit Gupta is correct when he says that non-resident investment with the Indian Banks have increased substantially. It has not increased substantially out of heaven. It has increased substantially because of a policy—the policy which we announced in my first Budget that I will provide you incentives. That is why large sum of money has come; and that has improved our balance of payments; and that is why we have been able to come out of IMF. It is not any gimmick. It is a hard reality. And they have appreciated it. The other day while replying to a question I mentioned that even in the *Economist* an important journal published from London, which is not very friendly to us, they have also commented upon this. A very beautiful caption they gave: "Food plus oil minus IMF is equal to India." And they themselves have said that when many of the developing countries are suffering or standing in queue, India is the only one country which has come out of IMF which has been able to make a break-through in agricultural production.

Sir, in this connection I would like to clarify one point which both my good friends Mr. Satish Agarwal and Mr. Uani-krishnan have made. They have also a little confusion. Assistance from ADB and assistance from IMF are not the same thing. At least this point is quite clear to Mr. Agarwal. Because IMF arrangement is a medium-term arrangement. It is just to over-come your problem of liquidity, to meet your

immediate problem, medium term problem. The other one is project tied assistance, long term developmental assistance. Therefore there is no contradiction. If you say there is a contradiction because on the one hand you are coming out of IMF and on the other hand you are going to ADB, there is no contradiction at all, because, one is developmental assistance tied with particular project and the other is medium term arrangement to over-come your temporary liquidity problem.

Now I come to certain individual points which my colleagues have observed. One point was made about secret negotiations. There have been some suggestions that there are some secret negotiations. I can assure you that there is no secret negotiation. Everything we did was done in the open. We took the Parliament into confidence. All the correspondence which transpired between me and my colleagues with the IMF authorities has been laid on the Table of the House. There is nothing secret.

But, Sir, one point I must say. For the last couple of years I find that my friends, and particularly my friends who are red in colour and some of them who are not so red, were obsessed with IMF. For the last 2 years they were obsessed with the presence of IMF. But this year I am finding to my utter surprise that they are obsessed with the absence of IMF. I leave them to their obsessions.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, coming to certain individual points which my colleagues have made, one such point is about agricultural performance and Mr. Maitra has not been able to find any effective strategy. As I told you, you can't find because your eyes are struck to the carpet. You can't look around. The figure of 1.2% which you were talking, is incremental. Even if I assume that figure every year and if you take into account the absolute figures, what has been the outcome? In this year's *Economic Survey*, I have added one more statistical information. It is at the last page and this year, we had a little hurriedly prepared and that is why I could not supply all the important figures.

Now, what was the state of affair at the beginning of the Plan? Kindly look at the last page of the *Economic Survey* that is, the last Table and there you will find that the foodgrain production was 55 million tonnes at the beginning of the Plan and today it is more than 142 million tonnes.

Mr. Maitra, please tell me which of the countries—even assuming the way you wanted but which we have not been able to do, i.e. introduce the land reforms, even assuming the charges—we have not been able to introduce the land reforms in the desired way—have been able to introduce effective land reforms and this type of production has increased in those countries. You show me one country. We have produced 142 million tonnes. Now, I am giving you the figures.

At the beginning of the First Plan, it was 55 million tonnes and even in 1965-66, it was just 72 million tonnes and from there it has reached 142 million tonnes and you say noting has been done, there is no strategy. If there was no strategy, take the two recent examples. In 1970-80, after the drought, the fall in the foodgrains production was 17%. Now, from where did you have these figures which you were quoting? I am quoting from the same source. In 1982-83 the decline was 4%. Even I assume that the impact of the drought is the same, which is not the case—drought of 1982-83 was much more severe than it was in 1979-80—the fall was 17% in 1979-80 but in 1982-83, it was 4 per cent. This is the difference between good management and bad management, which unfortunately you refuse to understand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
In 1978-79, it was 130 million tonnes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have given the credit to you. I do not say that you have not done anything. I have never said that. My contention is that I am not deliberately speaking of the performance of the State from where the hon. Members are coming.

Otherwise, immediately all of them will jump at me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, this year, in West Bengal there will be a record production,

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I wish.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Not wish, it will be,

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I wish my colleague will take note of it so that there will be a reduced pressure on him.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Finance Minister, did you use the words 'refused to understand' or 'failed to understand'?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, coming to the industrial growth rate, suddenly you accused me why I have changed the annual year to fiscal year? One of Mr. Maitra's allegations is : why have I changed it?

If you look at the *Economic Survey* of 1982-83, and the budget speech of 1982-83—on the first page, we give the selective economic indicators every year—you will find that we are using the fiscal year. It is not a sudden change. After all one year you may get advantage, but when you take twelve months into account, whether it is January to December, or whether it is April to March, for one year there may be some little variations, but if you take two, three or four years consecutively, it will be absorbed, and that too I have not done suddenly. I have it for quite some years and that is why, I referred to it.

It is not my claim that we have done excellent, or what we have done is maximum, what is possible to do. I have admitted that. In my own budget speech, I have admitted that we have not been able to utilise fully the exist-

ing potential in the industrial sector; there should be 7-8 per cent growth, and if you want to maintain this level of development, industrial sector must grow by 7-8 per cent.

In this connection, I would like to make some observations on the points made by hon. friends opposite that my attempt has been to deprive the States or rather to do charity at the cost of others. It is not so. Firstly, the hon. Members would appreciate that our fiscal policies, or tax adjustments are made not according to whether the Centre would get more, or the States would get loss, but according to the needs of the economy. This is the basic fundamental principle we have accepted. And in the process, if it is found that the States are getting less, definitely we try to make it up. What has been the effect? On the Central Excise side our loss of resource is Rs. 190 crores; States loss is a little more than Rs. 40 crores. On the income tax side, income tax and corporate sector taken together, our loss would be Rs. 36.3 crores, States loss would be Rs. 38 crores. But you would have noticed that to partly compensate it, I myself have transferred a part of the basic excise duty to additional excise duty—about forty crores in cigarettes. Why have we done it? That is in order to compensate them so that the States do not complain that they are deprived of this. I have increased additional excise duty. In the textiles, you will find that all along the line I have given concessions. Only in one area, I have increased duties and that is additional excise duty for which I get the blame that I am imposing duties. And they get the benefit, because the entire amount, whatever, we realise from the additional excise duty, is passed on to the States.

If you take into account the totality from the beginning of the current year, what has been the States' deficit? It is not because of us. If you analyse every year, you will find that the net transfer in absolute terms has increased every year from the centre to the States. But in the States' own internal resources, there is a shortfall of 5,300 crores and out of that 4,800 crores have been made

up by the Government of India.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East); All the elastic re-sources are with you.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am sorry, as Chairman of the PAC, you should have known that forty percent of the GNP comes from the agriculture and the agriculture sector is left to the States.

Who prevents you? This year I am making an experiment. I used to collect Rs. 150 crores,

The exact figure I do not recollect; it may be Rs 120 crores or Rs. 150 crores. Otherwise, Prof. Dandavate will bring a privilege motion against me for misleading the House. In the form of excise duty on electricity we realised and we passed it on to the States. This year, I have proposed to abolish it. I am giving the time to the States. I would like to see about it after two or three years. I may be here or I may not be here. But I would like to see how much the States realised. What I am realising I am passing it on to them. Now I would like to see about it.

You are saying that there is no area of taxation. Our area of taxation is extremely limited. I have given you an area.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : This year, my State is raising Rs. 75 crores not withstanding so-called forth-coming event that is going to come.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Because you are not going to have that forthcoming event this year. (*Interruptions*) I am not going into that. But what I am trying to point out is that I myself have undertaken the responsibility and in my budget speech, I have analysed it. I knew that these points are going to be raised by the hon. members when. You are discussing it in the so-called conclave. You want more power. But have you taken the reality into account. Have you taken into

account what has been the net transfer. Your own deficiency in your own internal resource generation to the extent of Rs. 5,300 crores is being made up by the Government of India, the Central Government—to the extent of Rs. 4,800 crores; and for Rs 500 crores I know pretty well there too I shall have to do something. But despite that, if you have failed in implementing your plan or in reaching the targets in the plan even in nominal terms, I am afraid, you cannot pass on the buck to me; you cannot pass on the buck to the Government of India. What else the Government of India could do? The Government of India allowed you to start with a clean slate by saying that whatever advance plan assistance has been given at the beginning of the plan, the States did not have to pay it. The Government of India has agreed to increase the central assistance, according to the Gadgil Formula, by almost Rs 2000 crores; the Government of India agreed to convert overdraft outstanding on 31st March, 1982 to the extent of Rs. 1743 crores into mid-term loans so that this year you can protect your plan. But despite that, if certain States fail, I am afraid, it is of no use passing on the buck to us. I can tell you that the net transfer would not only increase but would increase substantially when you will get the figures for the next year.

My friend, Shri Satish Agarwal, normally his speech is very constructive, and in the language of Shri Indrajit Gupta, it is statesmanlike; there is no doubt about it; I do appreciate it. But, I think, on one point he made a little confusion, rather he deliberately wanted to confuse the House. (*Interruptions*) If he wants not to mislead but inject some sort of a confusion when he analysed the deficit; if he just strictly takes the attitude of an accountant, then there is some point in his view when he says that revenue receipts are going down and I am trying to make up the deficit by capital receipts. My point is after all a receipt is a receipt; and when I am to present a totality of the budget, if the appreciation of the capital receipt is taken into account, economically, it is not going to have that much damage

which you try to project.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The performance of the economy will always be judged by the performance of the revenue receipts and not the capital receipts.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am afraid, you are living just 30 to 40 years ago, not today; you are living yesterday.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): He is 30 years older than you also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is obvious. I do not know, 30 years, but definitely he is older than I.

You just take into account your traditional concept of this so-called revenue receipt. If you analyse the States' budget of late 30s or even late 40s you will find that land revenue used to contribute a substantial amount.

Today, is there any place for land revenue in the State Budgets? When sales tax was introduced if I remember correctly by Rajaji in 1937 in Madras, did anybody imagine that after 40 years or 50 years sales tax was going to constitute a major item in your resource mobilisation? Therefore, that traditional concept, to my mind has no place in a growing economy.

Coming to the point about inflation, I have never said that we are quite all right on the price front. I myself have admitted and expressed my anxiety a number of times. We have taken certain measures but would any one here suggest to me that I should have the traditional Western method of fighting inflation, sacrificing development? Is it possible? Can you have a system without sacrificing your developmental efforts and when there will be no inflation? But definitely, we shall have to keep them under control and we have been able to do so. I tried to keep it within single digit—I am told that it has already crossed 10 per cent of the wholesale price index,

annual average on a point to point basis. It may be a little more, but the fact is that if you look at it from this point of view, you will find that it is stable. The curve is not going up and some unpleasant decisions we have to take, keeping in view fully what would be the impact of it on the core sector.

Shri Indrajit Gupta is not here.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has gone to attend a meeting.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : He lamented why there should be an increase in the coal price. I would like to have an alternative from him. Coal is not in the private sector. Either I will have to provide budgetary subsidy or they will have to provide budgetary subsidy or they will have to pass it on to the consumer—forget about the rupees 100 and odd crores—which I have to give to the coal workers, 600 to 700 crores of rupees we have to concede as a result of the wage negotiation. I do not mind increasing the wages. But definitely I would expect that these increased wages would be reflected in increased productivity. Otherwise where would get it reflected? nobody talks of it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura) : Rs. 600 crores and not Rs. 300 crores?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In various sectors. Two or three people are waiting in the queue. Mr. Matra is waiting for Insurance, some of you are waiting for the banking sector and quite a few are for what it would lead to. In certain States there have been automatic Pay Commission at an interval of five years and you have spoken about the real wages. We have protected the real wages of public sector employees. I have the figures with me. You will find that so far as the public sector is concerned, the wages of public sector employees have increased in the last decade by 4.15 times and the prices increased by 3.9 times. Is it not protection of real wages?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Which price? Wholesale price?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
Consumer Price Index. CPI. Not the Communist Party of India. (*Interruptions*)

So far as the minimum paid Government employees are concerned, they used to get Rs. 196 per month on 1-1-1973. Today the minimum is Rs. 531. I am just taking the figures up to 10 years. Wage increase is 171.4 per cent; CPI increase is 157.6 per cent.

It is not that real wages have gone down...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : What is the CPM increase?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
That I will leave to you.

What we used to say ten years ago, for God's sake, do not repeat those slogans. Take reality into account. If you take reality into account, you yourself will come forward and say that a time has come when if the country invests Rs. 30000 crores in public sector, at least 10 per cent return should be there from it.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to make them accountable.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : A time has come when you shall have to say that when a unit becomes sick, the only panacea does not lie in taking it over, nationalising it and ensuring its efficiency.

I have not yet found out what is top management—because this I hear particularly from my friends, who are either Red or Pink that there is top management—there is one sector for which very much criticism is being heard on the floor of this House and very many Members cutting across the party line are critical of, which is the highly un-

ionised sector. Even in the officers' cadre at the Assistant General Manager's level, when they start their career, they belong to the unions. But what about the service from that sector? I am not mentioning the name! Everybody understands it. Ask any Member of Parliament, go through the debates, go through the questions on Friday on the floor of this House, what the representatives of the people speak about the service of that sector, one can understand. Therefore, what is top? Everyone of us has some sort of accountability. Unfortunately, we have created a situation that whatever is done in the name of labour movement or in the name of so-called labour interest, everything is permissible.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : We are not saying this.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You are not saying it but you are also not protesting against it. After all, the resources are not unlimited. If we want to have the utilisation of these resources, we must do it in a better manner. And on the investment which we are making we must have a due return. A time has come when we shall have to think seriously whether it is the performance of the public sector, the Government sector, the State sector or the private sector whatever you may call it.

One point was made—and that is also usual annual rhetoric and much rehashed—that assets of the big houses are increasing. I most respectfully remind you : what was public sector share at the time of the planning in the total capital market? If I remember correctly, it was 7 per cent in 1951-52 and the private sector's share was 93 per cent. Today the public sector's share is 72 per cent and private sector's share has come down to 28 per cent.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : But their assets are increasing.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is obvious. If the whole country

produced less than one million tonne in 1950-51, naturally, Tata's steel production was also about one, two or three lakh tonnes. Today if it is increased to 14 to 15 lakh tonnes, the assets would increase. The assets of the big houses would increase. We have permitted the private sector to expand. But the question is, whether we are having the commanding heights or not, whether we are reaching the commanding heights or not. The public sector is reaching the commanding heights. In many comparable areas. We have found that the public sector's performance is also quite encouraging.

One more point I would like to deal with and that is about tax evasion and black money. I am not going into the statistical information of the enforcement machinery which we are strengthening and the various enforcement measures which we are taking, these are known to all of us, but I am afraid, unless we have some sort of social awareness to curb this menace, it would not be possible to tackle the problem totally. You know in 1975-76 we passed some laws to confiscate the properties of the smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers but up till now we have not been able to deal with one case because each and every case is stayed and I do not know when these will be vacated. No date is being fixed, not a single case has been tackled. Recently you have read in the newspaper about one of the well-known smugglers—I would not like to mention the name but all of you will agree with me and there will be no two opinions on it—the entire property which the Department attached, has been released. They have the capability of utilising the best talents, they can get the services of the best expertise available in the legal or other fields. Once I had a discussion with certain professional bodies and they said : "So What? This is our professional obligation". We do understand this is their professional obligation but is there no obligation to the society and can we not create that?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : This question should be

addressed also to one of your eminent colleagues.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It should be addressed to each one of us. Here I am not talking of any party. Each one of us should be addressed. I am not taking any individual name here. This is a matter on which we should address ourselves. If you simply think that tax administration or the Income-tax Officers or the Customs Officers can tackle the problem you may have this feeling but unfortunately it is not correct. After all the bank people or income-tax people or customers people are not coming from heaven, they are the products of the same society, they share the same values, they are the outcome of the same milieu. Therefore, we have to create that type of atmosphere—and unfortunately it is not here—or that type of hatred or social disapproval for economic offenders which we have for other types of social offenders. If somebody manages to get some money, he will get a place in the society and if the society does not reject it and if the society does not stand behind it, merely because we have many laws we cannot tackle them. Here I would like to say that as social leaders, as political leaders, we have a responsibility and unfortunately we have failed to discharge that responsibility(*Interruptions*). Don't bring that thing. There are many things that can be brought. I can also say that we could understand when you came to power you could release political prisoners but by one stroke you released all the smugglers. So, do not bring these things. I am not talking at all on a party lines. One can understand if a mebody has said he has reservations about preventive detention against political parties or against other type of activities but would you like to extend the same logic to the smugglers? In this judicial, system can you try a real smuggler who is the real kingpin, in the ordinary course of law, in the ordinary process of judicial system? Simply it is not possible and that is why we introduced preventive system, we introduced COFEPOSA, we introduced SAFEMPOPA but these are instruments which can help. Unless we create some

sort of atmosphere. I am afraid, it would not be possible to tackle the problem totally. But one should not come to the conclusion that I am just leaving the responsibility to social awareness. I do feel that the Department should come heavily on the tax-dedgers, tax evaders and we are continuing to do so and we shall continue to do so..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You should also bring about certain amendments and tighten the law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And also prevent certain amendments.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You are trying to politicise! it... (*Interruptions*) I am not sitting in your Chair. Tightening the law is not the only thing .. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am totally convinced. But, will you please take a step that all the Ministers and MPs would declare their assets and sources of income? Let us try. Let us be honest and try... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Here I would like to say from my own experience...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhurbarri) : I cannot understand the helplessness of the Minister in saying what he has said. Does he mean to say that our contitution is impotent, that our Parliament is impotent against smugglers and others? Has Parliament over denied him any powers for dealing them? I want the Minister to clarify it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am afraid, I have not said anybody is impotent or anybody else is more potent. What I tried to point out was that we do feel, apart from the normal administrative machinery, enforcement machinery, fiscal rules, side by side we should do something from the other side also. Politicians of all shades, they are much more honest, compared to many others

in the society, because they themselves have a system of self-criticism. Do not abuse politicians and just do not have one brush to point each and everyone of them with. We become the victims of this campaign. I would not like to take the names, but you know what you used, to talk of two noted Bengali politicians in the early 'fifties' and 'sixties, and none of you new share the views you held in those days, because you have yourself seen that, after having held a very prolonged ministerial career, after two decades, these two men had to men had to depend on the charity of friends to purchase one litre of milk. Would you come to the conclusion that these politicians are dishonest? But if you go through the Bengali papers of the 'sixties fifties of Calcutta, you will find that almost all the papers said that they were the most corrupt men. Therefore, do not try to make such general criticisms.

We have a system under which every Minister in the Centre has to furnish a statement of his assets and liabilities to the Prime Minister. Every State Minister—if you do not know it, please ascertain it from your Chief Minister—every State Minister is obliged to give an annual statement to the Chief Minister, and the Chief Minister has to furnish a statement to the Prime Minister. Find it from Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Satish Agarwal or Shri Ravindra Varma.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Even afterwards I am submitting them.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
To whom?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
To the Prime Minister and to the President of India.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
As well as to Mrs. Dandavate!

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
I have seen it, because I am here for quite some time, when the members expire, in what state of affairs they leave. Therefore, it is not correct to say that MPs or Ministers are corrupt and, therefore, there should be some.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I said that we should make a start with it, which can be followed by others (Interruptions).

PROF. N. G. RANGA : So many of us have made this suggestion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why are you angry? It is not a new suggestion. Pandit Nehru suggested it. I do not know why they are angry. It is a simple thing. Pandit Nehru wanted it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
I am not disagreeing with the suggestion. But we shall have to admit that, in our system there is an inbuilt arrangement whereby we criticise each other. If I commit something wrong, sitting there you are not going to spare me. If you commit something wrong, sitting here I am not going to spare you. You tell me, excepting these persons, who else is more exposed in this county? Still, they are being branded. Whatever we do here is before the eyes of thousands of people. Therefore, let us not denigrate ourselves to that extent.

I think I have covered some of the points which the hon. Members referred to. If I have not been able to cover all the points, you will excuse me, because it is not possible to cover in one hour or 65 minutes the points made over 14 hours. Once again I express my gratitude to all the members, particularly to my a senior colleague, Shri Brahmananda Reddy and many others, who made out very substantial points and effectively replied to some of the points made by friends sitting opposite, from whom many constructive suggestions have come. I express my gratitude to them for taking part in the discussion and making very valuable suggestions.

17.35 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL) FOR 1984-85

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st Day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 109."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1984-85 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Co-operation	72,07,000	
2.	Agriculture	18,57,29,000	301,47,97,000
3.	Fisheries	3,75,90,000	1,66,98,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	25,34,05,000	7,37,52,000
5.	Forest	8,55,29,000	13,20,000
6.	Cooperation	1,32,17,000	52,56,04,000
7.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	12,93,000	
8.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	22,40,07,000	
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
9.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	165,13,38,000	101,52,84,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
10.	Ministry of Commerce	44,45,000	
11.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	110,45,05,000	86,77,50,000
12.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	58,52,02,000	31,84,22,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
13.	Ministry of Communications	94,43,000	7,49,17,000
14.	Overseas Communications Service	6,09,14,000	2,30,50,000
15.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	263,54,84,000	
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Other Expenditure	53,07,90,000	

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
17.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		137,71,88,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
18.	Ministry of Defence	69,14,31,000	26,18,50,000
19.	Defence Services—Army	648,68,25,000	
20.	Defence Services—Navy	83,94,82,000	
21.	Defence Services—Air Force	237,80,84,000	
22.	Defence Services—Pensions	93,97,33,000	
23.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services		119,92,83,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE			
24.	Department of Education	67,50,000	
25.	Education	69,57,82,000	5,40,000
26.	Department of Culture	3,36,57,000	
27.	Archaeology	1,90,83,000	
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
28.	Department of Petroleum	43,97,000	63,71,53,000
29.	Department of Power	34,59,90,000	215,18,04,000
30.	Department of Coal	24,05,26,000	200,92,36,000
31.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	13,97,18,000	1,000
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
32.	Ministry of Finance	33,98,39,000	10,38,17,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
33.	Ministry of Finance	1,74,5,000	1,000
34.	Customs	10,67,93,000	3,67,34,000
35.	Union Excise Duty	14,36,44,000	
36.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	15,93,82,000	
37.	Stamps	6,54,91,000	34,33,000
38.	Audit	17,96,21,000	
39.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	13,17,27,000	6,74,05,000
40.	Pensions	21,21,32,000	
41.	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	24,61,84,000	19,40,000
42.	Transfers to State Governments	594,53,47,000	
43.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	153,16,15,000	295,92,16,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
44.	Loans to Government Servents, etc.		17,16,41,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES			
45.	Department of Food	173,51,32,000	1,40,59,000
46.	Department of Civil Supplies	95,60,000	1,40,59,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
47.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	29,31,000	
48.	Medical and Public Health	42,44,95,000	14,48,91,000
49.	Family Welfare	71,19,51,000	8,33,000
MINISTRY OF AFFAIRS			
50.	Ministry of Home Affairs	93,99,000	
51.	Cabinet	1,19,53,000	
52.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	2,19,28,000	
53.	Police	76,88,71,000	4,28,16,000
54.	Other Administrative and General Services	29,30,48,000	5,89,07,000
55.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	63,96,43,000	31,92,89,000
56.	Delhi	56,70,76,000	42,02,82,000
57.	Chandigarh	9,65,99,000	4,15,18,000
58.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	8,96,96,000	5,24,09,000
59.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96,06,000	98,19,000
60.	Lakshadweep	2,35,50,000	54,93,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
61.	Ministry of Industry	93,14,000	
62.	Industries	34,87,83,000	74,00,01,000
63.	Village and Small Industries	24,57,53,000	27,83,87,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
64.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	23,52,000	
65.	Information and Publicity	5,89,54,000	21,83,000
66.	Broadcasting	23,20,07,000	19,88,70,000
67.	Ministry of Irrigation	23,74,18,000	5,60,36,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION			
68.	Department of Labour	26,67,000	
69.	Labour and Employment	16,23,72,000	5,24,000
70.	Department of Rehabilitation	3,46,02,000	1,10,32,000

1	2	3
		Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
71.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	12,47,33,000
		17,000
72.	Administration of justice	20,91,000
MINISTRY OF PLANNING		
73.	Ministry of Planning	1,09,000
74.	Statistics	4,09,31,000
75.	Planning Commission	1,19,33,000
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
76.	Ministry of Rural Development	156,39,76,000
		2,96,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
77.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	89,52,000
78.	Roads	34,28,44,000
		38,86,99,000
79.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	15,71,12,000
		29,67,30,000
80.	Road and Inland Water Transport	2,66,76,000
		25,82,97,000
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE		
81.	Ministry of Social Welfare	16,49,68,000
		22,18,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
82.	Department of Steel	65,34,000
		1,9,12,67,000
83.	Department of Mines	18,64,27,000
		93,28,33,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION		
84.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	21,28,000
85.	Meteorology	4,37,61,000
		1,07,00,000
86.	Aviation	7,68,35,000
		14,37,67,000
87.	Tourism	1,97,46,000
		1,93,51,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
88.	Ministry of Works and Housing	32,60,000
89.	Public Works	19,05,50,000
		10,54,02,000
90.	Water Supply and Sewerage	41,16,00,000
91.	Housing and Urban Development	5,19,50,000
		21,09,35,000
92.	Stationery and Printing	10,29,91,000

1	2	3	
			Revenue Rs.
			Capital Rs.
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
93.	Department of Atomic Energy		18,59,000
94.	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects		26,96,02,000
95.	Nuclear Power Schemes		31,12,48,000
			22,33,33,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
96.	Department of Electronics		5,37,00,000
			3,86,32,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT			
97.	Department of Environment		4,33,45,000
			1,33,000
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT			
98.	Department of Ocean Development		3,72,66,000
			55,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
99.	Department of Science and Technology		8,53,41,000
			46,17,000
100.	Survey of India		5,41,65,000
			1,67,000
101.	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		18,83,33,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
102.	Department of Space		21,94,36,000
			15,08,59,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS			
103.	Department of Sports		4,51,00,000
			1,32,000
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY			
104.	Department of Supply		1,40,000
105.	Supplies and Disposals		2,29,67,000
PARLIAMENT DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
106.	Lok Sabha		1,74,78,000
107.	Rajya Sabha		62,75,000
108.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs		6,42,000
109.	Secretariat of the Vice-President		1,62,000

17.36 hrs

**APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT) BILL***

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services, of a part of the financial year 1984-85.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1984-85."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move :—

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रगर आपकी इजाजत हो, तो मैं बैठ कर अपनी बात कह दूँ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : प्रगर आपकी इजाजत हो, तो वह अपने भाषण को सदन की मेज पर रख दे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस विधेयक पर वहाँ के क्रम में निम्न चार बातों का उल्लेख करते हुए अपनी महादय में स्पष्ट उल्लेख की अपेक्षा रखता हूँ।

देश के 1 लाख 27 हजार स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानियों की स्वतन्त्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन मिल रही है। सन् 1980 के अगस्त में प्रत्येक सेनानी को 300 रुपए माहवारी पेंशन की राशि मिल रही है। उनकी विधवाओं को 200 रुपए माहवारी मिलते हैं। सन् 1980 अगस्त में पूर्व उक्त क्रम, 200 और 100 रुपए माहवारी मिलने के।

सन् 1980 की तुलना में आज महंगाई कई गुना बढ़ गई है, जिनका मुजुन केन्द्राव सरकार के समर्थनों की चार विस्तों के महंगाई मुने का बकाया है। ये महा सेनानियों की तुलना उनके साथ नहीं करना चाहता। परन्तु महंगाई उन्हें भी धीरे की तरह मना रही है। इस लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि उनकी 300 रुपए की राशि को बढ़ा कर 500 रुपए माहवारी कर दिया जाए, ताकि बड़े स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानी भाषण महंगाई का नामना करने एवं अपने परिवार के अलग योग्य से समर्थ हो सके।

विश्वेस बजट सत्र में इसी प्रकार के विधेयक पर हो रही बहस के दौरान मेरे द्वार उठाए गए इसी प्रकार के प्रश्न के जवाब में आपने गृह मन्त्री की राय से कहा

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**Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

का कि सरकार पेंशन की राशि बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

17.39 hrs.

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपके उस आश्वासन का क्या हुआ।

2. सरकार भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों को भी कम से कम तीन सौ और अधिक में अधिक पांच सौ रुपये माहवारी पेंशन देनी है। अध्यक्ष महंगाई को देखते हुए उन्हें मिलने वाली यह राशि भी कम है। अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि, उन्हें मिलने वाली राशि को बढ़ा कर कमशः पांच सौ और सान सौ रुपये माहवारी कर दी जाए।

प्रायः सभी भूतपूर्व सामद राजनीतिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक कार्यों से संबन्धित है। अपने कर्तव्य के निर्वाह के लिए उन्हें विभिन्न स्थानों की रेलों से यात्रा करना पड़ती है जिस के क्रम में उन्हें बहुत सारी कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए रेल यात्रा में सुविधा के लिए अत्यन्त भूतपूर्व सामद को कम से कम एक प्रथम श्रेणी का नाथं पाम दिया जाय। उन के सगठन की ओर से सरकार को आपन भी दिये जा चुके हैं जिस में उक्त बात का उल्लेख है। कहते हैं कि संसद सदस्यों के वेतन-भत्ता-पेंशन संबंधी सयुक्त समिति उन्हें रेल पाम प्रदान करने की सिफारिश भी कर चुकी है।

3. दिनों दिन महंगाई में वृद्धि के कारण देश के केन्द्रीय सरकार के 36 लाख कर्मचारियों के महंगाई मत्ते की चार किस्में बकाया पड़ गयी हैं। पांचवीं किस्म भी होने ही वाली है। फिर भी, सरकार बार बार आश्वासन देने के बावजूद कान में रई बाल कर बैठी हुई है और कर्मचारियों को आश्वासनों के बावजूद महंगाई भत्ते की बकाया किस्तों की भुगतान नहीं कर रही है।

सरकार की इस कर्मचारी विरोधी नीति से उनमें असंतोष की भाव जल रही है और वे किसी भी दिन आन्दोलन का रास्ता बकड़ सकते हैं। अतः वित्त मंत्रों से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह कर्मचारियों की बकाया की सपूर्ण राशि का नकद भुगतान करें।

4. 50 लाख भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की गंभीर समस्याएँ देश में आज करीब 50 लाख भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं। अत्यन्त वर्ष 70 हजार जवान और एक हजार अधिकारी सेवा निवृत्त किए जाते हैं। जवान से लेकर नायक तक की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु 32 से 40 वर्ष है जब कि अधिकारियों पर यह नियम लागू नहीं होता।

सेवा निवृत्ति हो जाने के बाद अधिकांश जवान स्वयं को पूरी तरह से असहाय महसूस करते हैं। इनमें से करीब 80 प्रतिशत ग्रामों में रहते हैं और ग्राम तीर पर उनके पाम जीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है। लडाई के अलावा किसी अन्य कार्य में प्राधिकृत न हो पाने की वजह से उनके पास जो जमीन होती है उस पर दूसरे लोग कब्जा कर लेते हैं।

आर्थिक समस्याओं तनावों और असंतोष के कारण उन्हें गलत तरीके के लोगों का साथ देने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। इनमें से आज भारी तादाद में अकाली उपवासियों और असम आन्दोलन के साथ हैं। ब्रिटिश मेना में प्रशिक्षित भूतपूर्व नागा सैनिक पृथक नागा राज्य की रीढ़ रहे हैं। मिजो नेतृत्व में अधिकांश भूतपूर्व सैनिक ही हैं। मेघालय की मांग विलियम संग्राम में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बल पर ही जीती थी। त्रिपुरा उपजाति समिति में बहुत से भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं। डकैती में भी वे भारी तादाद में शामिल रहे हैं। दिल्ली और आस पास की घटनाओं में भी वे शामिल रहे हैं।

भूतपूर्व जवानों के राही पुनर्वास में सरकार की विकलता के कारण ही भूतपूर्व

सैनिक इन सारी गलत गतिविधियों में शामिल है।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को इस दर्दनाक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन्डियन एक्स सर्विस लीग ने सरकार से मांग की है कि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पेंशन बोर्ड में संशोधन किया जाय, उन्हें सेवा निवृत्त होने के बाद अर्द्ध-सैनिक संगठनों और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के संगठनों में काम दिया जाय, उनके लिए अलग मंत्रालय गठन किया जाय, यात्रा में रियायत दी जाय, सैनिक और मिलित अस्पतालों में निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान की जाय या उनके लिए अर्द्ध-अस्पतालों का निर्माण किया जाय, एक हजार रुपये तक पेंशन पाने वाले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बच्चों को मुफ्त शिक्षा दी जाय, रक्षा सेवा बैंक खोले जाय आदि। इन सभी इन मांगों को सर्वथा उचित मानता हूँ।

अन्य मंत्री महोदयों से मेरा अनुग्रह होगा कि वह मेरी चांगी बातों पर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त कर उठायी गयी गयी मांगों को स्वीकार कर विभिन्न प्रकार के लोगों के समानोप दूर करे।

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिन क्रांति की बड़ी चर्चा रहती है, कहा जाता है कि उसकी बड़ी उपलब्धियाँ हैं किन्तु मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हरिन क्रांति की जो भी सफलता है वह असफलता के महासागर में केवल एक द्वीप बनकर ही ही रह गई है क्योंकि हरिन क्रांति कहीं पर सफल नहीं है जहाँ की भूमि सिंचित है, अर्धसिंचित है, भूमि तक हरित क्रांति की सफलता अभी तक नहीं पहुँच पाई

है। आज भी हमारे देश के किसान मानसून की दया पर निर्भर करते हैं। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हरित क्रांति से कहीं अधिक जोर ग्राप ड्राई फार्मिंग के ऊपर दें, उसके लिए नयी टेक्नालाजी विकसित करे ताकि देश में खाद्यान्न की पैदावार बढ़ सके और घरों भी कम से कम पिछले दो साल में जो ग्राप खाद्यान्न के प्रायान पर निर्भर करते हैं उसकी समाप्त किया जा सके तथा हमारा देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो सके।

इस प्रकार से आपरेशन प्लन की विफलता का चर्चा करने में भी कुछ लोग चौक जाते हैं क्योंकि वे लोग समझते हैं कि आपरेशन प्लन काफी सफल रहा है लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। इसकी जो उपलब्धियाँ हैं वह केवल कुछ महंगी तक ही सीमित हैं, गहरा तनावों को लेने ही आप कुछ दूधकी उपलब्धि कर सके ही लेकिन देश में इसकी कोई उपलब्धि नहीं है। इस संबंध में मूल्यांकन सीमित गति की गई है उसके द्वारा प्लन आपरेशन का महो मूल्यांकन होना चाहिए और यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि आपरेशन प्लन में लाभ हुआ है अथवा हानि हुई है। उसके पश्चात इस नीति पर सरकार को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक रक्षा सेवाओं का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे शास्त्री जी ने विशद रूप से इसके बारे में कहा है इसलिए मुझे अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गई है परन्तु इतना मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा सेवाओं में समाज के हर वर्ग और हर क्षेत्र से भर्तों को जानी चाहिए। यदि रक्षा सेवाओं में किसी एक भाग से या किसी एक वर्ग से ही अधिक भर्तों कर ली जायेगी तो उसका हमारी रक्षा सेवाओं पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा

श्रीर वह सारी व्यवस्था एकतरफा हो जायेगी। इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि हर वर्ग और हर क्षेत्र का रक्षा मेवात्रा में प्रति निश्चत्व होना चाहिए। इन सम्बन्ध में आप जो भी कास्टीरिया निर्धारित करें परन्तु हर क्षेत्र में उसमें वर्ग और हर भर्ती हानो चाहिए।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे देश में आज दाहरी शिक्षा नीति प्रचलित है जिसका परिणाम यह है कि सम्पूर्ण वर्ग क लड़के पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़कर अफसर बन जाते हैं और जनसाधारण के लड़के नाभान्धन नहीं हो पाते क्योंकि उनके लिए पढाई की दूसरी व्यवस्था है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि इस दाहरी शिक्षा नीति को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। ये शिक्षा के स्तर को नीचे जाने की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी स्कूलों में भी प्रायः शिक्षा का स्तर इतना ऊपर कर दे जिसमें कि दाहरी शिक्षा नीति की आवश्यकता ही न रह जाए। दाहरी शिक्षा नीति जो अभी प्रचलित है उसका समाप्त करने के बाद ही ऐसा किया जा सकता है।

हाल ही में जवाहर लाल नेहरू युनिवर्सिटी में नामांकन की जो नीति थी उसको बदल दिया गया है। जिसकी वजह से देश के पिछड़े हुए हिस्सों को जो लाभ मिलता था वे अब उससे वंचित रह जायेंगे। इसका सबसे बुरा परिणाम यह होगा कि यह मुविषा प्लाइडट लोगों तक सीमित रह जायेगी। शिक्षा के स्तर को कायम करने के नाम पर ऐसा किया गया है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमसे पिछड़े इलाके के लोगों को कोई लाभ मिलेगा? वहाँ के लोग कम सख्या में विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश पा सकेंगे। इस प्रकार जवाहर लाल नेहरू युनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना के पीछे जो मूल

भावना थी कि शिक्षा को एक ऐसे क्षेत्र तक ले जाया जाएगा जिससे कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों को फायदा मिल सके उस मूल भावना को आघात होता है। इसलिए मेरा सुभाव है कि जो पूर्व एडमोशन पालिसी थी उसको कायम रखा जाए और नई पालिसी जो अख्तियार की गई है, उसको रद्द किया जाए।

शास्त्री जी अब जो बात मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ उससे कभी भी सहमत नहीं होंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि बिहार में ऐसा कोई कॉलेज नहीं है जिसको कि हम कह सकें कि वह महीं रूप में काम कर रहा है को और उसको रैप्युटेशन प्राप्त है। जिसको रैप्युटेशन प्राप्त है वह एक ही कॉलेज है बिबला इंस्टिट्यूट आफ टेक्नॉलॉजी ..

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : जहाँ पर कि सबसे ज्यादा गोनमाल है।

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता : ज्यादा गोनमाल 'मिटर इंस्टिट्यूट' में है, जिस की खर्चा प्रायः नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन मैं उस पर नहीं जाना हूँ। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल यही एक ऐसा महा विद्यालय है, जिसके स्नानक को राज्य के गवर्नर और विदेशों में भी मान्यता, रैपुटेशन प्राप्त है। ऐसी स्थिति में उस विद्यालय के बहुसंख्यक शिक्षक वर्ग और छात्रों का और से भी और लोगों की और से भी यह मांग बराबर आ रही है कि उस विद्यालय के स्वायत्तता के स्तर को बढ़ाकर डीम-टु-वि-युनिवर्सिटी का स्तर दे दिया जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस पर यत्नीरता पूर्व विचार करें।

बिहार कायले का बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है। लेकिन यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि यहाँ पर एक भी सुपर बर्मल बाबर स्टेशन नहीं है।

जब कि उसके बगल के प्रदेशों में उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है। एक ही जगह पर इतने सुपर पावर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बना दिए गए हैं, जिसमें कि करीब डेढ़ लाख टन कोयला रोज जलेगा तो इससे उत्पन्न प्रदूषण की घाब कल्पना कर सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह अच्छा नहीं रहेगा कि सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन अलग-अलग जगहों पर बनाए जायें। बिहार में कर्णपुरा एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहाँ पर पानी की सुविधा उपलब्ध है या तो दामोदर की ट्रिब्यूटरी हांगो नदी से या बोयलाकारी परियोजना के कंचमैट के समझौते से काफ़ी पानी उपलब्ध है और कोयला भी प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तरा कर्णपुरा क्षेत्र में एक सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना की जाए ताकि बिहार और कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों की बिजली की समस्या दूर हो सके।

बायोगस की स्थापना के बारे में सरकार ने बहुत कांशनेम दिखाई है लेकिन क्या उसके लिये उचित प्रबंध किया गया है? मैं सुझाव देना हूँ कि बायोगस और सीर ऊर्जा के लिये प्रायः ऐसा नियम बना दें कि शहरों में सीर ऊर्जा के लिये बड़े बड़े मकानों पर संयंत्र लगाना आवश्यक हो जाय जहाँ पर म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को और से सुलभ शौचालय हैं वहाँ बायोगस प्लांट बँठाने की अनिवार्यता कर दी जाय तो निश्चित रूप से बायोगस और सीर ऊर्जा के प्रसार में सहायता मिलेगी।

इसके बाद छोटा नागपुर के प्रादिवासियों के नियोजन की जो समस्या है मैं उसकी ओर प्रायः का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। ग्राम जानते हैं वह अपार अतिज सम्पदा का क्षेत्र है इस लिये वहाँ पर बड़ी

बड़ी योजनाएँ तथा परियोजनाएँ चालू की जाती हैं और उनको यह आश्वासन दिया जाता है कि जिन प्रादिवासियों को बिस्थापित किया जायेगा जिनकी जमीनों को परियोजना के लिये लिया जायेगा, उनके परिवार के कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को उस परियोजना में अवश्य नौकरी दी जायेगी। लेकिन इस प्रावधान का कड़ाई से पालन नहीं होता है। मैं हाल ही का एक उदाहरण प्रायः के मामले रखना हूँ कोल इन्डिया का उस क्षेत्र में नौकरी देने के लिए एक पैनल बनाया गया किन्तु ऐन-मोके पर उस पैनल को कन्मिन कर दिया गया और यह कहा गया कि हम स्तर की नौकरी के लिये उनका नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में प्राना आवश्यक है और चुकिये नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नहीं प्राय है हम लिये पैनल को रद्द किया जाता है। मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक पत्र लिख कर पहले ही आकर्षित कर चुका हूँ, हम लिये मुझे प्राणा है कि वे निश्चित रूप से हम पर ध्यान देंगे। यह हमारे यहाँ एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है जो प्रतिज्ञा प्राय करने है यह उसका हनन है, हम तरह से प्रायोंकी बिचबसनीयता समाप्त हो जायेगी और परियोजनाओं के लागू करने तथा उनको कार्यान्वित करने में बहुत बाधाएँ प्रायेंगी। हम लिये हम पर ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

18.00 hrs

मेरा अन्तिम मुद्दा यह है कि योजना प्रायोग का गठन इस प्रकार होना चाहिए कि राज्यों का उममें उचित प्रतिनिधित्व हो। मेरे राज्यों का जो प्राय के अंत है वे योजना प्रायोग के अधिकार में हैं लेकिन इस में राज्यों का जो प्रतिनिधित्व है, वह नाग्य है। प्राय केवल एक चीज

मिनिस्टर को बुला लेते हैं लेकिन उनका कोई अधिकार नहीं है। आप उनकी बात ही केवल सुन लेते हैं। (बम्बयवासी) आपको क्या फायदा मिलता है बीच में इन्टरप्ट करने से। कितना ज्यादा आप इन्टरप्ट करेंगे, उनका अधिक समय मैं लूंगा और जो मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ वह बोल कर ही रहूंगा।

मेरा कहना यह है कि योजना आयोग का गठन इस प्रकार का होना चाहिए कि राज्यों का उचित प्रतिनिधित्व उसमें हो। इसमें यह फायदा होगा कि राज्यों में जो विद्रोह की प्रवृत्ति पैदा होती है वह समाप्त जाएगी। हर राज्य के लोग यही समझते हैं कि आप के सारे खान कन्ट्रोल अपने हाथों में रख लिये हैं और उनको कोई स्वतन्त्रता नहीं है और अपने राज्य में होने वाली धाय की भी वे उचित ढंग में खर्च नहीं कर सकते इसमें स्वायत्तता की मांग होती है और देश के विकास की स्थिति पैदा होनी है। इस लिए मेरा मुझाव यह है कि योजना आयोग का गठन इस तरह से किया जाए जिसमें राज्यों का उचित प्रतिनिधित्व हो। राज्यों का उचित प्रतिनिधित्व होने से योजना आयोग के निर्णय किसी एक तरफ नहीं लुकेंगे और किसी राज्य के प्रति बैरबाइड नहीं होंगे।

इन्हीं मन्त्रों के साथ मैं आप को सत्यवाद देना हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया और मन्त्री महोदय से घासह करता हूँ। एक जिन मुद्दों को मैंने उठाया है, उनमें जिनका वे जवाब दे सकते हैं उनका जवाब दें।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Mr Ramavtar Shastri has raised four points and prof. Ajit Kumar Mohta has raised a number of points, As you know Sir the practice with regard to the points which are not directly related to my Ministry is that normally we pass on the suggestions and points to the respective Ministries.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Most of my points related to your Ministry.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : About raising the Pension of the freedom fighters, the hon. Member himself is aware that it is under the active consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : For how long? Last Year also You had said the same thing. How long will it take ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If I had something in my pocket I would have done much earlier. We are taking note of it. Similarly, this problem has also come to our notice, that is, facilities to ex-Members. As You know, we have recently done something for the present Members. So I will take some more time to absorb the shock of what we have done for the present Members and thereafter I will do something for the ex-Members.

AN HON. MEMBER : By then we will have become ex-Members.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You will agree that we have given a substantial increase so far as the present Members are concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER : Many of us will become ex-Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will be elected again and you will come back.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Regarding ex-servicemen, one problem we have about pensioners. The other day my colleague, the Defence Minister has suggested this. The problem particu-

larly, so far as pension is concerned, is about computation. We have offered to them the ready-reckoner. If they want to have the ready-reckoner, their claims will be settled immediately and about those who will not accept it, point-to-point fixation in respect of those cases will be done. One can understand the problem when eleven lakhs of people are involved and covering services over a period of years, 15 to 25 years ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Finance Minister, there is not much of difference also. As a pensioner, I have studied and I have also taken the arrear. The ready-reckoner is all right. There is a difference of only one or two rupees.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is why I have suggested. In fact, the Defence Minister the other day discussed in detail on the floor of the other House.

About bank loans you have discussed in detail with my colleague, Mr. Janardhana Poojary.

Regarding DA instalments I have got some provisions in the Budget but I will not be able to make any commitment right now...

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What is the use of keeping it ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, these are the common points they have made. But only a couple of observations I can make. These are the exercises we are making. These are the general points. Whether Operation Flood has become successful or not and whether the Green Revolution has become successful or not—you will get ample opportunity to bring them to the attention of the Ministers when the respective demands come up. Only one point I would like to clarify when he referred to the Planning Commission and ascertaining the views of Chief Ministers.

So far as the National Development Council is concerned, Chief Ministers

come by their right—it is not an advisory ... (*Interruptions*) The Planning Commission formulates the Plans but the ultimate approval of the Plan rests with NDC. And NDC consists of all the Chief Ministers .. (*Interruptions*) No, no. I totally disagree with you, because I myself conducted a number of conferences of Chief Ministers. They express their views. The recent meeting I had was on Sales Tax. Another meeting I am going to have on the 24th. They do not want to bulldoze the majority view and we do not want to suppress the views of the other. We try to work out a consensus and to my mind this system has proved to be successful. We should rather strengthen this system instead of just institutionalising and formalising it.

All other points and suggestions of the hon. Members I will pass on to the respective Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.
The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1984-85 be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

“That clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : what is the Bill, sir ? .. Misappropriation Bill ?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon Members, before I call the Minister of Energy to make his statement, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister made a request to the Chair that since they are going to declare holiday on Friday, we may take up the Supplementary Demands also I have consulted Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Mr Ram Vilas Paswan who are the valiant Opposition Leaders that we will pass it to-day and they have also agreed. (*Interruptions*) We have to take the views of the Opposition (*Interruptions*) Therefore, after this statement we are going to take up the Supplementary Demands also.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Our speaker is not here. How can you take it up ? We protest.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is it the sense of the House that we take up the Supplementary Demands also ?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS : Yes, yes

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) Why don't you tell him that he is also a valiant opposition leader so that he will sit down ?

PROF AJIT KUMAR Mehta (Samastipur) : No advance notice or information was given.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen...

PROF AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I can go to any extent to help you and cooperate with you,

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to me. We have asked for a holiday on Friday because of Holi. That is what I am telling. The sense of the House is that we pass the supplementary Demands also.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I am walking out in protest.

18-10 hrs

Shri Ramavatar Shastri then left the House

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am sorry. We cannot satisfy everybody.

Now, the Hon. Minister of Energy may make his statement.

Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

18.11 hrs

STATEMENT ON "NEW GAS STRIKE IN GODAVARI ONSHORE AND OIL & GAS STRIKE AT GANDHAR IN CAMBAY BASIN"

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, I am glad to announce two important discoveries which have been made in the last four days in Krishna-Godavari basin and in the Cambay basin.

On March 10, 1984, gas with condensate was struck at Well Bhimonopalli-1 located about 60 kms. South-East of Rajamundhari in East Godavari district. The first object tested in intervals of 2810.5 metres to 2813.5 metres gave a gas flow at a rate ranging from 27000 to 40000 cubic metres per day with the choke size varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Seven more objects in this well are yet to be tested.

This is the fourth well drilled in the onland Godavari basin, the earlier wells being one at Razole and two at Narsapur. Wells both at Razole and Narsapur had earlier given indications of the presence of gas. An adjacent well at Amlapuram which is under drilling will also be tested shortly.

Drilling operations are planned at five more locations in the Godavari basin.

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structures in Krishna, west Godavari and East Godavari districts.

Oil and gas has also been struck in commercial quantity at Gandhar about 75 kms South-West of Baroda on March 12, 1984. Production has been tested from six metres zone in the interval 3018 to 3024 metres. The production of gas/oil condensate is 150 cubic metres per day through $\frac{1}{2}$ " choke along with 88000 cubic metres per day of gas on the basis of a short test at a surface flowing pressure of 3000 p. s. i. The detailed production testing is in progress. This find is of great significance because it opens up a large new area for exploration in the North-West of Broach. Additional seismic survey and delineation of the structure are to be carried out for knowing the limits of the oil pool and the reserves of oil and gas. In this well three more prospective zones above the producing zone are yet to be tested.

18.13 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1983-84; AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1981-82

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up item Nos. 11 and 12 together, namely discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1983-84 and Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1981-82,

Motions moved :

(i) "That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account 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 will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1984 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

- Demand Nos. 3, 6, 10, 11, 12,
- 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24,
- 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38,
- 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47,
- 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57,
- 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66,
- 67, 68, 69, 71, 77, 78, 79, 80,
- 82, 83, 88, 91, 94, 95, 96, 103,
- 104, 105, 107, and 108."

(ii) "That the respective excess sums 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 make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :—

- Demand Nos. 12, 15, 18, 20, 21, 24,
- 32, 53, 55, 56, 91,
- and 103"

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1983-84 submitted to the Vote of Lok sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
3—	Fisheries		1,01,59,000
4—	Cooperation		25,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
10—	Ministry of Commerce	12,87,000	
11—	Foreign Trade and Export Production	2,000	198,65,88,000
12—	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	17,84,39,000	20,19,73,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
15—	Posts and Telegraphs-Working Expenses	13,00,00,000	
17—	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		50,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
18—	Ministry of Defence	76,75,87,000	
19—	Defence Services—Army	275,25,30,000	
20—	Defence Services—Navy	47,40,40,000	...
21—	Defence Services—Air Force	35,58,01,000	...
22—	Defence Services—Pensions	16,77,45,000	...
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE			
24—	Department of Education	60,15,000	...
25—	Education	8,88,77,000	5,00,000
26—	Department of Culture	1,93,66,000	...
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
32—	Ministry of External Affairs	18,27,10,000	2,67,32,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
33—	Ministry of Finance	9,65,22,000	14,96,080
34—	Customs	85,60,000	...
35—	Union Excise Duties	7,31,18,000	

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D E G (Genl.), 1981-82 *D E G (Genl.) 1981-82*

1	2	3
36—Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	11,31,40,000	...
38—Audit	12,53,80,000	...
38—Currency Coinage and Mint	1,55,41,000	4,70,04,004
40—Pensions	14,52,84,000	...
41—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	1,21,70,000	...
42—Transfer to State Governments	11,69,40,000	...
43—Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	...	187,11,48,000
44—Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...	10,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD and CIVIL SUPPLIES		
45—Department of Food	1,000	...
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
47—Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	4,87,000	...
48—Medical and Public Health	7,71,57,000	5,38,05,000
49—Family Welfare	19,77,99,000	...
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
50—Ministry of Home Affairs	16,66,000	...
52—Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,46,83,000	...
53—Police	48,90,81,000	2,08,29,000
55—Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	57,04,38,000	3,31,44,000
56—Delhi	19,67,01,000	1,000
57—Chandigarh	3,65,90,000	...
58—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,95,64,000	...
59—Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38,24,000	11,65,000
60—Lakshadweep	...	53,89,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY		
61—Ministry of Industry	31,58,000	...
62—Industries	...	7,42,76,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
64—Ministry of Information and	20,11,000	...

1	2	3
65—Information and Publicity	58,77,000	...
66—Broadcasting	8,29,39,000	1,68,05,000
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION		
67—Ministry of Irrigation	7,88,20,000	...
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION		
68—Department of Labour	19,68,000	...
69—Labour and Employment	3,44,52,000	...
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
71—Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	11,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
77—Ministry of Shipping and Transport	34,72,000	...
78—Roads	9,49,43,000	14,43,82,000
79—Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	3,38,55,000	2,000
80—Road and Inland Water Transport	2,000	10,10,01,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
82—Department of Steel	4,13,000	...
83—Department of Mines	3,29,38,000	...
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
88—Ministry of Works and Housing	8,90,000	...
91—Housing and Urban Development	...	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
94—Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	...	22,34,00,000
95—Nuclear Power Schemes	7,34,00,000	...
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS		
96—Department of Electronics	70,00,000	70,00,000
103—Department of Sports	62,30,000	87,08,000
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY		
104—Department of Supply	4,27,000	...
105—Supplies and Disposal	85,00,000	...

1	2	3
PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
107—Rajya Sabha		32,79,000 ...
108—Department of Parliamentary Affairs		1,73,000 ...

Demands for Excess Grants (General) 1981-82 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs
1.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	
15.	Overseas Communications Service	1,87,23,223
20.	Defence Services—Army	88,79,78,556
21.	Defence Services—Navy	5,47,51,761
32.	Ministry of Finance	9,74,609
53.	Delhi	5,98,54,527
55.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,85,68,419
56.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16,97,547
91	Public Works	10,12,46,039
103.	Department of Space	52,355
11.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL	
12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	168,93,45,998
18.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	51,63,71,150
24.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	21,31,35,010
53.	Delhi	16,69,75,744
		373,96,72,938

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr
Ajoy Biswas

SHRI AJAY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to Speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). I shall confine myself only to the situation in the North eastern region.

Sir, in the last thirtyfive years, the Central Government actually did nothing to the North eastern region. It is for this reason that the whole of the North-eastern region is neglected and no proper planning was there.

I shall give you an instance. Take power for instance. The *per capita* consumption of power in that region stands at 25 k w. h compared to the national average of 120 k.w. h. You must agree with me that the *per capita* consumption of power is the indicator of the development of that region. If we develop industry, then we should use the power.

If we want to develop agriculture then we require power. Here per capita consumption of power is only 25 KWH as compared to 120 KWH at the national level. So, You can imagine how the north eastern region has been neglected for the last 35 Years. The region is estimated to have 12000 MW of hydel power and if we exploit the resources then we can have more power in the north eastern regione and even we can supply excess power to the other States. But what is the policy of the Government about the exploitation of power ?

Now, take transport and communication. After partition the region had a narrow link with the rest of the country through North Bengal. As a result the region suffered seriously economically. Three-fourth of the goods are coming from outside through railways and what is the condition of the railways. Upto New Bongaingaon there is broad gauge line. After that there is no broad gauge line. Government has decided to extend the broad gauge line upto Gauhati. Funds have been allocated and it was decided that work would be completed

by 1980. Now, it is 1984 and the work has not completed.

Sir, there are seven states in the north eastern region. Most of the states have no link with the railways. In Tripura there is only 12 km of railway line. In Nagaland it is 9 km. In Maghalaya, Arunachal and Manipur there is no railway line link. So, You can easily imagine how the Central Government is dealing with the north eastern region.

Now, I come to surface roads. The region has 4.1 km of surface roads per hundred square kms as against the national average of 15 km. It is very low. I want to know what the Government is going to do about it. I would like to quote from the report of the North Eastern Region Council :

"We have been given a provision of Rs. 50 crores for roads programme in Sixth Plan. It would lead to the conclusion that no new roads be taken up after allocating Rs. 35 crores to the on-going works."

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, only Rs 50 crores have been allotted for the surface roads. Out of that, Rs. 34 crores will go for the on-going projects on roads. Then they have been telling us that they are trying the issue of the North Eastern region, we have set up a sub-committee of the Central Cabinet. Probably the ot Prime Minister is Chairman of that Committee. But I want to ask them: If this is the report of the North Eastern Region, then what is it that you are really doing ? Practically you are doing nothing. For the North-eastern region you are allocating some money for the States. Yes But you must take into account their total backwardness. You must take into account the total situation of the North Eastern region for the last 35 years and over. You may give a reply saying that in the 6th Plan the per capita allotment has increased. But that is not at all sufficient. We want to see actually what you are doing in practice.

Sir, due to this communication gap, due to want of railway link, what is happening? You allocate some cement, food and other things. But they are not reaching there; they are not going to these State. I can give an example about cement. The total allotment of cement in 1981 was 6 lakhs tonnes. It does not include defence requirement. But only 3.5 lakh tonne has reached there. So You can easily understand that without development of railway link and surface road it is not possible to develop the entire north eastern region. So You are neglecting this particular item.

Then, regarding Minerals, only 22% of the area in the region has been covered by systematic, geological and mineral surveys, which is against the national average of 44%. Can you deny that? I am quoting from the report of the North Eastern Regional Council. At the rate at which the surveys are proceeding, it will take another 20 years at least to do the surveys for the entire region. So, the North Eastern Council itself admits that the survey is a very slow process.

What are the natural resources in the North Eastern region? We have got oil and gas. There are 70 million tonnes of oil and 40 million tonnes of cubic metres of gas. They are in reserve there. You must exploit it. Regarding coal, you have 1,000 million tonnes. Limestones are to the extent of 3,000 million tonnes. So we are rich in natural resources. If you exploit these, many industries can come up there and the entire North Eastern region can develop.

Now, what is the condition of the North Eastern region? The whole region is predominantly rural. It means what? It means, the region is backward. I can quote this figure: Arunachal Pradesh rural population 96%; Assam 91%; Manipur 87%; Meghalaya 85%; Mizoram 89%; Nagal and 90%; Tripura 91%; whole of North Eastern region 90%. The All India average is 80%. So, I wish to submit that the entire North Eastern region stands where India stood

in 1911. That is to say, we are now only in the year, so far as North Eastern Region is concerned.

So, when you are providing money, you must see where the North Eastern Region stands. Providing some excess money will not serve the purpose. Now, what is the *per capita* income? The *per capita* income in the Northern Eastern Region is the lowest, if you compare it with the other States. Now, what is the *per capita* investment in Sixth Plan in the region? This is the main point for which you have to do something. The *per capita* investment in Assam is 448, Tripura-974, Manipur-1318 Meghalaya-1545, Nagaland-12,693, Arunachal Pradesh-2133, Mizoram-2436 North Eastern-711, etc. But you would say that you have provided more money for that region. But my argument is, what have you provided and what is the situation in the North Eastern Region? Is that provision sufficient? If you go to the North Eastern Region, you will find that the people in the North Eastern are not satisfied with the allocation of funds for the developmental schemes in that region. If you want to develop the North Eastern Region very quickly then you have to provide more money, you to build up infrastructure.

Sir, it is a peculiar thing that in the North Eastern Region, even the people of Tripura are neglected most. The *per capita* investment is 974. As compared to other States, it is the lowest in that region. Sir, I would like to give some examples so that the House will know how the Centre is neglecting the people in that Region.

Now, You have given 4 letters of intent for setting up Paper Mills in the Region. You gave the Letters of Intent for setting up the Paper Mills in Tripura in 1973 and now we are in 1984. Even after 11 Years, You have not provided money for setting up the Plants for those Mills. The Chief Minister and other officials have been coming to Delhi and they have been requesting You to provide the necessary funds for setting up these Mills. But you are not paying any heed to them.

Now, Sir, there are 85,000 youth who are unemployed in Tripura. Is it not a serious matter? The project reports prepared for opening these Paper Mills are already available. If you see the Report, you will know that by starting a Paper Mill there it can produce 200 to 300 tonnes per day. But what action have you taken in that regard? Recently there was a proposal to set up a Paper Plant capable of producing just 30 tonnes per day. From 200 tonnes, it has come down to 30 tonnes per day. But even then you are not clearing that. You are not giving any hope for that.

Coming to another point, Sir, I would like to point out that Tripura has started a Jute Mill. But nobody will come from outside to the North Eastern Region to set up the mill, because you are not giving them any incentives.

We have set up jute mill and have borrowed money from the banks and other financial institutions. What is the total monthly interest? It is seven lakhs. Can a mill be viable by paying Rs. seven lakhs to the banks and others per month as interest? What have you done? you are to give loans to the industrialists and the State Governments at concessional rates, but we are paying rent at the rate of 13-14%.

Then, the State Government have approached for withdrawal of the excise duty. You are withdrawing the excise duty from the television & other articles and for the development of the North-Eastern region, you are not agreeing to withdraw the excise duty even for this basic industry. My appeal to the Central Government is to look into this. If you want that this mill should be viable, you must do all these things. It is a peculiar situation; the monthly expenditure for workers' salary etc. is six lakhs and the monthly interest is Rs. seven lakhs, How can the mill be viable?

Secondly, the pine apple of Tripura is very sweet; it is very Palatable. There is a market abroad. There is a proposal to set up a Plant for juice etc. Total money involved would be Rs. two crores, but it is funny that the Food

Department is not clearing that project. It is Pending with them.

I have already dealt with the question of expansion of railways. My Colleagues have also spoken about this during the discussion on railway budget. There is a new proposal, according to which the total length of the line will get reduced to one-third and the cost will also get reduced. However, the Defence Ministry is objecting to that. I do not know why. On three sides of Tripura, Bangladesh is there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : That is the reason they are objecting.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA. BORTY : That is all the more reason that you should do it.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : How can you cut off Tripura from the country?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We would never cut off any portion from our country.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : As I said, three sides of Tripura are surrounded by Bangladesh, and only there is a 20 km. link with the main country. This is a border State. You must accept that proposal and if you do that one third of the length will get reduced and the cost will also reduce. The Bangladesh railway is only one-fourth kilometre from our border. In that case, this railway will definitely be away by two or three kilometers from the border. Why don't you accept that proposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is quite reasonable.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Agartala town is a border town only 1/2 km. away from the central place. So, this is not the argument. I have also told you that due to not having road and rail links properly, the material and goods are not coming to the north eastern States. It is not only happening

in Tripura but in all the northeastern States.

For the last three months, we have a levy sugar. But the mill is refusing to supply it even after receiving advance payment. Only one-third of the cement quota we get. If you allot 50,000 tonnes, ultimately we would get 25-30 tonnes. When we approached you told us that due to railway constraints and other difficulties, it was not possible to send cement; it was not possible to send sugar, foodgrains, etc. You can allot one lakh tonnes. That is not the matter, because that will not reach us. We request you to try to remove this bottleneck.

Due to backwardness, the north-eastern region is facing some trouble from the extremists because you have not developed that region. Assam you have seen. Nagaland you have seen, Mizoram you have seen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can ask for a separate discussion on this.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : We are not getting a chance. I have given a notice for a resolution. That will not come up for a discussion on the next day because already there are notices for a resolution. The extremists are going to Bangladesh. They are getting arms from there and again they are coming back to Tripura. Our suggestion is that you must deploy more BSF personnel. You must set up BSF camps on the border line. Now, there is a camp but it is 20 km away. So, it is not possible to check extremists. So, our suggestion is that you must set up a base camp after 5 km. Then it will be possible to check these extremists. If we are able to check extremists coming from Bangladesh, then it is very easy to tackle this problem. Otherwise, they will always create some trouble or the other.

Last year, there was the worst flood in Tripura. We have not seen such a type of flood. The Tripura Government demand Rs. 19.50 crores whereas you gave only Rs. 4.50 crores of which 20

per cent was to be borne by the State Government. What a joke? From where will they collect the money? Eighty per cent of the people are living below the poverty line. From where will they collect the money?

The discussion on Plan is another matter. The discussion for the Annual Plan 1984-85 remains inconclusive. The Central Committee or the Working Group recommended Rs. 83 cores for 1984-85 Plan. But the Planning Commission has not approved it. And I have already concluded, that in comparison with the other States in the North-Eastern region, allocation of money in the Sixth Plan is the least in the case of Tripura. So, when the Group have recommended Rs. 83 crores why are you holding up that proposal? The Chief Minister attended that meeting.

But the Planning Commission is not clearing that proposal. That discussion is still pending. You just complete that thing and you please allot Rs. 83 crores as recommend by the Study Group.

Another point is DA for the employees. The Central Government is giving DA for the Central employees, O. K. It is natural. But the State Government employees are not getting bonus. Today, the non-Government employees, the workers, Government employees and the employees of undertakings all categories of employees are getting bonus.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The State Government can give it.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : From where will they get money? It is the responsibility of the Central Government to provide funds, to the States. Small States like Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram cannot give that money. It is the responsibility of the central Government. They will have to provide the funds. If the State Government has to give the requirement is about Rs. 20 to 25 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In West Bengal I, understand that the State Government is giving bonus from its own exchequer.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : That is *ex gratia*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are giving from their own money, not from the Central grants.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Special assistance not only for Tripura; but I request the Central Government to assist all the States of the North-Eastern region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is right; not only to Tripura but to all the small States.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The total North-Eastern is backward and actually it is not possible for the States to collect the money. So, the State Government approach the Central Government for money for giving bonus and DA at the Central rates. You have given bonus to others. This is a genuine request. When you sanction bonus to Central Employees you should give money simultaneously for the States. So, the State Government have demanded the money to introduce central rates of DA in case of Tripura Government employees also. You may say that a committee has been set up for the development of North Eastern Region and the Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Committee. That will not serve the purpose. Just do something genuine. You just do something which will involve the people will. People see that you are doing something. So, I am concluding with these words.

श्री. अजित कुमार मेहता (ममस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार एक ऐसा सम्पन्न राज्य है, जहाँ पर निर्यन्तम लाभ निवास करते हैं, तो गलत नहीं होगा। सचमुच में यह विधि की विडम्बना है, लेकिन यह सत्य है। खनिज सम्पदाओं से पूर्ण बिहार एसा राज्य है, जहाँ पर किसी भी प्राकृतिक सम्पदा की कमी नहीं है। किन्तु पता नहीं क्या कारण है कि उस का लाभ बड़ा के

निवासियों को न जाकर दूसरों को जाता है।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any natural wealth in any part of the country belongs to the whole nation.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : People of that State should also be benefited. It should not happen that other part of the country only is benefited from the resources of that part.

इसका एक कारण मेरी समझ में यह है कि उन इलाकों में उन सम्पदाओं को आपरेट करन वाली कम्पनियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन बिहार में नहीं होता है। दूसरे राज्यों में होता है। जिसके कारण सबधित लाभ दूसरे राज्यों को चला जाता है। मान लीजिए कोई कम्पनी बिहार में आपरेट कर रही है, लेकिन उसका हेडक्वार्टर कलकत्ता, बम्बई या दिल्ली में है, इस कारण उस कम्पनी में हानि वाला लाभ का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा या तो बंगाल में चला जाता है या बम्बई में चला जाता है।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are they taking ?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Because infrastructure and other facilities not existing there. Because of that they have located their headquarters there. They are simply operating from there. And they are exploiting the resources of our area.

दूसरी बात यह है कि रायल्टी का निर्धारण रेशनल नहीं है। खनिज सम्पदाओं का मूल्य बढ़ता है तो उस का समावेश रायल्टी निर्धारण में नहीं होता है और यदि होता है, तो दो साल के बाद होता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उस राज्य को जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए, वह लाभ नहीं मिलता है।

अभी त्रिपुरा की चर्चा हुई है, अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उत्तरी बिहार किसी भी मायने में विकसित नहीं है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। उत्तरी बिहार के सहरसा जिले में दो स्थान-निर्मली और घरबिटा हैं। आपको मुनकर ताज्जुय होगा कि यदि किसी को निर्मली घरबिटा जाना हो और वह भारत की भूमि से होकर जाता है, तो उसको कम से कम 350-400 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। यदि वह नेपाल की भूमि से होकर जाता है, तो उसको केवल 100 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। हमारे उत्तर बिहार ही यह हालत है, वहाँ पर कोई आधारभूत ढाँचा नहीं है। उसकी जन्तिल कैसे होगी। मैं आपसे एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ, यदि आप बरोनी क्षेत्र को निकाल लें, मैं समस्तीपुर क्षेत्र में आता हूँ, वहाँ पर प्रतिव्यक्ति बिजली की आपत केवल 6 किलोवाट है। जहाँ पर ऊर्जा की आपत इतनी कम हो, उस इलाके का विकास किस प्रकार हो सकता है। इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

जब मैं घरबिटा और निर्मली की चर्चा कर रहा था, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था कि वहाँ के विकास के लिए जो आधारभूत ढाँचा है, जैसे सड़कों का निर्माण इत्यादि, जितनी प्राथमिकता उन इलाकों को मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। आप देखें- दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर और मधुबनी प्रादि इन सब इलाकों में यदि आप बरसात के दिनों में जायें, तो एक स्थान पर पहुँचने के लिए हेलीकॉप्टर की सुविधा भी सुविधाजनक नहीं होगी हेलीकॉप्टर उतरेगा कहाँ पर, वहाँ पर केवल नाव का ही सहारा रह जाता है। केवल नावों का सहारा रह जाता है। ऐसी स्थितिमें ये स्थान जो नेपाल की सीमा पर हैं, हमारे लिये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, रक्षा की

दृष्टि से भी और वहाँ की जनता की सुविधा की दृष्टि से भी। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उस इलाके में सड़कों की व्यवस्था की और सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अतः मैं अपने क्षेत्र की और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा क्षेत्र समस्तीपुर गंगा के किनारे बसा हुआ है तथा गंगा के कटाव से अनेक गांव गंगा के पेट में चले गये हैं, जिस से हजारों व्यक्ति बेघरवार हो गये हैं, करोड़ों रूपयों की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हुई है। मैंने केंद्रीय मंत्रों को इस के बारे में लिखा था, उन का कहना है कि हम ने तो जो भी अनुदान देना था, वह राज्य सरकार को दे दिया है और यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। किन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ- क्या राज्य सरकार के नववृत्त पर यह काम हो सकता है, उन स्थानों को बचाया जा सकता है? राज्य सरकार के पास जितने माधन है उन में उन का ध्यान ही पूरा नहीं हो रहा है, इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस में केंद्र को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये तथा उन स्थानों को बचाने के लिये जितने माधन की जरूरत है उस की जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ध्यान का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the points that have been raised by Shri Ajoy Biswas are certainly a true reflection of the state affairs in the North-Eastern region. For historical reasons, the whole North-Eastern region was neglected and I might confess that the negligence continued even after we became free. The whole impact of that neglect is beginning to be felt now after three decades. Perhaps what is true of Certain Parts the North-Eastern region

is also true of Certain Other parts of the country just as prof. Ajit Mehta was saying that the *per capita* income in certain parts of Bihar would be comparable to the *per capita* income of certain parts in Tripura. But that does not take away the sting or the thrust of Mr. Ajoy Biswas's points. Yes, there are so many deficiencies-transport bottle-neck which is one of the major constraints for the development of the North-East region. Railways have got to make special effort in order to improve the communication network there, the transport network there. The Central Government attaches considerable importance to the development of this region and that is why the States and the Union Territories in that region are treated as separate category States and Union Territories and Central assistance for their plans is not based on the formula which is applicable to other States- The basis of Central assistance to the North-Eastern region is a need-based one. It is based on the needs of the development of that region.

In the plan outlay approved for them, almost 90 per cent of the assistance is provided as grants 30 per cent in the case of other States. This one point alone should convince everyone that the efforts made by the Central Government are genuine and that we are really concerned about the development of the north-eastern region. Furthermore, the Plan outlay for 1984-85 for the Special Category States is 20 per cent higher than in the current year. As one who has dealt with Industries earlier, I do know that the entire north-eastern region has been declared as industrially very backward, which would entitle them to get a subsidy of 25 per cent and an infrastructure subsidy from the Government of India. We further provide transport subsidy to the north-eastern region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because of the heavy interest rates, tax-free loans may also be given.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : These are the various instruments through which

we are trying to bring about a transformation of the north eastern region.

It is true that for power generation efforts have to be made. In India hydro-power generation is one of the cheapest. The north-east region can provide hydro power to the rest of the country. The concept of hydro power only for a particular region is no longer valid today, when we are thinking in terms of national grid. So if hydro power can be generated in any part of the country, as it is the cheapest power generation in terms of capital investment, the Government of India would certainly consider the potential either Tripura, Mizoram or any other State affords in this direction.

So far as industries are concerned, there is only limited effort which can be the Government of India. It can create the right kind of atmosphere and climate for industrial development and it can motivate persons, the entrepreneurs, to set up industries. But to expect the Government of India to set up industries in Tripura is rather far-fetched. I wish Shri Ajoy Biswas devotes a little more time, effort and energy to motivate people, young men and women in that region, to develop that region. There are 85,000 young men and women who are unemployed in that region and we have so many schemes for that region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you have the newspaper industry in the public sector in those areas ?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : More than two-thirds of the investments of the Hindustan Paper Corporation, which is a Government of India undertaking, is in the north-eastern region. Two huge paper mills are coming up in Cachar and Navagong which is in the north-east. One more has been commissioned in Nagaland. There has been some delay in commissioning some of these projects because of certain transport bottlenecks, because of the disturbed conditions and various other reasons. But the fact remains that the Government of India have made investments in that particu-

lar region and are willing to make more investments in that region, depending on what kind of response we get to the various schemes of the Government of India.

19.00 hrs.

With the public sector investment, particularly in the Hindustan Paper Corporation, which is already in the red we cannot afford to take chances. Perhaps the strategy of the Hindustan Paper corporation would be to consolidate what they have invested so that, as the Finance Minister just an Hour ago was stressing, we should expect a reasonable return on the investment that has already been made, whether it is in the NorthEast, West, North or East. So, on the question of making further investments, it will be too premature to make any comment.

About Shri Mehta's point that Bihar is rich in minerals, rich in manpower and rich in political talent, I would say that the value of investment by the Central Government public undertakings in Bihar was in the order of Rs. 4,692 crores at the end of March 1983, which, I am told is the highest among all the States. So, I think Professor Mehta should not have any complaint on this score.

But anyway, whatever suggestions he has made about the royalty, and I think he has a point that the royalty given could be considered depending upon various other factors involved in it.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : What about locating the headquarters of those public sector undertakings in that State ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Location west of Calcutta is better.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : That is why all the advantages associated with the headquarters do not go to Bihar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a policy issue, how can he say on that ?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : That is all right, but because of this policy we are not benefited as much as we should.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, we are constantly under attack. The other day we were attacked that we interfere in the day to day administration of some of the public sector undertakings. The Opposition Members want total autonomy for the public sector to function without any interference from ourselves. So, these are the matters which should be decided by the respective public sector undertakings. If there are advantages in having the headquarters in Patna, they should shift it to Patna. But these decisions should be taken by the particular undertakings themselves.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKARBORTY : Shri Ajoy Biswas was telling you that a jute mill in Tripura which the Government had started has to pay several lakhs of interest can't the Central Government give credit ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : It cannot be committed here, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This can be considered sympathetically.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, it is a matter which should be taken up by the concerned industries Minister or the Chief Minister of Tripura with their counterparts here.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, I have mentioned about the lack of communication in the northern part of the State of Bihar. I have given one example that the two places-Tharbetta and Nirmali are situated at a distance of only five kilometres. But for going from Nirmali to Tharbetta one has to travel more than 300 kilometres if one has to travel through this side of the border of the country. But if one crosses the border and goes to Nepal, then also he has to travel more than one hundred kilometres. So, in order to improve the communication facilities in those parts, what efforts will the

Government take in the form of construction of roads etc.?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may communicate this to the communications Minister.

I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1983-84 to the Vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account 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 31st day of March, 1984 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demand Nos : 3, 6, 10, 11, 12,
15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24,
25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38,
39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47,
48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57,
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66,
67, 68, 69, 71, 77, 78, 79, 80,
82, 83, 88, 91, 94, 95, 96, 103,
104, 105, 107, and 108.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1981-82 to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective excess sums 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 make

good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March 1982, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :—

Demand 12, 15, 18, 20, 21, 24, 32,
Nos. 53, 55, 56, 91, and 103.”

The motion was adopted

19.06 hrs-

APPROPRIATION BILL* 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) Sir I beg to move 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.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted 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.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

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 be taken into consideration.”

*Published in gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II Section 2 dated 14.3.1984

**Introduced Moved with the recommendations of the Presidents.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 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 be taken consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.
Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

19.09 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO 2) BILL*, 1984
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, I beg

to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1982, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1982, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move ** :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1982, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1982, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II Section 2 dated 14.3.1984

**Introduced moved with the Recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall 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. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, the Eracting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 1, the Eracting Formula and the
Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS SPORTS AND
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA
SINGH) : Sir, as you observed during
the course of the debate today, tomorrow
in case we are able to finish the business
by even sitting a little late, then we have
no objection and you will kindly declare
day after tomorrow a holiday. And I am
sure the House will agree with me

because the demand had come from the
Opposition. So, keeping in view the
wishes of the Opposition, we will decide
tomorrow and adjust the business in
such a manner that day after tomorrow
can be declared a holiday. Also, Sir,
tomorrow itself I will announce the
Business for the next week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think
the cooperation of the Opposition
would be forthcoming because just as I
have requested Prof. Chakraborty that
we must complete the Supplementary
Demands today he immediately agreed,
the same thing has got to be extended.
That is all.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY Calcutta South : This was
agreed that on Friday there will be
holiday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The
Minister for Parliamentary Affairs sugge-
ste that tomorrow he will announce the
legislative business to be taken up the
next day.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will anno-
unce the business to-morrow.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We agree
to it.

19.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday,
March 15, 1984/Phalgun 25, 1905
(Saka)*